The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1875.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 349.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

AGENT FOR THE

Butler Colliery Co.,

And also selling the Coal mined by the

Pittston and Elmira Coal Co.,

OFFERS

By Cargo and at Retail

Hard Coal of all sizes, of superior quality, at market rates, well screened, and carefully delivered in all parts of the city, and on cars for country trade. Also, Blossburg by cargo, car-load, and at retail, and Briar Hill and other Soft Coals.

Office and Yard, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE

Savings Institution,

80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

OLDEST AND LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE NORTHWEST.

Paid Up Capital.............$500,000
Surplus Fund...............90,000

Deposits, Three and One-Half Millions.
Business exclusively that of a Savings Bank.
Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly.
Seventeen years of successful business.
Drafts in sums to suit on all the principal cities in Europe.

D. D. SPENCER, President.
DR. D. S. SMITH, Vice-President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
C. G. BULKLEY, Ass't Cashier.

GROCERIES.

New Grocery Opening.

On or about August 10, we will open at

75 North Clark-st.,

With a full stock of Fine Family Groceries, Teas, Coffees, &c.

A. & D. WEYL,

75 NORTH CLARK-ST.

☞ Mr. DANIEL WEYL late (5 years) with Fred Heide.

TEAS.

Gunpowder, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard.........1.00
Young Hyson, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard.........90c
Japan, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard.........75c
Oolong, per lb, 40, 50, 60c—Standard.........70c
English Breakfast, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard.........75c

Our Standard Teas are unsurpassed for excellency of flavor. Sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

J. HICKSON,
167 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

For Rent to Wholesalers.

The second, third, and fourth floors of the elegant iron and stone building on northeast corner of Lake and Clark-sts. These floors were occupied before the fire as a wholesale jewelry establishment, have a front and side of plate glass, vault, and hoistway, and for light and conveniences are not surpassed by any in the city. They are especially adapted for wholesale business, and can be rented separately. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
88 East Washington-st.

FOR RENT.

Nos. 22 and 24 Adams-st., will be fitted up to suit tenant, and rented for a term of years at fair price.

O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities and all business of the late firm to be adjusted by their successors, Kent & Keith.

IRA P. BOWEN,
THOS. B. KENT.
Chicago, Aug. 5, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name and style of Kent & Keith, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Wholesale and Retail Crockery, China, and Glassware, at 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

THOS. B. KENT,
HENRY A. KEITH.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as Sherwood & Conklin, Retail Dry Goods, at 291 West Indiana-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Marc Sherwood continues the business, assumes all liabilities, and to whom all debts due the firm must be paid.

MARC SHERWOOD,
A. CONKLIN.
Chicago, July 31, 1875.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

FRED HEIDE,

DEALER IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,

HAS REMOVED TO

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.

Two Doors South of Old Stand.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). The college building is entirely new, has every modern convenience, is handsomely furnished, lighted by gas, heated by furnaces, and supplied with water introduced by pipes throughout the house. The location commands a view of Lakes Calumet and Michigan, South Chicago, the trains on six different railroads, and in the distance the great city of Chicago. The faculty consists of eleven professors and six lady teachers. The next session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address the President, G. Thayer, or the Principal, Mrs. Mary Fields, Room A, Lakeside Building, Chicago. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH ONLY $7.50.

Dr. SWENGEL inserts the best full set gum teeth for $7.50, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as others charging $20. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas. First-class fillings at greatly reduced prices. Room 8, northwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FURNITURE.

P. & J. CASEY,

41 AND 43 FIFTH-AV.

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of new and second-hand goods. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office-Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale-Boxes, Harness, Pictures, Blacksmiths' Tools, and Gas Fixtures, bought and sold.

REAL ESTATE.

Calumet and Chicago

Canal and Dock Company,

In addition to offering inducements for the location of Industrial Establishments and Manufactories at

SOUTH CHICAGO

NOW OFFER

Lots, Blocks, and Acre Property

FOR SALE

Upon Popular and Favorable Terms, and offer the best and most attractive GROUNDS for PICNICS, SABBATH SCHOOLS, CIVIC SOCIETIES, Church Open Air Gatherings, and Societies; the Grounds covering Eighty Acres, approachable by the STEAMERS of Commodore Cox and FOUR RAILWAY TRAINS, to which they call the ATTENTION of ALL INTERESTED.

The new industries now furnish employment for laborers in considerable numbers, to be largely increased at once.

Apply at Land Office, Commercial-st., South Chicago, and at 182 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Maps, Plats, Passes, and Escorts furnished to examine the property.

Communication by mail promptly attended to.

For Sale and To Lease,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND MANUFACTURING SITES,

With Railway Connections, with and without Water Front. We offer the property east of St. Clair-st., from Indiana-st. to the river. It is free from the obstruction of the bridges, and accessible with but little towage. Apply to

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
Room 3 Ogden Building,
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

We have several desirable bargains to offer in Business Property, Improved and Unimproved, on State and other principal business streets. Also, Residence Property in all parts of the city.

NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO.,
146 Dearborn-st.

ATTENTION!

Incumbered Real Estate Owners.

I own several valuable pieces of Real Estate close to the city, mostly unimproved, title perfect, and my land is wholly free from debt. I wish to purchase a good, sterling piece of improved Real Estate in the heart of the city, and will put my property in as part payment, and would be willing to assume a heavy incumbrance. Will pay no commissions. Address, with description and price, P. O. Box 277, city.

FOR SALE.

Building 50x100, N. W. corner State and Twentieth-sts., with lease of lot, opposite Field & Leiter Market, at a decided bargain; or will rent to responsible tenants. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

For Sale at a Sacrifice,

A STORE; strictly first-class location; well rented. $6,000 cash, balance time, or all cash. Address the owner, M 11, Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WEBER

PIANOS AND

ESTEY

ORGANS

Are used and recommended by all the leading artists of the world. Prices low. Terms easy.

STORY & CAMP,
211 STATE-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Magnificent Low-Pressure Steamer,

"PEERLESS,"

Capt. ALLAN McINTYRE, will leave for DULUTH, ISLE ROYAL, and the NORTH SHORE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 8 p. m. No more delightful tour for pleasure or health can be chosen than that on either the elegant steamers Peerless or J. L. Hurd of this line, which are the only first-class passenger boats on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Lake Superior route. Send for Excursion Circular and apply for passage to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Illinois.

In the matter of HENRY WILLETTS, Bankrupt. } In bankruptcy.

The undersigned, Robert E. Jenkins, Provisional Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, offers for sale, pursuant to the order of said Court, the entire stock of said bankrupt, of the value of about $20,000, consisting of carriages, buggies, phaetons, road wagons, etc., finished and unfinished, together with also materials for the manufacture of such property. Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of said property, for cash, until 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, Aug. 16, next. All bids will be opened in the presence of said Court, and will be subject to the action of said Court as to acceptance or rejection. Property and inventories may be seen on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT E. JENKINS,
Provisional Assignee as aforesaid.
Chicago, July 31, 1875.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES.

We will receive the first car of Delaware Peaches Monday morning, Aug. 9.

H. P. STANLEY'S SONS,
75 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

A NEW DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALE.

Capacity 5,000 lbs. Can be bought at ONE-THIRD price.

KELLOGG & JOHNSON,
111 Madison-st., city.

TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

I have a scholarship in Porter's National Telegraph College. Change of business prevents my using it, and will sell at a heavy discount. Address P. O. Box 440, city.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Prof. Churchill's Address at Oberlin College.

"Hudibras" and Dr. Fallows—Judicial Oaths.

J. V. Farwell on Moody's Work—Course of the London "Times."

Theology and Science—Church and State in Italy.

The Pope and the Jesuits—Bishop Eccleston's Acceptance.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad.

Church Services To-Day.

SCIENCE FOR MINISTERS.

ADDRESS OF PROF. CHURCHILL, OF OBERLIN.

The following is the substance of an interesting address delivered last week at Oberlin, by Prof. C. H. Churchill, of the College which is located there:

"Do you see that human skull?" said Goethe, walking with his friend in an old cemetery. "It appears to me like a mere blossom of the spinal-column, an expansion of the uppermost vertebra." This poetic fancy, thus first expressed, is now an accepted doctrine of anatomy. It may illustrate the relation of genius to intelligence, of hypothesis to science. It goes before and prepares the way, inspiring with its lofty imaginings the enthusiasm of the patient plodders who come to verify their suggestions, and who thus get glimpses of the glory which shall reward the toil.

Genius sometimes sees at a glance the causes, the sequences, and the relations which to the common mind appear involved in unfathomable intricacy. The physical creation is as full of unwritten poetry as is the world of society, and opens as inviting a field for the play of the imagination, as large though widely different scope for the most comprehensive intelligence, as do the ambitions, the intrigues, and the passions of men. For here we deal directly with the thoughts of God, and are amazed, or pleased, or touched with deep emotion, as His power, or His skill, or His love shine forth.

It is not wise, therefore, to decide as visionary the hypotheses set forth by the masterly minds which have proved their right to be heard. For, while some of these will surely not abide the test of large and thorough investigation, others will remain as enduring monuments of the power of human thought. Nor does a bold hypothesis which challenges the admiration of men, and which at least binds together facts not otherwise easily retained, fail to be a great blessing to mankind, though time and research prove it to be fallacious. Who shall estimate the usefulness of the fluid theory of electricity and of heat, or the corpuscular theory of light, though no one of these is at present received as true? What an inspiration has the doctrine of the correlation and the conservation of forces been to scientific men, and what vast reputations have been built on their discovery. Mechanical force may indeed be converted into light; but, up to a very recent date, light has exhibited no force whatever, and the recently-discovered force is barely sufficient to overcome the smallest resistance that can be devised for it.

Lavoisier became a household name because a few years ago he discovered that animal heat was the result of the slow combustion constantly going on in the lungs and distributed through the system by the circulation of the blood. Now it is well known that the proportion of oxygen necessary to produce the amount of carbonic acid continually exhaled from the lungs is far beyond that which can be derived from the inhaled air, and the theory is universally given up. Vital heat is found to be more or less dependent on nervous energy, and astonishing changes in the temperature of the body may be made while the action of the lungs and digestive apparatus remain constant. Moreover, the number of pulsations of the heart in a healthy man has been raised to nearly double the normal count, while the temperature has been lowered at the same moment.

It is to be observed that, for the most part, the originators of those theories which have been most brilliant, and have stood the test of time, as well as of those which have served only a temporary purpose, have been devout men, worshiping and loving God, or exercising the serene faith of the Christian; while partisan advocates of their theories, believing that they have seen in them the seeds of a powerful opposition to religion, have both rashly committed themselves to the theories, and have built upon them an intricate superstructure involving a vast amount of truth and error which they practically claim as science par excellence. It is this last class of men who have precipitated an apparent conflict between religion and science, while all of truth which they have is as much the property of religion as of science itself.

It is the boast of the scientist that he builds on facts, and knows whereof he affirms. Age after age the store accumulates, each brother conscientiously and toilfully gathering materials whose worth he knows not, and which will only be appreciated perhaps centuries after his death.

No one would call in question a recorded observation of Pythagoras, or Thales, or of Ptolemy, or of Newton, or of Herschel, or hesitate to make it a basis of reckoning, any more than a Christian would hesitate to accept the testimony of Paul, or the experience of Peter. But science, like religion, has its hypocrites and pretenders. The Caliph of Bagdad, in the eighth century, ordered his astronomers to measure an arc of the meridian, with the view of ascertaining the diameter of the earth. There is good evidence that they made a feint of measuring the arc, and returned to the Caliph the result of Ptolemy's measurement made a thousand years before. So now we have Cardiff giants and artificial mermaids. We have human skulls, found at astonishing depths and in unheard-of places, to prove the antiquity of man. The facts of a man who has a pet theory and a partisan spirit will bear scanning very closely in these days. The authority of distinguished names will no longer suffice; the proofs must be overwhelming. If the scientist were content to give the world his proven facts, and state modestly his conjectures, giving other people, equally shrewd, the same privilege of guessing, we should never hear of any controversy between science and religion.

Controversies arise from the different methods of accounting for the facts of Nature, and not from the facts themselves. Nothing betrays the unscientific spirit of a professed scientist sooner than the exhibition of impatience when his conjectures are not received as things known. Some perfectly honest students of Nature may wander beyond their depth when betrayed, by their novelty, into imaginative speculations which will not separate themselves in the mind from the facts. But the reverent and devout spirit enters the same field of investigation, and has so perfect an insight into Nature's works that the man comes back all aglow with the vision, and gives modestly the account of his exploration and the summary of his conclusions in words of such power that they become the watchword of science for all time.

Such an origin had the atomic theory which is the basis of modern chemical knowledge, but which is itself as old as historical science. The present accepted theories of light and heat and electricity are baseless without it, and it may almost be said that if the atomic theory is false the whole structure of modern scientific thought is a mere dream; and yet is the atomic theory proved beyond all question? Not a few at the present day have declared their belief that the atoms are mere centres of force, and that this force conveys to us the sense of extension and impenetrability which we consider essential to matter; and that all other properties commonly ascribed to matter are simply varieties of the force acting from these centres. Others, with more or less pertinency, ask, How can there be motion with nothing to move, and what else can force do but move matter? It is as easy for the infinite God to hold the conception of matter forever before the human mind, and to associate the idea of form with a given space or locality so that every mind approaching that locality shall have the same conceptions and experience a similar train of thought, as it would be to create the matter, shape it into forms, and locate it actually, and the spiritual results would be the same. This does not imply deception on the part of God. We do something akin to this when we discourse of geometric forms in pure mathematics, and hold the conception before each other's minds by words and symbols. God can communicate with infinite facility without such machinery.

Now, no branch of science has assumed higher importance and attained a more perfect definition and analysis than modern chemistry. It is the boast and delight of the age. It has received the closest attention of some of the finest and most brilliant intellects which the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have produced. Concerning its facts, that is, its positive results, its affinities, its reactions, its neutralizations, there is no dispute or doubt; but is not the whole region of its theories, down in the depths of atomic littleness, down in the abyss of atomic spaces—a region, to say the least, obscure? Nevertheless, the theory is acceptable to candid minds. But observe: chemical science is so far from enabling us to conclude that there is no need of God, or that matter has any self-potency, that it cannot even assure us that matter exists at all independent of spirit, or, if it exists, that the atoms of a body are certainly incapable of division below a given point.

But if science is so uncertain of its tenets in the realm of the atoms, let us look at its triumphs in the region of infinite space. The nebular hypothesis suggested by Laplace, and espoused by the elder Herschel, is the prolific mother of the evolution theory in all its branches and outgrowths. Not necessarily so, but the common origin of all living beings in protoplasm is a sort of analogical sequence of the idea that the earth, with all the solar system, is born of an infinitely different gas. With the hypothesis, we have no quarrel. It is held by as devout and reverent men as the world has ever seen. It is only when it is unnaturally held to imply the eternity and self-potency of matter that it becomes obnoxious to reason and common sense. Now, this nebular hypothesis demands of us to believe that these same solid atoms, whose smallness and whose comparatively wide distances we have just been considering, were once so diffused that millions of millions of cubic miles of them would weigh but a few ounces, and were in a state of such intense heat that all the minerals and metals maintained this highly volatilized form. To account for the planets and their complicated motions, it is necessary to suppose the original mass of vapor irregular in form, so that motion could be communicated by the falling down of the elevated or projecting portions, and separate bodies would be formed by the evolution and the cooling of the vapor. This must have happened within a period comparatively recent, a few hundred millions of years at most. But what power kept it hot and irregular against the law of the radiation of heat and of gravity during the eternity which preceded? It seems also never to have occurred to those who reject the notion of any power external to the original heated mass that, according to the well-known law of action and reaction, the fall of projecting portions could never by any possibility produce a revolution of the whole.

We have said that the nebular hypothesis accounted for the phenomena of the universe up to the creation of living organisms. At that point it fails, and hence some modern naturalists have ventured on conjectures equally bold but not equally happy. These could well enough be tolerated, however, if they were put forth simply as hypotheses, but when their advocates dignify them with the name of science we demur. We must certainly put the doctrines of evolution and protoplasm outside of things known. The proof of their truth at the present stage of the question is at the best obscure. Yet there are marvelous analogies which look toward the truth of Darwin's theory. Ferdinand Papillon says all eggs are exactly alike. The egg of a lion and the egg of a mouse at one stage are identical in form, in the number of cells, and the chemical constituents. Each is a mere transparent mucous drop, the 250th of an inch in diameter, and with absolutely nothing by which its future can be foretold. Yet each one goes on adding cells, developing the embryo, pursuing a continuous growth, incessantly producing and multiplying new forms and new forces, till the perfect and beautiful organism, each in its kind, disports itself in the sunlight. The doctrine of evolution, as taught by Darwin, does not teach that man is the improved monkey, or that he is the offspring of any lower species, but that from a common monad one line of development leads to man, another to the monkey, etc. It will at once occur to those who are not hostile to the idea of a supreme, divine Creator that it requires the same intelligence, will, and purpose to develop a man from a monad in twenty-five millions of years as to do the same thing in twenty-five years; and the doctrine which the thoughtless skeptics have caught up, with such eager haste and paraded with so ignorant an assurance, must inevitably recoil upon them. Darwin himself is said to be a believer in God, though not a professor in the Christian faith, and assuredly he needs to be to make his famous theory tenable a moment.

Mr. Darwin's pupils have materially modified the original theory. A distinguished anatomist of Philadelphia, not long since, in lecturing before a medical class on the human eye, exhibited by comparison the eye of a cock, and called the attention of the class to the thin membrane which the fowl is accustomed to draw in front of the pupil in the act of crowing. He then pointed out the slight fold of a similar membrane at the corner of the human eye, and gravely remarked that this was the remains of the coarser skin-covering which had served the needs of man when he had no higher ambition than to scratch the earth, to strut about, and to exult over his fellows. He failed to state why the men of the present epoch, whose highest aspiration only reach the same object, should yet have their eyes peeled, or why the ladies of the Esculapian age should also have been furnished as well as their crowing companions.

I cannot consent to call any man candid who sees fit to admit the phenomena of Thales' observation as things known, while he judges it right to set aside the clearest statements of the great Jewish lawgiver and friend of God as matters of doubtful authenticity, simply because the field of Moses' observation is a different one from his own. We could insist on this even if the intimacy of Moses with Jehovah were strictly private, and testified to by his single word; but now we may do it with greater emphasis since the witnesses to it were more numerous than would be reckoned at all necessary to establish the fact of a transit of Venus on a certain day, or of the appearance of a new star. Fortunately for the truth the number of men, who intelligently accept the words of the prophets and martyrs of religion is even greater than that of those who understandingly receive the tenets of the natural philosopher. Nor is it less easy to confine these words by the personal experience of active, thoughtful men still living than it is to corroborate by experiments made by men of equally trustworthy character the scientific formula of any of the great men of the past. Of all the multitude of men who have of late given their adhesion to what are for the present termed the teachings of science, ninety-nine in a hundred take their facts and their reasoning too at second hand. But for their confidence in human testimony, that which they so much affect to despise when applied to heart experience, they could have no ground whatever for their conviction.

How glorious the change to the Christian to turn from the perplexing questions which separate, not religious men from scientific men, but scientific men from each other, and fall back on the institutions which we have concerning God, concerning the guilt of sin, concerning the obligation of men to love and not to hate one another. Will any one stultify himself by denying that there are righteous men in the world, who will deny themselves and make loving sacrifices for the good of their fellow-men, and others who will make spoil of every one on whom they can lay hand? See how tenderly the skeptical parent will caution his child against the devilish snares which selfish and abominable men will place for the unsuspecting one's feet. See how he will advise the child to select good companions, and seek the society of the pure and noble. And what is all this but admitting the infinite superiority of love to selfishness? This caution reveals the inner consciousness of its author that the system of moral duties taught in God's Word is the true, the right, the immutable system, and, be he infidel, or atheist, or sensualist, or all combined, when the pressure of so great a responsibility is on him, the flimsy veil of his hypocrisy is dashed aside, and his real convictions revealed. Is a known fact concerning human life, human character, and human salvation, less a matter of scientific interest than facts which concern the habits, the food, the growth, and the instincts of the lower animals? Is it a praiseworthy act for any one to witness the sin and misery around him, and, while wrapping himself in the cloak of indifference, delve, with monkish seclusion and egotistical enjoyment, into absorbing studies, and frown with contempt on those whose sympathies are rather with their suffering fellow-men? As a matter of fact, there are probably more truly scientific spirits among the learned clergy of our country than in any other rank or profession of men. The doctrine of the gradual refining away of all coarser and more earthy material, the evolution of higher and higher types of character, the destruction of the wicked and worthless, and the true survival of the fittest, is original with those Scriptures which the scientists affect so much to despise. B.

"HUDIBRAS" VS. FALLOWS.

THE FORMER REFORMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—In my last communication I gave several reasons, good and valid ones, I think, why, in my opinion, Christianity is opposed to human progress. The Rev. Dr. Fallows compliments me again by reference to my article, as he resumes the discussion of the topic in his discourse of last Sunday. I do not desire to annoy the Doctor by pertinaciously following him up with criticisms, since he is about the last one of our Chicago clergy whose preaching ought to excite criticism. It is necessary, however, in justice to myself, to call attention to the error that the talented gentleman has fallen into in regard to my allegations. In the quotations he takes from my article, the reader would infer, and Dr. Fallows would himself inadvertently I presume, infer that I had alleged, that the religious principle, or religion itself, is a product of intellectual culture, and that the opposite idea to this was so unphilosophical that only the emphasis of the clergy could cause it to prevail. Taking this construction of this part of my argument, he thereupon shrewdly attacks this one point only, and marshals against it a formidable array of authorities, none of which, he assures us, are clergymen, and all of whom testify in contradiction to the assertion attributed to me.

Now it was not in such a sense that I used the word "religion" in the sentence quoted. I used it as referring to a systematized religion, with a creed, a theology, and a system of worship, and none of the authorities given militate against my position in the least. I agree with them entirely. Had Dr. Fallows not omitted the sentence which stood between the two he quoted from me, this would have been apparent. It was this:

> Some of the greatest philosophers and thinkers have clearly demonstrated that religions are the production of stages of enlightenment, and are modified by the temperament of the races that embrace them. They are the result of enlightenment, not its cause.

Then follows what I said as to the cause of the opposite idea being prevalent, and which Dr. Fallows quotes. I do not deny, but emphatically assert, that the religious instinct shows itself prominently in the infancy of races and among peoples the most barbarous. That savages make crude efforts at worship of supernatural beings, and that this religious element is a mighty motor in human life. While the people are savage, however, this feeling does not acquire a systemization which we call a religion. It requires a certain stage of intellectual development before the abler minds seize upon it, and organize under it a ceremonial of divine worship, a code of belief, and a priesthood claiming nearer relations with Deity than the rest of men. That all religions are of benefit in the infancy of nations, and for a long time thereafter, is probably true. They help to harden a tribe into a nation, and establish the dominion of order and law.

But it is nevertheless apparent to us all that a people at times outgrow the form of faith to which they have been long accustomed, and a new religion, or radical modification of the old one, becomes acceptable and necessary. As the mental development of a people begins to come in conflict with its religious canons, a struggle begins. The defenders of the old faith succeed, perhaps for centuries, in keeping back the inroads of thought, but at last the ground swell comes with irresistible impulse, and the old religion has to reform its creeds, or go to the cemetery of defunct superstitions. See how the monotheism of Moses for many a century satisfied that truculent Jewish race, with its bloody worship of a revengeful, jealous God, who, like a pirate chieftain, would lead them over the earth to rob and butcher its innocent people. Not a glimpse in that religion of any hereafter, of any immortality to man. Faintly on the vision of some of the prophets flashed the vision of some life beyond the grave; but not till almost the time of Christ did a party arise in the Jewish Church who asserted the immortality of the soul. Long and bitter was the opposition to the new idea, nor had it ended at the time of Jesus. The powerful sect of the Sadducees still fought for the old faith, with no resurrection of the dead. Was it not virtually a new religion that the Pharisees thus adopted when they introduced this great idea of immortality into the Mosaic creed? And was it not the intellectual development of those centuries that brought those people up to the conception of that idea?

When Jesus announced His mild religion of "the Fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man," the chief obstacle to its universal reception was that the people had not reached a stage of culture where they could appreciate so exalted, so pure, so simple a faith. It has never yet found a people who are sufficiently advanced in culture to adopt it, and it may be centuries still to come before it will.

The Jewish religion has, however, made great changes in its creed and ritual, under the influence of intellectual advancement, and little could you find in a modern Synagogue to remind you of the altars dripping with the blood of offered sacrifices, which were so prominent in the worship of the barbarous days of Jewry. No, indeed, I by no means allege that the religious principle is a result of intellectual development. The inclination to worship by ceremonies is in fact most strongly exhibited in the most ignorant times, and among the most barbarous men. Rather do I contend that intellectual development tends to weaken and dissipate this sentiment. The more cultured a nation becomes the less does it require the forms and symbols of religion, which once were dear, and I believe the human race is capable of a beatitude of development in which all its life shall be a worship, and its every act a prayer.

It is the organized system of creeds, of ritual, of sacraments, and of sacerdotal machinery, which stands forth as "the religion" of a people, to which I refer when I say that such religions are the consequence, not the cause, of the intellectual condition of the peoples which adopt them. It is to such a religion I allude when I deny that Christianity has been the cause of modern European civilization, and when I assert that, on the other hand, such civilization has ripened in spite of its adverse influences.

The history of religions shows a fact, of which Christianity furnishes no exception, that strong minds avail themselves of the religious nature of man, running as it does in days of ignorance to superstition, and manipulate it to advance their own influence and selfish interests. A sacerdotal class springs up, which arrogates to itself the interpretation of the Divine will, and the dictation of religious forms and duties. A creed is set up and stereotyped, a standard of truth established, by which all thought is hereafter to be tested, and rejected if it fails to tally thereto. Centuries pass. The priesthood has become an order of vast wealth and power, but human thought has advanced somewhat, and men begin to question the truth of the creed, and consequently the right of the consecrated order to hold their yoke on the neck of the nation. Then comes bitter, brutal, bloody persecution. The ignorant, the fanatical, and even those skeptical of the religion, but fearful of change, join the priesthood in the fierce hunt for heretics. Then in blood are sealed the lips of such men as Socrates, as Jesus, as Huss.

But humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands,
While the mocking crowd of yesterday in silent awe return,
To gather up the scattered ashes in History's golden urn.

Relentlessly, pertinaciously, has Christianity fought the advocates of change, the champions of new ideas, from its earliest establishment till now. Its pathway is strewn with the bones of its slaughtered victims, and there is not a land where its priesthood have had the power but they have used it to crush out free thought. Brutal violence is, in these latter days, of course abandoned. The age would not tolerate it, and undoubtedly the more cultivated tastes of the clergy would not lead them to the use of such means, even if they could avail themselves of them. There are, however, still potent weapons to be wielded against the undevout thinker, and the power of social obloquy is one. This the clergy spare no pains in bringing to bear upon all theorizers or discoverers, whose ideas seem to militate against the creeds. But even this power is waning, and men care little about being called "Infidel," as the fact is being revealed that a large majority of the members of Protestant churches are infidel at heart.

That Newton and Agassiz, Kepler and Darwin, and many others of the Nestors of science, profoundly believed and devoutly worshiped the great God of the universe, our Heavenly Father, as I hope all true scientists do, is quite true, and only the fact furnishes additional proof that Christianity is unnecessary for the development of a truly religious spirit, for these men accepted very little of Christian dogma and theology.

I consider that my impeachment of Christianity stands yet unimpaired, unanswered, and that it is unanswerable. HUDIBRAS.

THE PERMANENCY OF MOODY'S WORK.

LETTER FROM JOHN V. FARWELL.

The New York *Independent* has the following letter from J. V. Farwell, giving his ideas of the permanency of Mr. Moody's work, and continuing his former letters on the character of the work going on in Great Britain:

In a previous letter I gave impressions made by what was then occurring under the immediate agency of meetings at that time being held in London. Some portion of American and English writers upon this movement have held that it was a mushroom growth, coming up out of the rank soil of ignorance and superstition, which time would soon deposit with the forgotten things of the past. I have now gone over the ground in detail, to see what is left of the evidences of this awakening, that will controvert such ideas in regard to what is conceived by some of the best minds on both sides of the ocean to be a great fact in the history of the Christian religion, which is as imperishable as its Author.

None but men who are entirely ignorant of Scotch and English character of the present day, or who are willfully determined to misrepresent the truth, can for a moment so interpret the immense gatherings that still throng to hear these evangelists, and the many buildings erected in England and Scotland within the last year for the use of the concentrated forces of all denominations who have united in this movement. These buildings will be occupied by young men and others who are banded together to continue the work begun by these men. These masses are not moved simply by curiosity nor ignorance; else why do they continue to come? These qualities of mind would soon satiate. Sound minds do not feed on husks. Food from heaven, broken by hands that have been clasped by the Giver, who alone can pronounce the benediction upon it for such marvelous increase, is the only nourishment capable of creating and satisfying the hunger of the soul.

These buildings, costing large sums, are not the fruit of evanescent feeling, created by human influences. The pockets of men are not opened for purely unselfish objects by any such lever. We may challenge the world to show the like fruits grown from like motives.

Add to the these the daily evangelistic meetings held in Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburg, and other places, where thousands weekly hear the word of God from lips first opened for such work by the fire of this revival, still alive with an energy not human, and you have a few of the fragments which remain to show an unbelieving world that Jesus of Nazareth has been passing by and left the marks of His divine presence upon the marred features of our fallen humanity, too indelibly to be sponged out by the hasty strokes of any pen dipped in the gall of unbelief in the divine power that has increased the usefulness of these men and made them a blessing quite beyond the possibility of any agency measured simply by man's measuring-rod.

If men will be blind to *great facts* standing out in the moral heavens like a sun unclouded, let them remember that their theories and arguments are as powerless to blot them out as were the faithless crew of Columbus to blot the continent of America from God's map of the world, because they have never seen it with their own eyes.

They may for a day hinder the progress of truth; but God will develop by such agencies as he chooses the truths of His wonderful gospel of grace, which, like a new Heaven and a new earth, bursts only upon faith, under sail and going forward, and not upon unbelief, going backward or lying at anchor.

I find but one testimony among ministers who took part in the work where I have been and with whom I have conversed, and that is that the evidences of a genuine work of grace remain to a degree quite beyond their expectations in the individual cases brought into the light of truth. They let their light shine, showing that it is no Moody and Sankey torchlight from which they have taken the fire of the faith, but from Him who said "I am the light of the world." Taking light from the Sun, they are simply reflectors, and such are all true human examples of the Christ-life within.

Another and by no means the least indication of the power that lies behind the agents used is the mortal fear of the Established Church that in some way or other this revival is to be a standing, living, powerful, argument against its dead forms and exclusive prerogatives. While very many of its best men have taken a great interest in the work, and sided with all their influence, the majority have either stood aloof from it or been openly opposed. The two wings of this Church here, as in our country, get further apart in their views with every wave of spiritual blessing that sweeps over the land.

When scores of the members of Parliament unite with the press and the clergy of the "High and Dry" Church of England to protest against two humble laymen holding a meeting with the students of one of the famous schools (numbering over 800) for the sons of the upper classes, no intelligent man can interpret it in any other way than that they fear the power of a "simple gospel," unadorned with the drapery of human inventions. It cannot be that they mean to impeach the intelligence of their own children, grown to years of discretion, nor to abridge their liberty, both of which are as dear to an Englishman as to the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

It cannot be that a nation of freemen, cultivated in all the accomplishments of the highest civilization, can long legislate against the majority of its citizens, in favor of a privileged few in matters appertaining to God and the consciences of its citizens. And so the recipients of this State boon lift up their hands in holy horror when any one says a word against it; and why should they not be filled with trembling when the spirit of religious liberty actually breaks the bands of public opinion, manufactured by this class, and opens up a highway for the King's sons under the very shadow of their time-honored castles?

What mean the 40,000 inquirers in London alone, who have been into the rooms set apart for them to inquire more perfectly about the way of the Lord? What mean the crowded halls filled with Christians before breakfast every Sabbath morning, to learn how to work with and for these inquirers?

Is it the voices of two men preaching and singing the Gospel of God's salvation? Or is it salvation itself, working in these hearts, "to will and to do" the good pleasure of the Author of it?

Let the enlightened common sense of mankind answer these questions, and thus act upon what they speak forth, in the further publication of the Gospel of peace and good-will to all men.

I visited the House of Lords, and ascertained that there were twenty-two Bishops of the Church of England who had each a vote on all questions. Such a power in the councils of the nation, representing the highest intelligence and the most acute sensitiveness to the encroachments upon their vested rights, having behind them money inducements to maintain their positions amounting to $25,000 to $75,000 each per annum, while the other members of the House of Lords have no pay, will furnish a key to the worldliness of the High Church of England, and, hence, to its opposition to all things which are likely to open the eyes of the people to their rights as Christians as well as citizens.

The meeting for the Eton School was brought about by the zeal of a converted student, who attended only one meeting at the Agricultural Hall, and then set himself at work to secure this meeting, that all of them might hear the Gospel as he had heard it,—"simple," as he expressed it. He has remained firm amid all the opposition and excitement occasioned by the proposed meeting, which was finally held in the garden of a gentleman, who was brave enough to open it, when all the authorities of Windsor had (as they supposed) shut up every place where it could be held.

Two hundred and twenty of the students were in attendance, and about 800 of the citizens. Thus this lad was rewarded for his fidelity to his new-found Master, and eternity alone will reveal the fruits of that meeting held in a garden in sight of the palace of the Queen. "There was no room for him in the inn" in olden times, and none at Windsor now.

I have just learned from a relative of this young man that the protest that was signed by only 160 of the boys against the meeting was torn up by one of the wildest boys in the school, who declared that he wanted to hear Moody and Sankey; and that a large number of those who did attend, including this one, are now seriously defending the Gospel as preached to them in the garden. The crowd was so great at the Camberwell Hall last night that no one could get in for an hour before the time of services. About the time the services began, either by accident or design, the outer gates were broken open, and the crowd came rushing into the inquiry-rooms under the galleries, and thence into the aisles, making a temporary panic. Those that were in were quite as anxious to get out as the outside throng were to get in. A lively hymn was at once sung, standing, while the stewards managed, with the aid of Mr. Moody, to bring order out of confusion by declaring that no *meeting* would be held unless quiet was restored at once. Some of these persons had come hundreds of miles, and they were terribly in earnest.

Maj. Cole, of Chicago, has held meetings for a month in Victoria Theatre with great success. One incident occurring this week may illustrate the power of truth when faithfully presented:

A very intelligent man and his wife, after the meeting at the theatre was closed, followed Maj. Cole and respectfully requested the favor of a few words with him. The wife had induced the husband to come to the meeting that evening; and he had been so much interested that he said he had carried away a great deal of truth, but not enough to satisfy him. The great trouble was, How was he to believe for personal salvation from sin? The Major handed him one of the little hymn-books, saying he hoped he would accept of it and be benefited in using it, and then added: "Would you be so inconsistent now as to say to me, 'Well, Mr. Cole, I will try to believe that you have given me that hymn-book,' or that you would try to believe that you have taken it from me, after you have received it and thanked me for the gift?" "I see," said the man. "The gift of God is eternal life in the Son, who died for me that I might have it. I will *take* it, sir; and now won't you thank God with me for the gift?" With hats off, on that busy street, was seen this strange sight of a man and his humble teacher, together with the grateful wife, mingling their tears and words of thanksgiving to God for "His unspeakable gift." As death hath all seasons and places for his own, so Grace may well use the busy street for its throne to grant repentance and faith unto everlasting life to as many as will receive that precious gift.

THE LONDON "TIMES" AND MOODY.

AN ALLEGED FLIRTATION.

The *Pall-Mall Budget* (London) of July 23 makes some interesting criticisms of Moody's methods of work, and also pushes a particularly sharp pen at the *Times* with special reference to the editorial article reprinted in THE TRIBUNE one week ago. Following are the *Budget's* remarks:

The flirtation of the *Times* with Messrs. Moody and Sankey during their stay in this country has been a curious and amusing study. The condescending coquetry of its first advances—as of a high-born lady stooping to a lover of low estate—was, as Pepys would say, "pretty to see;" and all who are interested in the smooth course of a love affair must have felt concern at the subsequent coolness, threatening at one time to deepen into absolute estrangement, by which the tender relations of the journal and the revivalists were temporarily interrupted. The opposition, however, which Mr. Moody encountered in connection with his visit at Eton operated, in accordance with a familiar law, to revive the waning fires of affection in the breast of the *Times*; and the valedictory article on the character of Mr. Moody and the results of his mission, which appeared last week, shows that there has been no real "severing of loves." Nevertheless, it is easy to gather from this article—appropriately intrusted to a female hand—that disillusion has been at work. The writer's remarks show unmistakable traces of jealousy, and of that readiness born of jealousy to impute to "the other" a too great love of admiration. Mr. Moody, the *Times* fears, is or is getting "proud." He has permitted his photographs to be scattered "broadcast" (this, however, has since been denied on his behalf), and "it is hard, indeed, to know on what ground a man like Mr. Moody can allow this to pass without stern reproof, especially when he preaches of the meek Moses" (who never sat for his photograph or distributed cartes-de-visite), and "remembers that of the Great Master we have no acknowledged portrait." Mr. Moody "ought to give this up as a sin of pride into which he has unwittingly fallen."

Even as regards the view taken of his preaching, affection struggles amusingly with the critical spirit. Mr. Moody stands "in a half-apologetic manner, and rarely lifts his hand or uses gesture of any kind;" but then he "speaks as one who holds a commission from some great potentate," and his way of saying "dear brethren" expresses his "consciousness that he is the biggest and eldest brother of the family." In his sermon on the healing of Naaman by Elisha, "it was impossible to mistake the fact that Mr. Moody knows 'how to abound' as well as 'how to abase.' The tone of voice when he said with Elisha, 'Let him come to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel,' was not to be misunderstood." No: "there was unmistakable pride, albeit the sermon was one continued denunciation of pride." Yet (relenting again) even a blind man listening to Mr. Moody would feel that he was proud not of himself, "but of his commission to preach; even a blind man would not deem him personally offensive, while a looker-on would be likely to see that there was in him another and a deeper vein than that of pride." Then, again, it is quite certain that Mr. Moody is not an ex-prizefighter, and we have no reason to believe that Mr. Sankey is an ex-publican; and they have unquestionably done a good work, and "scattered truths where truths are few and falsehoods powerful." In the end, however, the old doubt recurs: "We hope Mr. Moody will not become vain of what he has done, and of his large meetings and his great number of supporters. If he escapes that, he may yet (he is quite a young man) do much good. . . . To be feted and caressed is to face a greater danger than that of being told (as Mr. Moody was at the beginning of his career) to give up all attempts to make a speech. Mr. Moody has overcome the second, the lesser, danger," but then—those cartes-de-visite and that "unmistakable pride" in preaching. No; "when we look at his photographs in the shop-windows and hear of his confident assertions, we are not at all sure that he is likely to escape the first, the greater danger."

Comment on the charming inconsistency of these criticisms of the man would be needless, and we may pass at once to what the writer has to say of Mr. Moody's "work." On this subject the article could not fail to be interesting, because in expressing the judgment of a sympathetic, and, above all, a feminine critic, it would be sure to say all that could be said for a mode of propagating religion which appeals most strongly to the more impressionable sex. But, after all, we find that the writer has to make pretty nearly as much deduction from the positive good claimed as a result of the revivalist's preaching as any adverse critic of moderation or candor has ever proposed to make. Mr. Moody, we are told, is "thoroughly in earnest according to his light." He preaches what seem short sermons, "true, forcible, easily understood," and, above all, not disfigured by those ignoble appeals to the passion of fear which constituted the ordinary weapons of revivalists of the older school. Mr. Moody owes little "to the terrors of the law. The Gospel he preaches is one of glad tidings. His Christ is waiting to be gracious. His theme in the main is the boundless compassion of the Savior, not the terror of hell." And, working thus, he and Mr. Sankey have done much. "It is an error to say that they have not reached the lower strata of the life of London, and of our large towns generally. It is not an opinion but a fact that they have done so." [illegible] then "bring ourselves to say that harm has been done if depraved men or women, rich or poor, [illegible] led even to think of a higher life." On the other hand, "there is much in the effect to the feelings of the revivalists which must ever be [illegible] at once for piety and refinement of taste." "There will not long be much sympathy, we hope, on this side of the Atlantic with several of the circumstances of this revivalism." We must "censure alike the theatrical act of sinners standing up to be viewed at once by the saints and by the great sinners who have not arrived at the point of exhibiting themselves as reprobates; the sudden conversions, and those (to our view) most obnoxious inquiry rooms, at the doors of which stand smirking men asking the outgoing people if 'Christ is precious to them.' (We heard one such man ask this very question of two or three little girls who knew no more what he meant than if he had spoken Greek.)" Again, Mr. Moody lays less stress on "honesty, integrity, self-sacrifice, and the duties of morality generally than upon some charm he finds in such words as 'Come unto Me,' etc." The effect of his teaching is to "push the Christian virtues to the background that all attention may be directed to his central fact that 'faith in Christ may be had at this moment,' and can 'this moment save the worst sinner,' and make of him a saint." On the whole, the writer thinks that perhaps before Mr. Moody and his friend reach home "a reaction will have set in to the extent of a disapproval of much in their manner of teaching."

We do not know what more than this need be asked for in the way of admission by any of those who have disapproved of the recent revival movement. The personal honesty and sincerity of the revivalists have not been questioned, that we are aware of, by anybody outside the circle of what may be called bigoted irreligion. No one, with this exception, has denied that they may have led "depraved men and women, rich and poor, to think of a higher life." Doubtless the "men have gone into all places, have invited the rich and pleaded with the poor," though whether they have "blundered as to ticket arrangements, and have made 'the right and the wrong' to blend in a unity which as a fact in human life may be either approved or disapproved, condemned or criticised, but which cannot be ignored," is, so to speak, a question of mixed law and fact on which we do not feel competent to pronounce an opinion. But, as we have said, nobody whose opinion need be considered has denied that Mr. Moody is an honest and earnest man, that—the unfortunate affair of the photographs to the contrary notwithstanding—he has borne himself throughout his stay here with an unobtrusive modesty which many of his supporters and followers would have acted wisely in imitating, and that he may have, and most probably has, done good. All that has been said by those who disapproved of the movement is exactly what has been admitted in effect by the writer of the article in the *Times*,—namely, that Mr. Moody's evangelical method, and especially his "most obnoxious 'inquiry'" system, tends to encourage in a great many cases an unreal and sensational form of religion,—a religion which mistakes physical excitement for spiritual change; that his direct appeals to the purely emotional side of human nature, however well meant, stand related to healthy religious teaching as stimulants stand related to wholesome food; and that the reaction which inevitably follows on the subsidence of their immediate effects necessitates either a constant recourse to the same sources of spiritual excitement, or leads to that still more unenviable state, half self-deception, half hypocrisy, which partly forces and partly feigns a spiritual exaltation which the professed subject of it has in reality ceased to feel. All this is fully admitted in the article which we have been considering. The only practical difference is this: that whereas the writer in the *Times* thinks that these objections to Mr. Moody's teaching might properly be waived during the period of his ministrations in this country, and only raised in a final review of his work after he has left us, others have thought it their duty to state them fairly from the first, in order that people might be able to distinguish

pish so much as there may be of solid good in the preaching of the American revivalists from that portion of its results which is, in the worst view of it, mischievous, and, in the best, questionable.

JUDICIAL OATHS.

SHOULD THEY BE ABOLISHED?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The idea of dispensing with Bible oaths, as all legal oaths used in administering justice, or in conducting the civil and political affairs of government, are popularly termed, strikes the average mind at first blush as a proposition too monstrously absurd to be entertained for a moment; but upon mature reflection the most earnest advocate of oaths finds that scarcely a sensible reason can be advanced for retaining them. And, viewed from a rational standpoint, the proposition assumes a very different aspect, and has nothing at all absurd about it.

"An oath," according to Webster, "is a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath implies the person imprecates His vengeance, and renounces His favor, if the declaration is false; or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God, if he should fail to fulfill it." And this definition, which is as good a one as can be found, expresses very fairly the popular conception of an oath, its use, and consequence; while all the circumstances attending the administering and taking thereof are designed to confirm the conception.

The person to whom an oath is to be administered is generally required to hold a Bible or Testament in his right hand while the oath is repeated by the proper officer; and at the conclusion of the ceremony, he is required to kiss the book. In some cases, in some of the States, and perhaps in all cases in some of them, the person making oath is simply required to hold up the right hand; but the original and most approved method is by holding and kissing a Bible.

Now, what is the object of this performance? or what sense is there in it? Why should a person swear, or make oath upon the Bible, the New Testament, or as the old form has it, "upon the Holy Evangely of Almighty God"? Does the obligation to tell the truth become any stronger after holding the Bible in the right hand and then kissing it, than it does by holding it in the left hand and kissing it? or than it does by holding it in the hand, and failing to kiss it? What potency for good or evil does a Bible, thus held and kissed, possess over a dictionary similarly held and kissed? or how much more solemn and binding does an oath become when taken upon a Bible than when taken upon a Patent-Office report? If no more, why should one be used more than or in preference to the other? Or why should either be used? If it is essential to use a Bible in some cases and in some places, why is it not essential in all? and if it is not essential in all, why is it essential in any case or place? If the ceremony of holding and kissing the Bible can be dispensed with, in administering an oath, and that of holding up the hand be substituted, why cannot all ceremony be dispensed with? There was nothing a whit more ridiculous in the manner in which Abraham swore his servant, by compelling him to put his hand under his thigh, than there is in our modern method of compelling people to swear by holding up the right hand, or by holding and kissing a Bible. A man is under obligation to tell the truth at all times; and the obligation becomes no stronger by his going through some senseless ceremony before promising to do so. A lie becomes no more a lie when sworn to upon all the Bibles ever printed, or when accompanied with all the ceremonies ever invented, than if done by the simple telling of it; and no intelligent person believes he will be visited with a curse or "judgment" one moment sooner for telling a lie after than for telling one before going through with the hand-raising or Bible-kissing performance. The evils that come upon men come not because of their invoking them by words, but because of their wrong doing in violating the natural laws of the universe. Yet the superstitious and demoralizing doctrine, that the Almighty curses men because they solemnly "imprecate His vengeance," is the one upon which Bible or legal oaths are based, and which are inculcated by them; and we as a nation are aiding in the perpetuation of this false doctrine by not dispensing with them. Oaths have no proper place among an enlightened people. Their object is to influence men through fear. Their tendency is to foster ignorance and superstition. The ceremony of administering them is a mummery and a farce. And it was not for a narrow, sectarian object, but for a profound philosophical reason,—to aid in freeing the human mind from error,—that Christ inculcated the injunction: Swear not all.

"But," says a trembling conservative objector, "if oaths are dispensed with, there can be no punishment for perjury." Under the existing laws, perjury is so seldom punished that the objection is scarcely worth considering. But as it is easy to make simple lying punishable in all cases where false swearing is now punishable, the objection could be obviated without difficulty. Why, then, should Bible oaths be retained? Why should they not be abolished?

W. P. E.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PAMPHLET.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of the City of Hamilton, Ontario, Can., is the latest gladiator who has bounded into the arena to do battle in the conflict between Religion and Science. He has published his opinions in a tractate of sixty pages, and announces that he will hold public discussion with any one who may differ from him. His essay is entitled "Science and Theology," and he triumphantly confutes the pretensions of the former. He relies entirely upon the Bible for his facts, as being an infallible authority, and from them he constructs various scientific theories which, however logically dependent they may be upon the premises assumed, differ somewhat from those generally received. He does not think much of the nebular hypothesis of the formation of the earth. He says:

We [illegible] the matter from the surface to the greatest depths that is clear that if the earth is in layers, and the evidence soft, smelted state; the material of which it was built was in a that state by heat, and [illegible] the appearance of being in space of time to cool or harden each layer must have had a was laid, or the material would [illegible] before the next layer be in layers. These layers refute the theory of those who suppose that the earth was all on fire and is cooling down. If the earth was at any time all on fire, the fire would not have left us any coal, or oil, or limestone, for everything that would burn would have been reduced to ashes; and all that would not burn would be some pure, heavy metal that would settle down where it never would be found by man; and there would be nothing but ashes for many miles deep. Hear God's own words to Job: "He laid the corner-stone thereof, and his sons shouted for joy." Such a host of skilled workers, with all the machinery of heaven to work with, it would not be much for God's innumerable host, with the knowledge and power of God in them, to make a world in six common days, by pouring down the material out of millions of furnaces. Some furnaces for gold; others for copper, iron, lead, etc. Then the beautiful, variegated marble and granite, which could not be made by drift, as supposed by pretended philosophers.

Mr. Hall thinks the modern notion of the roundness of the earth is an infidel belief. He says:

God said to Job: "Hast thou perceived the breadth of the earth?" Breadth or width is not used in speaking of round bodies, but of flat things. I cannot prove exactly the shape of the earth, but I can prove that the earth cannot be the shape that our moderns suppose it to be. The earth may be rounding somewhat, but the water is not.

The latter conclusion he deduces from the undeniable fact that you cannot make water stay in a round heap or body. The common illustration of a ship at sea is valueless. The reason why the hull sinks from sight is that the water vapor in the air seen in bulk is opaque and hides the hull. "Sailing round the world is sailing east or west through seas and straits till the ship arrives where it sailed from. Just as a man that had a house on the side of a hill and went out of the west door and went round the hill till he came in to the east door." The motions of the earth occasion Mr. Hall no difficulty. "The earth sits in atmosphere, and would not move only for the sun which moves round it, causing the water to arise off the earth as it passes round, removing the water from the sunny side, and causing the dew to fall on the dark side, thus removing the earth's ballast; it keeps tipping over from the sunny side, which is the lightest side at the time that the sun is shining on it. It wabbles from side to side as the sun passes around. This causes the tides."

Mr. Hall does not believe the absurd theories about the centre of the earth being in an igneous condition, because a fire can't burn without air or a supply of fuel. There are local fires caused by the lightning penetrating cavities, setting fire to coal-oil, or inflammable gases causing volcanic eruptions. The earth is really hollow, and filled with gas as a balloon. Otherwise it could not float in the air on nothing as it does. The theory about the attraction of the earth was gotten up by the infidels, who believed that otherwise the motion of the earth in going round would throw all loose articles off, and the mountains would act as fans to keep the snow and rain from falling on the earth. But if it was true that the earth was balanced and held things to it by attraction, when on the underside, the masts of ships and church-steeples would be pointing down into the empty space below. Such foolish notions, he thinks, were gotten up by "men who did not like the Bible because it reproved their acts, and they wished to show that the Bible writers were ignorant of true science. I think if the earth was a magnet, we would walk like those old horses that have the spring-halt. When their foot comes up, it comes with a jerk."

By means of Bible texts and modes of reasoning of which the above furnishes a sample, the writer proves that the moon is an enormous diamond, and that the sun is one continual explosion of gas by fire. The greater portion of the book is given up to the establishment of purely theological propositions. His object in going into scientific matters he gives as follows:

The Bible contains more knowledge than all other books together, and all the nations are indebted to it for knowledge that they never could have found out. Therefore I have wrote this book against pretended philosophers who are leading many astray by false science.

A SIGNIFICANT TRIAL.

RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

Pall Mall Budget, July 23.

The civil tribunal of Mantua has just given a decision in an ecclesiastical case which illustrates the relations of Church and State in Italy. The Court has declared that, while the Catholic is the recognized religion of the State, liberty of conscience and of worship is accorded to all citizens, and that therefore the election of an Old Catholic cure by a majority of the parishioners is legally valid. The Church buildings are found to be public property, which belong to the municipalities, and are subject to the management and control of those whom they may appoint for the purpose. The Court, therefore, confirmed the right of the cure to conduct public worship in the parish church, and to occupy the adjoining parsonage, while it condemned in costs those who had brought the actions to dispossess him. Since the Bishop of Mantua, in whose Diocese the church is situated, was one of the suitors, the decision asserts the supremacy of the civil court and civil law over the ecclesiastical or "spiritual powers." The Bishop pleaded in vain the authority of canon law and the decrees of the Council of Trent as well as of Papal bulls and briefs. In virtue of these he had launched sentence of excommunication against the cure, because he had not submitted to his jurisdiction; but the King's advocate denied that these had any authority, and the Court has taken this view. Time was when a cure guilty of defying his ecclesiastical superiors would have been compelled to appear in person at Rome—there, probably, to be condemned and punished by the Inquisition. Nowadays, even in Italy, the Church must bring actions at civil law, and is liable to the same chances of failure and misadventure as any other suitor. In this instance the Church, represented by the Bishop of Mantua, has suffered utter overthrow. It has been found that the Church is by the law of Italy subject, like any other corporation or society, to the civil courts. The right of appointing the parish priest is treated as a civil function, vested in the majority of the parishioners as their legal right, which they may therefore defend and make good against all comers before the civil tribunal. The champions of "spiritual independence," whether in England or Scotland, will not find much support to their views in these proceedings before the law courts of Italy.

The form in which the case was brought before the Court was an action by a minority of the Catholic inhabitants of San Giovanni del Dosso, in Mantua, against the present cure of their parish, who has held the office, to which he was publicly elected by the majority, since 1873. Monsignor Rota, the Bishop, had in the first instance appointed a cure, who was strongly objected to by the great majority. Thereupon the parishioners held a meeting in the church and elected, with the usual legal formalities, a new cure, one Don Lonardi, who was well known and much esteemed in the district, and who is described as an Old Catholic. The Bishop protested, and pronounced sentence of excommunication; but the new cure was installed notwithstanding as the nominee of the majority, and has ever since gone on peacefully discharging the duties of his office. Instigated by the Bishop, some of the parishioners applied to the law for the expulsion of Don Lonardi and his assessor, Don Coelli, from the Church of San Giovanni. The number of the minority thus taking action was forty-seven, the majority numbering 203. It was maintained on behalf of the minority that, according to the laws of the Church, the cure is the assistant of the Bishop, and ought to be appointed by him; and a mass of pontifical bulls, decrees, and ecclesiastical decisions were brought in support of this position. It followed that Monsignor Rota was entitled to treat Don Lonardi's election as null and void, and to appoint another in his place, and the Court ought to dispossess Don Lonardi in order to allow the cure appointed by the Bishop to discharge the duties of the office. On the other side, it was represented that the law forbids the Government to enforce the acts of the ecclesiastical authority, and that the validity of Don Lonardi's election had been implicitly recognized by the State in the increased emoluments granted to the cure. The legal representative of the majority proceeded to argue in favor of the validity of election by a majority, and that Don Lonardi was rightfully cure of the parish. The King's agent or attorney, as representative of the Government, next stated their view. He showed that, though popular elections to ecclesiastical offices do not now occur as they did long ago, they had a place in the practice of the early Christian Church; and he laid down the principle that the people are entitled to exercise influence in all that concerns public order. Don Lonardi's election was the work of the majority, legally accomplished. The Romanist doctrine, no doubt, is that the cure is not only the assistant but the subject of the Bishop; but the State does not admit the authority of canon law, which is incompatible with the rights of the community and of public law.

From this it is evident that the representative of public authority in Italy refuses to allow any validity to ecclesiastical laws and regulations when they come into collision with the rights of individuals or the laws of the State. In this case a decision in favor of the Bishop's rights would have required that the State should employ its power to expel Don Lonardi and Don Coelli from the Church of San Giovanni, and that was claimed for the minority on the ground that the Catholic Church was the Church of the Italian State. But the King's agent maintained that the recognition of the Catholic Church was not inconsistent with general liberty of worship, and that this liberty involved the right of the parishioners of San Giovanni to elect their cure, so long as in doing so they did not violate the rights of others. The church building did not belong to the Church Universal, but to the parish, and the most the minority could demand was permission at certain times to worship separately in the parish church. Since the agent gave expression to these views, the court has decided the case, and the decision, as we have seen, is in harmony with his statements. Thus in Italy—if this decision stands—the civil law is declared supreme, and is exercised independent and irrespective of ecclesiastical law.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

NEW POWERS USURPED BY THE LATTER.

The London *Hour* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Rome, whose sources of information, it is asserted, may be thoroughly relied upon:

During the reign of Pius IX. the governing power of the Curia Romana has been transferred to the Jesuits. The theory is, that the Curia is an organization of the various congregations of ministerial departments for submitting their views to and receiving their orders from the Pope. But in practice, the action of the Curia has come to be the action of the Jesuits. This action shapes itself diversely in different countries; for example, in Spain it openly espouses the cause of Don Carlos, while in England it takes a totally different line. The modern power of the Jesuits dates from the year 1848, when they persuaded the Pope, during the popular movements of that time, that they and they alone were his friends. Their flattery that none but themselves appreciated his genius and piety had its natural effect. Their first important step was to fill the *nunciatures*, or legations, and the bishoprics everywhere with persons subject to Jesuit influence. The consequence of this was the dismissal of every official suspected of a taint of liberalism. The Jesuits who saw the Pope daily for a long period and molded his mind to their ends were Father Brescianí and Father Piccirillo. Their influence led to the proclamation of the Immaculate conception and the Syllabus, to the Vatican Council and its declaration of the Pope's infallibility. To strengthen their hold these men brought to Rome and published just below the Vatican their organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*. By degrees all the surroundings of the Pope became more and more Jesuitical, each episcopal vacancy as it occurred being filled by a Prelate with Jesuit tendencies. These things so annoyed the Cardinals that they nominated Patrizi Cardinal Vicar of Rome on purpose that he might have the daily opportunity of seeing the Pope and influencing his administration. In the College of Cardinals itself opposition to the Jesuits was declared, and Cardinal d'Andrea went to Naples and there published a protest which greatly irritated the Pope. He was allured back to Rome by the promise that if he would remain quiet nothing would be said of his indiscretion; but his first interview with the Pope was so stormy that the Cardinal took to his bed and shortly died, it was said, from the effects of his contumacy! Cardinal Barrilli, warned by this event, said, "I will keep my opinions to myself."

The Council was subjected to a complete system of Jesuit espionage, and upon every prelate of eminence some Jesuit agent was fastened. Jesuit influence had equally affected all the recent sittings of the Consistory and the nominations of Bishops. Many of the English Bishops sent the strongest possible remonstrance to the Pope against the elevation of Manning to the Cardinalate, and the election was secured by the Jesuit influence, so that Manning is pledged to do all in his power to bring about their ends. The Jesuits are thus *de facto* the Catholic Church, since the white Pope, Pius IX., is but the instrument of the black Pope, Father Beckx. Wherever the Jesuits are attacked, precisely the same results will follow that Bismarck began to experience three years ago, when he commenced his anti-Jesuit campaign. These considerations are important for the statesmen in those countries in which the inevitable contest has begun or is about to begin. It is doubtful whether, if the Pope died to-morrow, an Ultramontane or a Jesuit successor would follow. Cardinal Franchi, with Jesuit tendencies, believes that he would be elected. The Jesuits have led Manning to believe that he has the best chance, should a new batch of Cardinals be created the Jesuit influence will then so decidedly predominate that the election of a Jesuit Pope will be inevitable, and that will be the beginning of the end. Should any other than an Italian be elected an open schism of the non-Jesuit Italian Cardinals is not an improbable event. In that case a fierce domestic war in every household professedly Catholic would ensue. The Jesuits declare that they look with hope to England. Sincere and humble Christians of all persuasions also look to England, hoping to find her, as heretofore, the champion of intellectual, moral, and religious life and light.

MR. MOODY'S SUPPORT.

HIS FREEDOM FROM MERCENARY MOTIVES.

The following note from Dr. Field, editor of the New York *Evangelist*, with reference to Mr. Moody and the footing upon which he has been laboring abroad, will interest all who wish to understand that subject. Dr. Field says:

As Mr. Moody is about to return to the United States, and as it is already proposed to invite him to New York, and he may hold meetings there and in other cities, some may ask how he is *paid* for his services. It was a question often asked in England, and on which I was anxious to be informed, especially as those who opposed his labors have diligently spread the idea that these great meetings are a means of putting money in his pocket, and that the whole movement is a grand speculation. No doubt the man who has made no small stir throughout all Great Britain could, if he so desired, turn it to purposes of gain; for when once he has found his way to thousands of hearts, it is not difficult to find his way to their pockets. But as I happen to know, no man was ever more free than Mr. Moody from any such mercenary motives or projects. The last Sunday that I was in London I attended his meeting, and sat on the platform close by him, and as it happened, next to a gentleman (Mr. Hugh Mathewson, I think, was his name) who has had a good deal to do with the financial arrangements for the expenses of these meetings. Mrs. Moody and her children at one time spent several months in his family. I asked him particularly how Mr. Moody was supported, as I observed that there were no collections taken up at the meetings. He said that Mr. Moody had refused absolutely to receive anything from the Committees who invited him to different cities. Sometimes persons sent him small sums privately. They were generally those who had been benefited by his meetings, and who desired thus to express their gratitude. Such gifts he felt at liberty to receive. Then he had made a little collection of the hymns sung at their meetings, on which he had a copyright, and this he received for a time, but after a few months, just when the sale had increased so that it amounted to something, he began to feel uneasy about it, lest it might seem as if he were turning the public excitement to his own personal advantage, and so he told this gentleman that he would not touch it any more—that he (Mr. Mathewson) might keep it all, to be devoted by and by to some religious purpose. "And how much do you think," said he, "I have received since the 1st of January?" I could not conjecture. He said "Nearly £5,000." To this Mr. Moody had both a legal and a moral right, but so sensitive was he about even the slightest appearance of profiting by the things of the temple, that he refused it all. Thus he has really given away, although he is without means of his own, some $25,000 in gold. This fact I take the liberty of mentioning, for I think it ought to be known. After this, I hope we shall hear no more about his making a speculation out of the things of religion. He is a poor man to-day, and will live and die poor, though making many rich.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

LETTER FROM DR. ECCLESTON.

Davenport Gazette.

Nine weeks have passed since the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa by the Episcopal Convention at Cedar Rapids. And, during all that time, Dr. Eccleston has been the subject of more correspondence, received more letters, from supporters and opponents, than ever Bishop-elect had personal knowledge of before, it is believed.

This letter from Dr. Eccleston was received last evening by the Rev. Dr. Burris,—a copy of one sent to the person to whom it was addressed:

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1875.—*The Rev. J. S. Reed, Chairman of the Committee of the Convention of the Diocese of Iowa:* REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: When I received your notice, two months ago, of my election to the Episcopate of Iowa, I received, also, a protest against "the manner of the election," which now bears the signatures of delegates from many of the parishes represented in convention, and with it a request from these gentlemen to give a patient examination to the matter before answering. My long delay has been that I might avoid all appearance, even, of haste in answering. But having treated all parties with all the respect which I could, I must say that the information so far received by me does not, in my judgment, sustain the charges upon which I understand the protest to be based. Nor do the many other grave questions started by the protest seem to me to point to my declination as duty in the premises. However, the Church in her wisdom has not left such a question to the judgment of one man, however honest he may be in intention. Happily, too, for this case, the Standing Committees exercise the right to examine the entire case when the testimonials of a Bishop-elect are laid before them; and, if anywhere, surely we may expect Divine guidance when the highest officers in the Church are deciding upon the election of the head of a Diocese. To such an examination, by such a court, under such guidance, I am glad that this case must now be submitted. The decision one way must bind, and the decision the other way will wisely guide my action.

Praying our Gracious Master to control this final decision—with kindest regards to yourself and the other members of the Committee, and in Christian love toward all in and of your diocese, I am sincerely, Yours and their brother in Christ,

J. H. ECCLESTON.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese will now prepare the testimonial of Dr. Eccleston's election, and forward it to the Committees of other Dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the House of Bishops for confirmation. It is likely that nearly two months will elapse before the votes of all the Committees will have been returned.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

New York Evening Post.

LONDON, July 24.—The Presbyterian Conference, which closed its session in this city yesterday, was a most important and interesting event. Its object was to further Presbyterian union, and its delegates were men of influence in the Church in both hemispheres. About one hundred representatives in all were chosen, representing the Presbyterian Church of the United States; the Presbyterian Church of the United States (South); the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the United States; the Reformed (Dutch) Church of the United States; the Presbyterian Church in England; the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England; the Calvinistic Methodists of New and South Wales; the Established Church of Scotland; the Free Church of Scotland; the United Presbyterians; the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of Ireland; the Presbyterian Church of Canada; the Evangelical French Church of Canada; the Presbyterian Church of Otago, New Zealand; the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Australia; the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales; the Reformed Church of France; the Missionary Church of Belgium; the Evangelical Church of the Canton de Vaud; the Evangelical Church at Neufchatel; the Waldensian Church of Italy; the Protestant Church of Spain; the Free Church of Germany; and the Old Reformed Church of Betheim, East Friesland.

The Conference was brought to a close yesterday, and the results arrived at may be summed up as follows: It is agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance to meet in general council from time to time, in order to confer upon matters of common interest, and to further the ends for which the Church has been constituted by her Divine Lord and only King. In forming this alliance the Presbyterian churches do not mean to change their fraternal relations with other churches, but will be ready, as heretofore, to join with them in Christian fellowship and in advancing the cause of the Redeemer on the general principles maintained and taught in the reformed confession, that the Church of God on earth, though composed of many members, is one body in the communion of the Holy Ghost, of which body Christ is the head and the Scriptures alone the infallible law. The following are the articles:

The alliance shall be known as the Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system. Any church organized on Presbyterian principles, which holds the supreme authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in matters of faith and morals, and whose creed is in harmony with the Concensus of the Reformed confessions, shall be eligible for admission into the Alliance.

The Alliance shall meet in General Council ordinarily once in three years. The Council shall consist of delegates, being ministers and ruling elders appointed by the churches forming the Alliance, the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the Council, regard being had generally to the number of the congregations in the several churches; the delegates, as far as practicable, to consist of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders. The Council may, on the recommendation of a committee on business, invite Presbyterian brethren and delegates to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses, and read papers. The Council shall have power to decide upon the applications of churches desiring to join the Alliance; it shall have the power to entertain and consider topics which may be brought before it by any church represented in the Council, or by any member of the Council, on their being transmitted in the manner hereinafter provided; but it shall not interfere with the existing creed or constitution of any church in the Alliance, or with its internal order or external relations.

The Council shall consider the questions of general interest to the Presbyterian community; it shall seek the welfare of churches, especially such as are weak or persecuted; it shall gather and disseminate information concerning the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world; it shall recommend the Presbyterian system as Scriptural, and as combining simplicity, efficiency, and adaptation to all times and conditions; it shall also entertain all subjects directly connected with the work of evangelization, such as the relation of the Christian Church to the evangelization of the world, the distribution of mission work, the combination of church energies, especially in reference to great cities and destitute districts; the training of ministers, the use of the press, colportage, the religious instruction of the young, the sanctification of the Sabbath, systematic benevolence, the suppression of intemperance, and other prevailing vices, and the best methods of opposing infidelity and Romanism. The Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers read, by addresses delivered and published, by the circulation of information respecting the allied churches and their missions, by the exposition of Scriptural principles, and by defenses of the truth, by communicating the minutes of its proceedings to the supreme courts of the churches forming the Alliance, and by such other action as is in accordance with its constitution and objects. No change shall be made in this constitution except on a motion made at one general meeting of Council not objected to by a majority of the churches, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next general meeting.

It has been decided that the first meeting of Council shall be held at Edinburg on the first Tuesday of July, 1876.

THE BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

"LET US PUT THE DIOCESE IN COMMISSION."

Editors of the Diocese: Many of your readers think you are right in the leading editorial of your last issue. The Diocese is not in proper condition to elect a Bishop at the coming September Convention. It is far more important that we should not take a false step than that we should have a Bishop of our own right away. Great principles are involved in the present attitude of our Diocese, and if we make haste to abandon those principles for the temporizing purpose of gratifying the desire to get a Bishop at once, we will prove ourselves unworthy of the great trust committed to our hands, and will do harm to the Church that it will require many years to overcome.

Clause 2, Canon XV., Title I., of the Canon of the General Convention provides that a Diocese without a Bishop "may, by its Convention, be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese . . until a Bishop be duly elected and consecrated for the same," etc. A Bishop so placed in charge would have full control of the Diocese, and would attend to every need. Why not place the Diocese in charge of some good Bishop on whom we can readily agree, and wait until we are better prepared than now to elect a successor to the great Whitehouse?

PEACE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The above communication from the August issue of the *Diocese*, the organ of the Episcopalians of Illinois, confirms the rumors of a deliberate attempt to postpone any election of Bishop until a more favorable opportunity to press the alleged claims of the Rev. Dr. De Koven. The plan is said to be to put this Diocese in charge of a Bishop of another Diocese, and then have the charge transferred to some Ritualistic English Bishop, of whom there are several without dioceses. It is even reported that, with the sanction of the Chancellor, and certainly to his knowledge, communication has been opened with the Rt.-Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, D. D., formerly Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, whose Episcopate in that island was brought to a close in 1871, with the view of getting him here.

Do the promoters of this scheme intend to swing the Diocese from its allegiance, and set up a Ritualistic paradise in our midst? Is Illinois to become the refuge of the Fathers Grafton, Bradley, Morrill, and so on, and remain "in commission" till utter shipwreck ends the perilous voyage? And if the Lord Bishop of Dunedin, why not Tozer, the eminent prelate of Zanzibar? Why not a leader from the Cannibal Islands?

Does not this movement border on rebellion against the constituted authorities? We fear the Diocese of Illinois will come to be considered as settling its duty to the Church by the length of the Chancellor's foot.

J.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCHES IN GENERAL.

"Moody and Sankey puzzles, price 1 penny each," are advertised in London.

A Millenarian preacher says he has found a prediction of Moody and Sankey in the Biblical prophecies.

One of the leading Catholic priests in Jersey City has received a letter from Rome in which it is predicted that within ten years there will be five Cardinals in the United States. It points especially to Baltimore, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

The Evangelical Association, commonly known as Albright Methodists, are discussing the question of changing their denominational name. The Annual Conferences have, formally or informally, expressed themselves in favor of a change. Bishop Esher is opposed.

The Roman Catholics have, during the past month, for the first time, celebrated Mass in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., as the last Legislature passed a law providing that no prisoner should be denied the liberty of worship according to his own conscience. Of the 714 prisoners in that institution 319 are Catholics.

The new Connection Methodists of England, at a conference recently held at Dudley, discussed the question of displacing attendance on the class-meeting as a condition of membership. During the preceding year the circuits had voted on the proposition; 32 circuits, with 10,220 members, being in favor, and 26 circuits, or 10,720 members, voting against it. It was voted to retain the class-meeting in its present position.

The year 1876 will be the fiftieth of the existence of the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran General Synod. It is proposed to make it a jubilee year, and to raise for the seminary $25,000; $10,000 of this sum will be for a library fund, $10,000 for a fire-proof building, and $5,000 for a contingent fund. The Rev. Drs. Gotwald and Brown, and Messrs. Menges, Rice, and Schmucker have been appointed a committee to superintend the carrying forward of this project.

The laying of the corner-stone of St. Ann's new church, on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, which was to have taken place on last Sunday, was postponed to one week from to-day, Aug. 1, on account of the severe rains of Saturday night and Sunday morning. The Rev. Thomas Leydon, pastor of the church, has made additional arrangements for the accommodation of societies and all who wish to be present at the ceremony. The cars will leave C., R. I. & P. Railroad, Van Buren street depot, at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-Sixth, and Thirty-first streets for passengers.

The Committee of Presbyters who have been sitting upon the case of the venerable Bishop Whittington, of Maryland, find that the facts do not warrant them in presenting him for trial by his peers. At the same time, they adopt a memorandum to the effect that the conduct of those Baltimore clergymen, in praying for the dead, etc., is very reprehensible indeed. The vote on the finding stood 9 to 4—all the Virginia members of the Committee voting for presentment. Virginia is an intensely Low Church diocese; and this decision that Protestant Episcopal Bishops needn't put a stop to "Papist" teachings and practices in Protestant Episcopal parish churches unless they feel like it, may possibly mean a big "haul" presently for the Reformed establishment of Messrs. Cummings and Cheney.

The London *Lancet* commenting on the fact that the Pope, on the 5th July, held a long Consistory, after which he gave thirty distinct audiences, and yet closed the day without any signs of fatigue, describes, at some length, the treatment prescribed by his physicians. This consists of a daily bath of sulphur water, brought all the way from Civita Vecchia for the purpose. A large bathing contrivance, something like a diminutive reservoir in size, has been expressly constructed for him, and into this he descends by a little staircase, and then takes his seat in a chair, while the water gradually rises round him. Thus he sits for half an hour. "Under this treatment," says the *Lancet*, "he braves the excessive heat with comparative impunity, and can often dispense with his staff in walking."

The English Church Union, the association which promotes and defends Anglo-Catholic views, now numbers 12,600 members. Of these 2,370 are clergymen, 5,224 laymen, 4,430 women associates, and 578 ordinary associates; 818 members joined during 1874 and the first five months of 1875. It has 186 branches, 23 district unions, besides the Church Unions of Scotland, Bombay, and Calcutta. At the last annual meeting, which was important in view of the approaching struggle of parties in the Church, the following resolution was passed: "That without intending to put all the following points on the same ground, nor wishing to go beyond what recognized Anglican authorities warrant as to their use, the English Church Union is of opinion that, in order to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Ritualistic controversy, there should be no prohibition of the following usages when desired by clergy and congregation, viz.: (a) The Eastward position; (b) the Vestments; (c) the Lights; (d) the Mixed Chalice; (e) Unleavened Bread; (f) Incense." These are commonly known as the "Six Points." The Union also passed a resolution condemning the revision of the Prayer-Book by the Irish Church.

HICKSITE QUAKERS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PALATINE, Putnam Co., Ill., Aug. 4.—In sight of where I write is being finished a large, plain meeting-house, 48x70, and 24 feet high. This house is for the accommodation of the "New Western Yearly Meeting" of the Hicksite Branch of the Quakers of Illinois and Iowa. It is unusual to find so large a meeting-house in the country; but the "Friends" here are very well fixed and very hospitable. This building is situated 8 miles west of Lostant, on the Illinois Central. The meeting will convene Sept. 11. Three or four hundred persons are expected from a distance.

STRONG IN THE FAITH.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* has gleaned the following curious series of facts concerning one branch of the Strong family, showing that ministerial proclivities often run in families:

The Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., of New York, and late of Flatbush, L. I., was the father of six sons, as follows:

1. The Rev. Thomas C. Strong, of Pittsburg, Pa.
2. The Rev. J. Paschal Strong, of Belleville, N. J.
3. The Rev. Robert G. Strong, of Flatbush, L. I.
4. The Rev. Mason R. Strong, D. D., of Flatbush, L. I. (now deceased.)
5. The Rev. Selah W. Strong, of West Troy, N. Y.
6. John L. Strong, of Mifflinburg, Pa. (not a minister.)

The Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., had a brother, the Rev. Paschal N. Strong, of New York, who was also a minister. He died in 1826 at Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Rev. Thomas M. Strong had two brothers who were ministers, as follows: The Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., the present President of Rutger's College, and the Rev. Allan Campbell, of Pittsburg, Pa., now deceased.

Mrs. Rev. Thomas M. Strong had two sisters who married ministers, viz.: The Rev. Dr. Isaac Greer, of Mifflinburg, Pa., and the Rev. John Thomas Marshall Davis, of Flatlands, L. I., now deceased.

Mrs. Rev. Thomas M. Strong has a nephew, the Rev. Allan Campbell, of New York (son of the Rev. William H. Campbell, President of Rutger's College), who is also a minister.

Mrs. Rev. Thomas M. Strong has a niece (Mrs. John Kerr, of Pittsburg, Pa.), wife of the Rev. John Kerr, another minister.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Dr. Dollinger has drawn up the following ecumenical invitation to the Bonn Conference of the present year:

The International Conference of the friends of Christian Church union will be held at Bonn on Aug. 12 and the two following days.

The first object of the Conference is to promote a renewal and general recognition of those great Christian truths which form the substance of the definitions set forth in the creeds of the primitive undivided Church, and to which the larger religious communities of Christendom, by perseverance in their loyalty to the faith and organization of the early Church, still profess to cling.

Upon this preliminary mutual recognition of primitive truth the Conference will endeavor to base a confederation and intercommunion among the separated churches. It is hoped that a reciprocal recognition is not impossible which, without going so far as actual fusion or sacrificing national or traditional peculiarities of doctrinal phraseology, church constitution, or ritual, may yet enable each church to admit the members of other communions to those privileges in respect of divine worship and the Christian sacraments that are secured to its own.

The Conference is not designed to create an apparent unity by means of ambiguous phrases, which its several members might construe in widely different senses. Rather would it endeavor by varied and thorough inquiry and discussion to establish the truth of propositions which shall simply express the substance of Christian doctrine and practice as taught by the Bible and the fathers of the ancient Church, and so form a real bond of that union which is so much to be desired.

It is hoped that this circular may be accepted as a substitute for special invitations to the conference. Every man of theological acquirements, whether clergyman or layman, who sympathizes with the objects of the Conference, as described above, will consider himself invited.

J. DOLLINGER.

MUNICH, July 18.

FIRST A CATHOLIC THEN A CITIZEN.

The Cleveland *Leader* has the following on the duties of Catholics as taught by their organs:

The *Catholic World*, a monthly magazine published at New York, is professedly and in fact the leader of the Catholic press in the country. It assumes the prerogative of drill-sergeant to all other Ultramontane papers, and, when one of the faithful seems to lag, or displays any unusual liberality, the monthly thunderer takes it by the ear and administers discipline in the name of His Infallible Highness of St. Peter. Recently the *Irish World*, a Catholic weekly of New York, has been a little more free and liberal in its expressions than the rules of the priestly hierarchy approve, and the *Catholic World* takes the erring weekly across its knees as follows:

"It is necessary to be first a Catholic, and afterwards French, German, American, English, or Irish, as the case may be; to be first of all sure that we understand and receive the teaching and the spirit of the Catholic Church in theology, philosophy, morals, politics, and that we make her rights and interests, her advancement and glory, the spiritual and eternal good of the whole human race, the triumph of Jesus Christ, and the glory of God, paramount to everything."

We believe that this covers the whole ground. The Ultramontane idea is that the blind and unquestioning loyalty of an American Catholic to his Church, and its Rome-inspired authority, should be above all his fealty as a citizen. The Church first—everything else afterward.

DWELL TOGETHER AS BRETHREN.

The *Interior* of the last issue has a rather savage attack on the Rev. Mr. Powell, whose sermons have several times been published in these columns. It certainly it is a fair sample of the comments of the perpendicular Christians (and the adjective is used with all respect) upon such as may differ with them on one or more points of faith. The article is as follows:

We have read with as much impartiality as possible the literary exercises of the Rev. E. P. Powell, in the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago, reported in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of last Monday. His rhetoric is really quite chaste and fine, as it is with most of the preachers of his type. But the impression which it leaves, and which we are convinced that it must leave upon rationalists more than upon believers, is that of a total deficiency of the chief humanitarian virtue—manliness. If humanitarian religion cannot produce the humanitarian virtue—independence—what is it good for? Mr. Powell designates himself with the title of a Christian minister, "Reverend." He speaks in a building which is identified as a Christian Church. He claims a hearing on the basis of some sort of Christian faith. And yet he denies that any of the four Gospels is "any way a thorough historical record, much less an inspired picture, of the scenes recounted." He denies that there was anything supernatural or superhuman in Christ. "He had the good fortune to be killed—sharing this advantage with Socrates and Lincoln," and so forth for quantity. Now there is not a rationalist in Germany or France who will not fully accord with Mr. Powell in all this, and go heartily with him as far as he will go in eulogizing the Chief Flower of Judaic civilization. But any German or French infidel would scorn the unmanly subterfuge of claiming a Christian name or title for his society or himself. And it is not in manly human nature to look upon one occupying a position of that kind with any sort of respect. This is the secret, we have no doubt, of the failure of the extreme Unitarian wing to bring into their connection thousands of men whose views are in full accord with their own.

A FIELD FOR AN EVANGELIST.

At least one St. Louis editor has wrought himself into a sorrowful condition over the announcement that Mr. Moody is coming home to rest awhile from his labors, or, peradventure, to save souls in Chicago. This unkind and envious spirit is all wrong, and comes, it is to be feared, from a heart which needs Moody or some other powerful evangelizing agency. If it can still the carping of the wicked city, the promise is hereby made that when Messrs. Moody and Sankey again desire to go into a heathen country they shall be asked to dwell in the tents of the wicked *Republican*, which prints the following:

Chicago is making a strong appeal for "Brother Moody," in advance of his return to this country after his completed work of evangelizing Great Britain. The good people are writing public letters in the interest of Moody, and the pious editors of Chicago are printing editorials in favor of giving the itinerant evangelist a reception worthy his cause and the City of Chicago. It is advised and urged as a proper recognition of Moody and a sweet thing for Chicago, that a mission church be built to clap Moody into as soon as he comes back. Chicago is afraid he'll get away, if it don't build him a cage, where he can be safely kept for show. Before Moody left for England, he had begun to erect a tabernacle upon the results of his own begging. It rose up one story, then the Christian charity of Chicago gave out, and finally Moody went into other fields to work. Now, since Moody has made a noise in England, and "has talked to aristocrats, nobles, and royalty itself," as THE TRIBUNE says, and has made Chicago's name heard far and wide, it is suggested that he ought to find a two-story tabernacle ready for him when he returns. More begging is to be done, and Chicago's Christian charity will be put to another test. It takes only $15,000 to do it, and, although Chicago cannot build a Custom-House, there seems to be but little doubt that it can erect a cheap tabernacle. Plenty of anonymous writers promise to contribute, which seems to indicate that the charity which failed a couple of years ago has taken another growth and will probably fill out the former half a crop. But it is not so much what Moody has done for the cause of Christ as what he has done for the cause of Chicago in making that city's name familiar to "aristocrats, nobles, and royalty itself," that the completed tabernacular monument is suggested. He did beg his bread in Chicago for some time, but has been seen and heard of men a great deal since; therefore Chicago says: Let us build Moody a tabernacle, and give him a grand reception, and imprison him here, because St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and other rivals will make desperate efforts to get him away from Chicago. Let Chicago have Brother Moody for Heaven's sake. No spot on earth, not even Windsor Castle, or Eton needs Moody and all the other evangelists more than Chicago. If the newspaper prayers are answered, Chicago will have yet another chance to escape the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah, and Ananias, and Sapphira, and Lot's wife, and other blasted places and people. Chicago may yet be saved, and Moody is the man to do it, if the city can only furnish him an earthly tabernacle by $15,000 worth of able-bodied begging. Go ahead with your tabernacle and give Moody some place to stay.

LABORS OF A PROMINENT EVANGELIST.

The Rev. William Taylor, a noted American Evangelist, who has recently been co-operating with Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London, has returned to New York, and is now holding nightly meetings in the Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third avenue. Mr. Taylor has carried on his peculiar work upon every continent, and with unusual success. Shortly after the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, he was placed in charge of the Seamen's Bethel in San Francisco, by the authorities of his Church. There he conducted open-air services on the Long Wharf and the plaza of the city. Though fearless in his denunciation of the vice which then abounded in San Francisco, he was respected by all classes. Some memorable addresses were delivered by him in the gambling-saloons and to these the worst desperadoes of that day listened with decorous attention. Subsequently he left the United States and went to England, and thence, by invitation of the Wesleyans, to Australia. There, in the principal cities of the colony, his preaching was attended with marked results. After leaving Australia, Mr. Taylor spent a long time in South Africa, laboring in the mission-stations of the Cape Colony, and delivering addresses both to English-speaking hearers and to the natives through an interpreter. The effects produced by him upon the natives, who had received the rudiments of Christian knowledge through the teaching of missionaries, were much spoken of at the time. From South Africa Mr. Taylor went to Bombay, where he organized a self-sustaining mission among the English-speaking population, both native and foreign. His success there was so marked that he sent to the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society for assistants, promising support to such helpers as should come. Friends came forward in India who assisted in procuring places of worship and defraying other necessary expenses. From Bombay Mr. Taylor was sent to Bengal, where with a corps of helpers he organized a comprehensive scheme of evangelizing work. Some months ago he returned to England, and after a short stay in London he began a series of meetings in Bristol, which added many members to the churches of that city.

Mr. Taylor is about 50 years of age, has a good presence and a full voice, which he uses effectively in singing. His method is logical rather than emotional. Some of his rugged sentences are more forcible than polished, but they appear to be effective with everyday people.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Noyes and wife celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of their wedding-day last Wednesday.

Bishop Bedell's improvement in health, in Switzerland, according to latest reports, seems to be slow and uncertain.

F. G. Ensign, of the American Sunday-School Union, left for Central Iowa Thursday evening. He will be absent about a month.

The Rev. S. Gilbert, of the *Advance*, and in charge of the Congregational Church at Winnetka, will depart hence next week for the rural regions to enjoy a season of recreation.

The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of the Church of the Ascension, New York, is spending the summer at his place at Briar Hill, Ipswich, Mass. He will be gone until September.

The Rev. John C. Hill, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, Ill., has received a call from Taylorville, Ill. This is a very inviting field, and it is quite probable Mr. Hill will accept.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, who has been stopping at Schooley's Mountain for three weeks, is slowly recovering strength. It is feared, however, that he will break down again if he should resume his duties.

The Rev. Albert G. Ruliffson, of New York City, has been visiting the Northwest in the interest of missions. He reports the church-work on the great field quite hopeful, and the missionary work in New York as flourishing.

The Rev. George S. J. Browne, pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church mission, is rapidly recovering from a severe carriage accident, which occurred a short time since, and will be able to resume his studies before long.

The Revs. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., C. H. Richards, of Madison, Wis., and C. L. Thompson, of this city, with their families, propose to "camp out" a fortnight in the cool shadows along the shores of Mendota Lake, near Madison, Wis.

The Rev. Mr. Metherall, the pioneer missionary of the Bible Christian Church in Prince Edward Island, has just died at the age of 87. He went to the island from England in 1831, and in the early years of his labor experienced privation and hardships in the rude missionary life of that period.

The Boston *Journal* notes the dedication of a new chapel at Rye Beach, at which the Rev. Robert Laird Collier preached the sermon from the text: "Go and seek that which is lost;" elaborating the idea that the ultimate design and attainment of everything is perfection—what, at present, nature seems to waste, light, electricity, coal fields, coral-beds, and men. These, however, said the speaker, are only in a crude, undeveloped condition, and are slowly but surely sloughing off the covering to display the perfect fruit. The sermon was full of thought.

BREVITIES.

Free Press: "Never mind one fire," said a Syracuse clergyman as the fire bells started his congregation; "most of you will get plenty of conflagrations in the spiritual future."

Mr. Gladstone: "Please, 'M, is the Church of England worth preserving?" *Britannias:* "Worth preserving? Dear me, William, don't you know it's been in a pickle this ever so long?"—*Punch.*

Courier-Journal: A young man of Iowa went crazy on seeing at a circus a representation of hell. What is to become of the Iowans when the time arrives for them to confront the reality, is what we should like to know.

A little boy in Springfield, after his customary evening prayer, a night or two ago, continued, "and bless mamma and Jenny and Uncle Benny," adding, after a moment's pause, the explanatory remark, "His name is Hopkins."

In an English Sunday-school, the Vicar's daughter, who was very proud of her Bible class, on inquiring of one of her pupils how Queen Sheba came to Solomon, received the reply, "By railway, Miss." On asking for an explanation she received the answer: "Because, Miss, the Bible says she came to Jerusalem with a very heavy train."

"What are you doing?" "Picking berries." "But don't you know those are not your berries, and that it is wrong?" "Well, nobody but Jesus sees me, and I guess he don't care if a little boy like me picks a few berries when he is hungry. I'll ask him when I say my prayers to-night." And the boy's mother looked into a theological work.

An inebriated man dropped into the Tabernacle during the performance of the children from the Five Points. He sat near the stage, and feeling rather drowsy from his potations fell asleep during the interesting singing. When he awoke the children were going through calisthenic exercises. He had evidently never seen these eccentric and extraordinary movements, and jumping up, rushed off, wildly exclaiming, "Great Cæsar, I've got them again."

A Sunday-school picnic was recently held in a grove near town. A pompous man, who was an ex-Sheriff, and who seemed to be a sort of "king bee" among the people, superintended all the arrangements. Large tables were spread and loaded with an abundance of good things. As soon as everything was nearly ready for the feast a number of the children grabbed up knives and forks and "went in," when the ex-Sheriff howled out, "Hold on you d—d hogs, will you?" Then in a milder tone he said to one of the ministers present, "Brother ——, will you ask a blessing?"—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

The other Sunday a Detroit minister preached a sermon on the sin of white lies and evasions, and he flattered himself that his congregation took every word to heart. Next day he made a call on one of his parishioners, and as he mounted the front steps he heard one of the boys call out:

"Ma! ma! the preacher's coming here!"

"Great lands!" he heard her shout, "and my hair down and I've got this old dress on! Run to the door, Bill, and tell him I went to Grosse Isle on a church excursion!"

"Oh, no, I hate to," replied the boy.

"Go—go quick—hurry up, or I'll tan you till you can't raise a foot!" she urged, and the lad went to the door and discouraged the preacher from making the call.

The Rev. Mr. Julian, of New Bedford, preached yesterday to large congregations in Plymouth Church. Mr. Julian's manner in prayer is not felicitous. He stands on one leg and wriggles the other. He feels of his mustache, leans on his elbow, and coddles his whisker, none of which please the people, however it may please the august Personage he is supposed to address. Doubtless the "Lord is nigh to all who come to Him in truth," but He prefers to have them stand on both feet and pay attention to what's going on. Imagine Mr. Julian in the presence of Queen Victoria, Sammy Tilden, or even New Bedford's Mayor, on a public occasion, leaning on his elbow, playing with his chin, and delivering a public petition! It's absurd.—*New York Star.*

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles T. Stout, of Fort Dodge, Ia., will preach at St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove avenue, this morning.

—The Rev. Arthur Piper will officiate at Calvary Church, Warren avenue, morning and evening.

—Contrary to the announcement of a week ago, there will be the usual service at the Church of Our Savior.

—The Rev. H. G. Perry will officiate at All Saints' Church morning and evening.

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, will preach at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, in the morning.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will preach at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, between Monroe and Madison streets, in the morning. The Rev. Charles T. Stout, of Fort Dodge, Ia., will officiate in the evening.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate in the Church of the Ascension, corner North LaSalle and Elm streets. Holy Communion, 7 a. m.; choral morning prayer and litany, 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Mr. Morrison will officiate at 7:45 p. m. in Memorial Church, Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate at 10:45 a. m. in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Dearborn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. D. S. Phillips, of Kankakee, will officiate morning and evening at Trinity Church, corner Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

—Morning prayer, litany and communion at 10:30 at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner West Washington and Peoria streets.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. J. P. Bates preaches at the University Place Church, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy preaches at Amity Church, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "A Life of Trust." Evening subject: "Miracles."

—The Rev. G. W. Northrup will preach before the First Church at 11 a. m. in the Tabernacle, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach in the evening in Indiana Avenue Chapel, corner Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street.

—The Rev. D. B. Cheney will preach morning and evening at the Fourth Church, corner Monroe and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. F. M. Ellis will preach at the Michigan Avenue Church, corner Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Moss will preach morning and evening at the Second Church, corner Monroe and Morgan streets.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening at Temple Church, corner Twelfth and Clinton streets.

—The Rev. J. D. Burr will preach morning and evening at Immanuel Church, No. 932 North Halsted street.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. James McLaughlin will preach at the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Honor Envied."

—The Rev. Daniel Lord will preach at the Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, this morning.

—There will be no service in the Fourth Church until the return of Prof. Swing.

—The Rev. S. W. Duffield will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Eighth Church, corner Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Gibson will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m in the Second Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach at 10:30 a. m. in the Fifth Church, corner Indiana avenue and Thirtieth streets. Subject: "Final Court of Appeal in Religion."

—The Rev. J. B. McClure will preach at River Park in the morning.

—The Rev. J. H. Taylor, of Lake Forest, will preach morning and evening at the Sixth Church, corner Vincennes and Oak avenues.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

—The Rev. James W. Haney, of Illinois Conference, will preach morning and evening at Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan.

—The Rev. D. B. Baker will conduct quarterly meeting services at the Free Church, No. 49 North Morgan street. Sermon and communion at 10:30 a. m.; love feast at 6 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. G. Deming will preach morning and evening at the Ada Street Church, on Ada street, between Lake and Fulton streets.

—At the Fulton Street Church, corner Fulton street and Artesian avenue, there will be general class ordinance of baptism and reception of members at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. R. S. Cantine will preach at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "Do Thyself No Harm."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Fallows will preach at St. Paul's Church, corner of Ann and West Washington streets, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Infallibility of the Bible and Human Progress." Evening subject: "Lessons from the Life of ex-President Johnson."

—Bishop Cheney will preach morning and evening in Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Morning subject: "What Imperfect Faith Can Do." Evening subject: "The Syrian General: A Man of God," fourth of the series.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will officiate morning and evening at Immanuel Church, corner Centre and Dayton streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., will preach at Union Park Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. L. S. Holbrook will preach at Oakland Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. V. B. Carroll, of New York, will preach morning and evening at New England Church, Delaware place, near North Dearborn street.

—The Rev. S. Gilbert will preach in the morning at Clinton Street Church, corner Clinton and Wilson streets.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. C. F. Mortimer will preach morning and evening in Campbell Hall, corner Campbell avenue and Van Buren street. Morning subject: "Building for Eternity." Evening subject: "The Teaching of Christ."

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach at the English Church morning and evening, corner of Dearborn and Erie streets.

UNITARIAN.

There will be chapel services at the Church of the Messiah this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Hibbard will preach at New Church Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, this morning, and at the Temple, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue, this afternoon.

—Disciples of Christ meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

—Dr. Samuel Maxwell will lecture at Grow's Opera Hall morning and evening. Morning subject: "Loose Morals, Their Cause and Cure." Evening subject: "How Shall We Be Saved?"

—The Rev. N. Jackson will preach at No. 144 Forrest avenue morning and evening.

—Elder G. W. McCulloch will preach at Advent Hall, No. 213 West Madison street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowell will conduct services at the Old People's Home, on Thirty-ninth street, at 3 p. m.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at Good Templars' Hall, corner Washington and Desplaines streets, at 12:30.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Aug. 8—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

CATHOLIC.

Aug. 8—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

Aug. 9—SS. Cyriacus and Comp., MM. (from Aug. 8); Vigil of St. Laurence; St. Romanus, M.

Aug. 10—St. Laurence, M.

Aug. 11—Of the Octave.

Aug. 12—St. Clare, V.

Aug. 13—Of the Octave; SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, MM.

Aug. 14—Of the Octave; Vigil of the Assumption; St. Eusebius, C.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

As I looked to-night from my window,
In that kind of a dreamless dream
Where we scarce are conscious of being,
And our thoughts and fancies seem
To be rather the shadowy outlines
Over which the painter flings
The garlands of form and of color,
Than like real and living things,—

Half-concealed by the mists of distance,
And the clouded, uncertain light,
I discerned what once was a cottage
As fair as e'er gladdened the sight;
But the fingers of Time had been busy,
Till was left of that cottage fair
Not a trace, not the faintest vestige,
Of the beauty that once was there.

And I sadly thought, while gazing
At the useless, unsightly thing,
Of the hundreds of stricken mortals
O'er whose lives it were kind to fling
A mantle to cover the ruins,
Which had promised in youth so much,
Of the beauty that wasted and crumbled
'Neath the years' all-conquering touch.

Then there came from the sun at setting,
Through the clouds, as the day's farewell,
A very deluge of sunshine,
And transformed, as by magic spell,
Drear ruin to marvelous beauty
As seldom earth's vision may see,—
For it looked, in its new-born glory,
As it Heaven's own image might be.

Then I thought of lives we call wasted
And ruined beyond a recall,
That perhaps, even yet, on these ruins,
When some of God's sunshine should fall,
Some sunbeam of love or of mercy
Their lives should make wondrously bright,
And should shine through the ages unending
With a glorious, glorious light.

TEXE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

"Give the devil his dew," said a pretty young lady who had spoiled her new bronze boots playing croquet in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Reorganization of the Chicago College of Music.

What Theodore Thomas Is Doing in New York.

The Goethe Anniversary—Operatic Notes.

New Theatrical Companies in Chicago and Elsewhere.

Success of the Summer Season—The "Two Orphans."

An Interview with Salvini.

MUSIC.

AT HOME.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The usual headlines this week have little or no significance, as there is little or no music at home, and we shall therefore have to content ourselves with a few announcements and personal items, pending the opening of the season. The principal musical event of the last week has been the reorganization of the College of Music, and, as this is a matter of very general interest, we may indicate the changes. Mr. Florence Ziegfeld is now President, vice Dr. George F. Root; and Louis Falk, Director, vice Mr. Ziegfeld. The list of teachers has been enlarged and revised, and is now as follows: Voice, Signor Carozzi, the new Italian teacher, who has already commenced his duties, Miss Fanny Root, Mrs. J. C. Jones, and Mr. Ziegfeld; piano and organ, Mr. E. Bogue, N. D. W. Ainsworth, Mrs. E. J. Daniels, Louis Falk, H. Clarence Eddy, Louis Oesterle; violin, William Lewis and Joseph Singer; violoncello, M. Eichheim; French, Prof. R. Edouard; German, Prof. C. Hasenphlug; Italian, Mrs. A. E. Silke. This makes a very strong array of teachers, and has already warranted the managers in opening a joint college in the West Division. The new scheme of associate memberships, which is in the interests of a library for the college, is taking well. The memberships, it will be remembered, give admissions to all the regular musical reunions at the College parlors, and also to eight concerts which will be given in a public hall next season.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The third of Mr. Creswold's series of organ recitals will be given this afternoon in Unity Church with a very excellent programme, closing with his effective descriptive piece, "The Storm," which is given in answer to many requests which have been made for it. The programme will be as follows:

1. Offertoire in C minor ... Wely
2. "Ave Maria" ... Millard
   Mrs. Abbie Wilkinson.
3. Prelude and Fugue in A minor ... Bach
4. Marche Funebre ... Chopin
5. Overture "Hunyadi Laszlo" ... Erkel
6. "Come Unto Me" ... Topliff
   Mrs. Abbie Wilkinson.
7. "Storm at Sea" ... Creswold

TURNER HALL.

The following is the programme for the Turner Hall concert this evening:

1. March—"Greeting to My Fatherland" ... Gungl
2. Overture to "A Night in Grenada" ... Kreutzer
3. Slumber song—from "Masaniello" ... Auber
   F. Spreyne.
4. Fantasie—"Visions in a Dream" ... Lumbye
5. Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
6. "Good Night, My Own Dearest Child" ... Abt
   F. Spreyne.
7. "Wreath of Immortelles" ... Menzel
8. Fantasie on "Sicilian Vespers" ... Balatka
9. Waltz—"Frauenwurde" ... Straus
10. Galop—"Vivat" ... Zickoff

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The current number of the *Song Messenger* contains a vesper song ("Heavenly Father") by Francesco Florimo which will commend itself to choirs.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "Mrs. Ansella Fox, the well-known vocal teacher of Chicago, Ill., is spending the summer at her father's home in Charlestown, Mass."

The musical programme for the morning service at Grace Episcopal Church will be as follows: Festival Te Deum, Dudley Buck; Jubilate, by Mosenthal; and an Offertory by Miss Ella A. White.

We regret to announce that the Quaker City Quartette is about to dissolve its organization. Barnes (first tenor) and Noble (second bass) will remain here, but Knorr (second tenor) and Holmes (first bass) will return East. Have we not two singers who can fill their places and thus save the quartette?

The *Song Messenger* says: "Miss L. C. Phillips, formerly of Pennsylvania, is a valuable late acquisition to Chicago's professionals in music. Miss Phillips is a church singer (soprano) and a teacher of the piano and voice. Miss Emma M. Shaw, a former resident of this city who has been studying at the East for some time, is likewise a candidate for public favor as vocalist and teacher."

We are glad to hear very favorable news from Miss Helen Muller, a contralto of this city, and formerly one of Mr. Balatka's pupils, who has been studying for some time past in Vienna with Marchesi. She is expected home in about four weeks. Mr. Richard Muller, her brother, formerly organist at the Second Baptist Church in this city, is also making an admirable reputation in Stuttgart, both with his organ and piano-playing. At one of the recent Conservatory concerts in that city he played a prelude and fugue of his own composition, and Bach's Passacaglia for organ (bass-theme with twenty variations and fugue in C) with great success.

ABROAD.

THEODORE THOMAS.

A change has taken place in the management of the Central Park Garden concerts; the tickets issued by Mr. Koch are to be refused after a certain date, and Mr. Thomas is to be left alone, with the responsibility of sustaining his orchestra and completing the concert season at the Garden. That he will accomplish this successfully there can be no doubt. Meanwhile, he is giving his patrons some superb music, and has commenced a series of concerts, devoted each to some one composer. The correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, writing on the 30th ult., says:

He inaugurated the series last night with Wagner. Whatever the reason is, whether it be fashion or genuine love for his music, Wagner fills the Central Park Garden as no other composer can. The place was full last night as it has not been this season, and the following programme was listened to with demonstrative pleasure: Overture, "The Phantom Ship;" Introduction, Finale, "Tristan and Isolde;" Kaiser March; Eine Faust Overture; selections from "The Walkuere;" "Der Ritt de Walkueuren;" Wotan's "Farewell to Brunhilde," Magic Fire Scene, vocal part by Mr. Franz Remmertz; Vorspiel, "Lohengrin;" Albumblatt, solo for violin, Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn; selections from "Tannhauser;" romanza, "Evening Star," Mr. Franz Remmertz; Overture.

On the 1st inst. he gave a Beethoven night, with the following superb programme:

Selections from Ballet Music, Prometheus, Op. 43.
Overture, Adagio, March.
(Violoncello Obligato by Mr. Ch. Hemann.)
Septet, Op. 20.
Theme and Variations, Scherzo, Finale.
Overture, Coriolan, Op. 62.
Symphony No. 5, C Minor, Op. 67.
Allegro con brio, Andante con moto Scherzo, Finale.
Overture, Leonora No. 3.
Romanza in G, Op. 40.
(Played by all the First Violins.)
Turkish March, Ruins of Athens, Op. 113.

With regard to his future purposes the New York *Tribune* says:

Mr. Theodore Thomas will, as usual, give a series of six symphony concerts at Steinway Hall. These entertainments will each be prefaced by a public rehearsal on the Thursday afternoon preceding the Saturday on which the performance will occur, the dates of the concerts being as follows: Nov. 13, Dec. 4, Jan. 22, Feb. 26, March 25, and April 21. On Wednesday, Nov. 17, Mr. Thomas will enter upon a series of six symphony concerts at the Boston Music Hall.

OPERATIC.

The London *Athenæum* of the 24th ult., says:

The season at Drury Lane Theatre will terminate this evening (the 24th inst.) with the ninth performance of "Lohengrin." At the production of "Don Giovanni," Mlle. Tietjens was *Donna Anna*; Madame Nilsson, *Donna Elvira*; Signora Varesi, *Zerlina*; Signor De Reschi in the title part; Signor Gillandi, *Don Ottavio*; Signor Costa, *Il Commendatore*; Signor Zoboli, *Masetto*; and Herr Behrens, *Leporello*. There have been two "benefits" this week—that of Madame Nilsson, who, imitating the mistake of Madame Adelina Patti, will sing to *Valentina*, in the "Huguenots," the music of which, we must once more affirm, is not within the register of either artist; and that of Mlle. Tietjens, who again enacted *Lucrezia*. As regards the actual doings of the past season, we find that the "Lohengrin" of Herr Wagner, although produced a month later than at Covent Garden, has been given nine times; M. Gounod's "Faust" is next, having been performed seven times; Rossini's "Barbiere" six times; "Lucia" counts five nights; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," Donizetti's "Lucrezia," Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," and Rossini's "Semiramide," four times each; Balfe's "Talismano," Signor Verdi's "Traviata," and Bellini's "Sonnambula," thrice each; Verdi's "Trovatore" and "Rigoletto," and Beethoven's "Fidelio," twice each opera; Herr Flotow's "Martha," Ambroise Thomas' "Mignon," Bellini's "Norma," and Mozart's "Don Giovanni," once each.

The New York *Times* of the 3d inst. says:

Although it is quite certain that the public will soon have an opportunity of hearing Mme. Titiens in opera, arrangements for operatic representations at this house have only been made by Herr Wachtel's manager. The splendid voice of this tenor is still remembered with pleasure, and, although its possessor cannot rank with the masters of his art, his great gifts must compel admiration, however critical his audiences. Herr Wachtel, according to Mr. Neuendorff, is to have the co-operation of a strong company, but Mr. Neuendorff fails to supply names, whence we infer that lovers of music will have to go and hear Herr Wachtel, and Herr Wachtel only. Performances of "Lohengrin" are promised by the same *impresario*, whose assurances in this respect we have no reason to doubt, although we must say that we should prefer that "Lohengrin" remained unsung to having to record its butchery by a mediocre company. However, it is scarcely fair to anticipate. It is determined at present that Herr Wachtel's New York season shall commence on Oct. 19.

A GOETHE ANNIVERSARY.

The New York *World* of the 4th inst. says:

The statue of Goethe, modeled from the design of Prof. Fisher and intended for Central Park, will be shipped from Germany Aug. 8, and will undoubtedly be here before the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the poet's birthday, Aug. 28. Its site in the park has not yet been determined, and the statue will probably not be erected till September at least. Meanwhile, it will be temporarily bestowed at Gilmore's Garden and unveiled there on the anniversary evening. The garden will be especially decorated and its orchestra supplemented by solo-singing and a chorus. Guests will appear in full dress. The music will be under the direction of Messrs. P. S. Gilmore and Carl Bergmann. The programme of the evening is as follows:

1. Overture—"Tannhauser" ... Wagner
   Grand orchestra.
2. Solo on the cornet-a-piston ... ——
   Mr. J. Levy.
3. Overture—"Egmont" ... Beethoven
4. Introductory remarks ... "Welcome to the Guests"
   By Dr. Anthony Ruppaner.
5. Oration ... By William Cullen Bryant
6. Goethe—March ... Liszt
   Grand orchestra.
7. Festival Poem—Expressly composed for this occasion and delivered by ... Mr. Bayard Taylor
8. "Erlkoenig"—(Goethe's poem) ... Schubert
   Song for tenor with orchestral accompaniment.
   Mr. Alexander H. Bischoff.
9. Cantata—"To the Manes of Goethe," expressly composed for grand chorus of male and female voices, grand orchestra, with solos for tenor, soprano, and basso, by ... Prof. W. O. Milner
10. Tannhauser March ... Wagner
   Grand orchestra.

THE COPOPHONE.

The London *Athenæum* of the 24th ult. says:

That soft and delicate tones can be extracted from glasses has long been known, but a Portuguese artist, Le Chevalier de Furtadi Coelho, is of opinion that he has far extended their use by the making of a new instrument, called "The Copophone," and that it can be turned to account in a full orchestra, or it can be combined with solo instruments. He proved his theory partially only at a matinee in Willis' rooms last Saturday, for he coalesced with piano-forte players and with a violoncellist, M. Albert. The copophone is performed on some three dozen glasses of all sizes; and it is by increasing their number and by employing a sounding-board that the inventor has succeeded in extracting tonality, which, in truthfulness of intonation and in *bravura* brilliancy, will rival the violin or the voice. The penetrating quality of the instrument was proved in the large room, and the air and variations of the "Carnival of Venice" were performed with marvelous precision, whilst the singing *timore* in a *cantabile*, such as the slow movement of Bellini's "Casta Diva," was replete with charm. How the Copophone would blend with a band has to be tested, but as a drawing-room instrument, when skillfully played, as it is by the Chevalier, it will be attractive. Senhor Coelho was assisted by Madame Edma Hall, Miss Bolingbroke, Mr. Shakespeare, Signor Federici, vocalists; Signor Tito Mattei, piano; M. Albert, violoncello; and Sir J. Benedict and Signor Randegger, accompanists.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Carey sailed for London by the Engl and last Saturday week.

Dean Stanley tells the Dublin petitioners for a monumental tablet to Balfe in Westminster Abbey that there isn't room enough.

Meyerbeer's "Ugonotto" and Auber's "Figliuol Prodigo" ("L'Enfant Prodigue") will be the earliest operas at the opening of the Pagliano, in Florence, next September. The singers engaged are Mesdames Vogri, Durand, Siguori Carpi, Junca, and Medini.

The London *Athenæum* of the 24th ult. says: "Mlle. Tietjens will sing for the last time in London, prior to her departure for America, next Wednesday evening, at her benefit concert in the Royal Albert Hall, with the assistance of Madame Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, &c."

Mme. Marie Roze Perkins, widow of Jules Perkins, had a testimonial matinee in Ashby place, London, the other day, which showed the sympathy of her colleagues at Drury Lane and of other artists in her widowhood. She was aided by Mmes. Tietjens, Singelli, Merie-Lablache, and Trebelli-Bettini; Capoul, Castel-Mary, and William Shakespeare, and other vocalists, while Sir Julius Benedict, Herr Ganz, Signor Arditi, and Arthur Sullivan were among the conductors.

The Stoughton (Mass.) Musical Association is said to be the oldest in the country, having been organized in 1786. The members evidently once took something with their Stoughton, as the following bill for a rehearsal in 1790 shows:

Stoughton Musical Society to Samuel Wales, Dr.

To 3 quarts brandy	3s 6d
To 1½ lbs sugar	2s 3d
To 2 double bowls punch	3s
To candles	4d
	9s

The news of the late Mark Smith's daughter's musical progress in Italy has always been good, but the last news is the best, and strongly indicates that "Catherine Marco" is an undoubted success. During the past season she has been singing in various Italian cities, chiefly in Milan, with great acceptability to the critical Italians. She has grown steadily in their favor, and it now appears that she is about to blaze out as a star attraction in a wider field of effort. Late accounts state that she has been engaged for next season at a good salary for the opera in Moscow and St. Petersburg, where she will be heard in September.

A funny incident recently took place at a Crystal-Palace concert in London. The Liverpool choir had just begun to sing Handel's chorus from "Theodora," "He saw the lovely youth," when a side-drummer of Colman's Band, who was standing apart from his comrades, lost his drum and his footing, and, tumbling down two or three steps of the orchestra, fell on his back, his legs alone being visible. The contretemps led to a burst of laughter from the audience, which nearly unnerved the choir, and was renewed with hilarity when, the choir arriving at the words, "the youth begins to rise," the unfortunate cause of all the merriment picked himself up and resumed his place, no one laughing more heartily than Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, who was present.

Mr. Dwight, having been privately assured that the wealthy New York gentleman who proposes to endow a national college of music is no myth, suggests in his *Journal of Music* that there are better investments for the interest of American musical education. "Here, for example," he says, "is Boston, is every city in the Union, with the exception of New York, without a permanent orchestra; a fund of a few hundred thousands for such a purpose in each musical centre would be an invaluable means of culture. Or, again, suppose that Harvard University, and Yale, and Cornell, and more, could have a few hundred thousands for the endowment not merely of a professorship, but of a full faculty of music,—would not this be a more practical and sure way of beginning the good work, at several points at once, each with its own distinct and compassable aim? Among a dozen such plantings there would be a reasonable chance that two or three at least would actually take root and yield increase. In two or three, if not in all, the providential man might turn up, the man with the right organizing, quickening genius for the work; and two or three successes, or one only, would be a blessing to the country, and a gain for art. Whereas, invested in a single showy institution, with parties plotting, clamoring for management—there are parties in music, and some of them mean 'business' more than they mean music—the danger is not slight that the munificent endowment would be all thrown away."

THE DRAMA.

NEW COMPANIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. William Leake, lessee of the Academy of Music, has not yet made his appearance in the city, and consequently his intentions regarding the theatre are not definitely known. He advertises his theatre in the *Clipper*, however, and announces the officers and company under him. Maurice Pike is to be the manager; Otto Voegler, leader of the orchestra; W. A. Morgan, scenic artist. The company will consist of the following-named ladies and gentlemen:

Miss Nellie Jones,	Harry Richmond,
Miss Millie Sackett,	John Armstrong,
Miss Tillie Malvern,	W. T. Melville,
Mrs. Harry Ryner,	Harry Ryner,
Miss Marie O'Dale,	Maurice Pike,
Miss Lily O'Dale,	John Ferris,
Miss Maggie Steadman,	Neil Gray.

NEW YORK.

The companies for next season have been announced for Chicago, and, though we decline to judge them or any member of them in advance of the opening performances, there is something depressing in a comparison of them with the organizations at three of the theatres in New York City. That our readers may judge for themselves, we append the roll at the four leading theatres in New York, as follows:

UNION SQUARE.

Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,	Rose Eytinge,
McKee Rankin,	Fanny Morant,
J. H. Stoddart,	Kate Claxton,
Stuart Robson,	Kitty Blanchard,
John Parselle,	Mrs. Wilkins,
Claude Burroughs,	Meta Bartlett,
H. W. Montgomery,	Hattie Thorpe,
W. H. Wilder,	W. S. Quigley.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Charles Leclerq,	F. B. Warde,
F. Thorn,	George Rignold,
C. B. Bishop,	Mary Wells,
C. Vandenhoff,	Rosa Rand.
E. K. Collier,	

The list is incomplete.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

John Gilbert,	Ada Dyas,
H. J. Montague,	Effie Germon,
Harry Beckett,	Ione Burke,
W. B. Floyd,	Nina Varian,
W. Herbert,	Kate Bartlett,
C. Stephenson,	Mme. Ponisi,
E. M. Holland,	Mrs. John Sefton.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Charles Fisher,	Mr. Barrymore,
James Lewis,	E. Parkes,
Louis James,	Fanny Davenport,
William Davidge,	Mary Jeffreys Lewis,
Owen Fawcett,	Alice Grey,
John Drew,	Emily Rigl,
Mr. Hardenberg,	Mrs. Gilbert.
D. Harkins,	

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be conducted on the star principle this season, with John Brougham, Edwin Booth, and Clara Morris as stars. Mr. Daly coolly announces his stars among his company. Mr. Lewis will star this season, and so will Miss Davenport.

The reader will perceive that the companies announced for Chicago do not compare with any of the above. Latterly in Chicago we have had some excellent companies. Hooley's of last season was, with all its failings, a good one. Daly's has been here already, and the Union Square company, the best in the country, is still in the city, and will have played here six weeks—long enough for every play-goer to have studied it perfectly. It is rather an unfortunate season, then, for managers to offer the Chicago public second-rate companies all round. What the issue will be, it is not difficult to imagine.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

Even Brooklyn appears to be making a start in theatricals. Situated so near New York, Brooklyn does not enjoy nearly so favorable a position as Chicago. Notes of preparation, however, sound from the City of Scandals. Hooley's Theatre is being turned inside out, and refitted for a stock theatre. Bartley Campbell is to run it, and has already engaged a company. The following ladies and gentlemen are announced as members of it: Miss R. Rogers, Mrs. Pryor, Miss Minnie Doyle, Miss Aggie Wood, Miss Alice Everett, Miss Marion Fiske, Mr. Matt V. Lingham, Mr. De Grote, Mr. C. Daly. We congratulate Mr. Campbell on having a theatre of his own. Every young author should. Let him try his own pieces there first, before bringing them out elsewhere. Mr. Clifton Tayleure, in New Orleans, set a most excellent example. Mr. Campbell should meet with perfect success, and everybody hopes he will, in spite of the croaking of Brooklyn newspapers, which insist that between Brother-in-law Sinn at the Park and the New York theatres he will be ground to powder. It is to be hoped that no such miserable insinuations will deter the Brooklyn public from supporting a theatre of their own, or Mr. Campbell from playing his comedies there.

SAN FRANCISCO THEATRES

have done well all through the season. The only notable failure so far has been that of Augustin Daly. The newspapers record the fact that business with Mr. Daly has not been as good as it might have been, and even go so far as to dissect his company, and compare it individually with Hooley's. The comparison is very complimentary to Mr. Crane and Mr. O'Neil. Mr. Crane is described as being less polished as an artist than Mr. Lewis, but much funnier. Even the *Clipper* gives expression to this opinion. Of course there are two sides to the question, and, much as the Chicago people like Mr. Crane, personally and professionally, they will wait to see the two in the same parts before venturing upon so bold a verdict. As for Mr. O'Neil, there is no member of Mr. Daly's organization who can be compared with him in any way. There can be only one opinion on that point. Mr. Daly has no actor to play the parts Mr. O'Neil assumes.

Boucicault has been making thousands of dollars with the "Shaughraun" at the California Theatre. His season has been one of the most prosperous known on the Pacific coast. His engagement ended yesterday.

The Lingards—Alice Dunning and Dickie Lingard—open at the California Theatre to-morrow evening in "The Two Orphans." The piece was played by them for one week only, in May, and was one of the most brilliant weeks known there. The receipts were over $12,000 in gold.

The San Francisco public wants to know if Boucicault's real name is not Michael Burke. The *Chronicle* says it is "hidden in mystery."

THE SUMMER SEASON.

PROSPEROUS DAYS.

The summer season of theatricals—one of the most prosperous of its kind ever known in Chicago—has drawn almost to a close. By next week the fall campaign will be opened by the new Chicago theatre and John Dillon at Hooley's, and after that the novelties will come thick and fast. The season has been a very enjoyable one. Not more than two warm evenings this summer have rendered a theatrical entertainment uncomfortable, while almost the whole season has been delightfully cool. A remarkably fine dramatic performance at the same time has added to the pleasures of the summer season, and made it memorable.

"THE TWO ORPHANS"

will be remembered through the coming season, when some of the performances of the future are brought up in sharp contrast with the superb representation of this piece. Five weeks of crowded houses tell the tale of its success, its popularity, and the general opinion of its merits. To-morrow, at the earnest request of many people, it enters upon its sixth week. It is the last of the summer, and the last of its own season, and into it will be crowded two benefits. If anything would add to the houses which attend every performance it would be the benefit of Mr. Thorne Wednesday evening, and the joint-benefit of Miss Kate Caxton and Miss Kitty Blanchard, the two orphans, Friday night. Miss Blanchard's place for the last three performances has been taken by Miss Vernon, and the part played by that lady has been rendered in a most satisfactory manner by Miss Stanton. The latter lady made her debut on the stage five weeks ago, and her aptness for the profession was surprisingly shown in the readiness with which she grasped the character. Miss Blanchard, however, will resume her place in the cast Monday night. Mr. Mackay is called away by managerial business to Philadelphia, and therefore leaves the part of *Pierre*, the cripple. The management of "The Two Orphans" prepared several weeks ago to meet this emergency, and Mr. Charles Vandenhoff has been studying the part. It is a serious thing to step into a character so marvelously delineated by Mr. Mackay, but that gentleman and others as well qualified to give an opinion expect a triumph for Mr. Vandenhoff, who is recognized as one of the most efficient young actors of the day. There will consequently be the charm of novelty in the piece as played this week.

On leaving Chicago, with a prospect of two weeks more of crowded houses if time would permit, the company will visit some of the neighboring cities, in the following order: Monday night, Aurora; Tuesday, Joliet; Wednesday, Peoria; Thursday, Bloomington; Friday, Springfield; Saturday, Terre Haute; Monday, Aug. 23, Lafayette; Tuesday, Logansport; Wednesday, Fort Wayne; Thursday, Jackson; Friday and Saturday, Grand Rapids. Aug. 30 they open for two weeks in Milwaukee. There is reason to congratulate the people of these cities that they will have an opportunity of seeing the best play of the day, performed by the best company in the United States.

THE ADELPHI.

The "Ice Witch" is to be retained this week, with several changes in the specialty part of the entertainment. Mr. Bishop will also play his farce, "Wanted a Thousand Milliners."

THE MUSEUM.

It is announced that the Museum will be opened Aug. 30 with a new company, the best that can be brought together under the circumstances, for the purpose of playing stock pieces. Col. Wood and Mr. Marsh are in Philadelphia making such arrangements as are necessary. The full company is not yet completed, but before the week is out it is probable that everything will be in readiness. Several alterations have been made in the interior of the house, and frescoers, painters and carpenters are busy with the work of renovation. The Museum proper is to be re-inforced with valuable curiosities.

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE

will open a week from to-morrow night with a new play by the celebrated English author, James Alberry, entitled "Tom Penryn." Mr. Alberry belongs to the same school of dramatists as the late Tom Robertson, and will be best remembered in Chicago by his play "The Two Roses." "Tom Penryn" was played at the Court Theatre, London, but is new in the United States. The cast will be as follows:

Capt. Penryn	George Chippendale
Tom Penryn	Cyril Searle
Bob Prout	E. B. Holmes
Baggs	Edwin Browne
John Doe Temple	Edward Coleman
Handsome Bill	T. J. Jordan
Stickers	E. G. Elberts
Jenny	Miss Helen Tracy
Kitty Prout	Miss Ada Gilman
Mrs. Page	Mrs. Kunkel
Polly Clive	Miss A. Jones
Peggy Callum	Miss Stanton
Little Sally	Miss Holland

SALVINI.

A THRILLING INTERVIEW.

Somebody, a woman, evidently, has been interviewing Salvini to the extent of more than two columns of the New York *Evening Post*, and this is about the most interesting part of the interview:

"You have told me that you had a doubting jealous nature. Can you tell me of one of your jealous freaks, for example?"

(This was so horribly intimate, as the French say, that I blushed crimson, and put my hands before my face to hide my confusion. Ella says that he was not in the slightest degree disturbed, but looked at me in a studying way, as though he wished to divine my motive.)

"Ah, it would take too much time to tell you them; I will give you one instance, however. When I was 26 years of age a woman made me jealous, and (taking a book from the table and holding it in both hands with his tragic expression of countenance) I took her so and held her out of the second-story window, intending to throw her upon the ground; but as I held her there, she begging for her life, I thought, 'Salvini, what are you doing? Are you about to commit murder?' and I lifted her in and sat her upon the floor. Poor woman! She was ill for three months because of her fright. Her suspense was long, for I struggled with myself before I could make up my mind to let her live."

"You could in reality be an Othello then?"

"One Othello! I could be ten Othellos."

"In what character have you made the most reputation?"

"In the character of Othello."

"On what occasion were you the most elated with your success?"

"That is difficult to answer, there have been so many. Upon consideration, I think that I was more gratified, felt more triumphant, in Naples than elsewhere, and the reason was this: When I first entered upon my career, I was engaged to play in Naples. I had made no reputation, and was obliged to take whatever cast they were pleased to give me. They gave me one so foreign to my taste that I would not take the trouble to learn it, and when I appeared upon the stage I not only did not act my part well, but I did not even know the text. The house expressed its disapprobation. Fifteen years later, when I had become more or less celebrated, I returned to Naples. They asked me whether I would appear in comedy, melodrama, or tragedy. I answered that it was immaterial to me. They insisted that I must choose; I said comedy. (At my exclamation of surprise he said that the character was "sufficiently serious.") The second night I chose the melodrama; the third, tragedy ("Zaire"). My success was overwhelming; I was called before the curtain again and again. Finally, the lights were lowered, the people dispersed, and after all had left and the theatre was dark the crowd collected and returned, insisted upon the theatre being relighted, and cheers upon cheers rang through the house. That pleased me, and that triumph remains the most vividly colored in my memory."

Salvini, who, according to the interviewer, develops many of the qualities remarkable in leading juvenile actors, to-wit: excessive vanity and a craving for popular adulation, has had two narrow escapes from death. On one occasion he became so excited that he plunged a dagger into his side within half an inch of his heart. On another, he fell upon a curved knife with which he is supposed to kill himself, and the result was serious. He thus describes it:

It pierced my side, and, being semi-circular in form, not only ran into my side but out again, making two large wounds. I screamed with the pain and grasped my side. The house applauded. I thought that I had killed myself, for the warm blood ran like water down my side.

He never actually killed any *Iago*, but has wounded and crippled several. "Jealousy," he explains, "is my malady. I am jealous of all; jealous of even a child—a baby."

CHICAGO.

Imperial City, rising from the wave
As erst fair Venus, beautiful as morn,
From thy most utter night, rejoicing, brave,
Loyal, resplendent as of Ocean born!

I greet thy towers, thy palaces of Art,
Imposing domes and vast expanse, with tears
Thou wondrous centre of the world's great mart,
Giant of strength and beauty! Though the years

Have brought thee desolation, yet behold,
From prairie, lake, and forest, writ in light,
In thunderous vapor, fold on mystic fold,
I read thy destiny of worth and might.

Heart of a nation, unto man how dear,
Young, ardent, ah! thy every pulse doth beat
In time with progress: not a doubt or fear
Shadows thy future—glorious, complete.

Here, Douglas of the lion heart, thy hand
Scattered rich blessings: Here, sweet Pity shed
The balm of succor o'er a bleeding land,
And our spent armies unto triumph led.

Religion, learning, high inventive art,
Far-spreading loveliness in flower and tree,
God's special favor surely hath had part
To work this marvel of an inland sea.

Soon shall the white sails of old Ocean spread
Their wings above thee, every nation send
Its banner'd greeting to Chicago, head
Of commerce, and for aye the exile's friend.

MRS. HELEN RICH.

Taking a Vote.

Detroit Free Press.

As a train on the Lake Shore Road was coming into Detroit the other day a long-geared man, who had been sleeping for two or three hours, suddenly awoke, rose up, and after a yawn and a stretch, he took his plug hat in his hand, held it out to one of the passengers, and remarked:

"Less vote on Beecher."

"Oh, go to thunder!" growled the man.

The tall man tore five or six leaves from his memorandum-book, wrote "innocent" on some and "guilty" on the others, and started down the aisle.

"Madam," he said, as he approached the nearest lady, "I'd like to have you vote one of these tickets. Vote just as your conscience dictates, madam."

She refused to vote, and he dropped a ballot marked "innocent" into the hat and passed to a man, who, overcome by the heat, had fallen asleep.

"Here! you—what do you think of Beecher?" he asked, shaking the sleeper.

"Durn you, sir—durn you!" roared the man as he sat up.

"Which way do you vote?"

"G'way from me or I'll mash the top of your head down on to your collar-bone!" yelled the aroused sleeper, lifting his big red fist.

The ballot-box man passed to a boy about 10 years old and inquired:

"Bub, what do you think about Beecher?"

"I dunno," replied the boy, "father said he'd lick me if I said anything about it!"

A ballot of "guilty" was dropped into the hat, and the man passed down to a dreary-looking old chap who was rolling a bit of plug tobacco under his tongue.

"Well, old friend, what do you think of Beecher?" was the inquiry.

The dreamy chap got up, tossed his quid out of the window, and calmly took the canvasser by the throat and jammed him over a seat and hit him twice on the chin. It was all over before anybody could interfere, and as he resumed his seat he looked back at the canvasser, who, half-stunned, was gazing around in the greatest astonishment, and remarked:

"I promised my dying wife I'd lick the next man who said Beecher to me, and now you keep away!"

The canvasser pushed the dents out of his plug hat, borrowed a pin to mend his coat-collar, tied a wet handkerchief around his throat, and sat down and fell into such a train of reflection that the peanut boy had to speak to him four times over before he was aroused.

A Walking Pincushion.

Baltimore Sun.

A curious story is told of Gen. C. A. Evans, of Augusta, Ga. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., while leading his brigade in battle, he was struck in the left side by a minie ball. The ball passed through his arm, and thence through his body. In plowing through his coat pocket it tore through a paper of pins, burying some of them in his flesh. For the past few months he has been troubled with a pain about a foot and a half from the wound. A week or two since a bump about as large as a pidgeon egg was raised on the spot where the pain was most severe. A few days ago three or four pins worked out of this bump, and it disappeared at once. Thus for eleven years Mr. Evans has been a walking pincushion.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

An Ecstatic Kiss, Which Cost More, However, than It Was Worth.

The Beauties of Pinned-Back Skirts—Women Who Acted as Firemen.

A Queer Wedding-Tour—A Man Who Hasn't Spoken to His Wife for Twelve Years.

Miscellaneous Notes of a More or Less Feminine Character.

PAYING FOR AN ECSTATIC KISS.

A correspondent for an English paper writes: "A lady of dazzling beauty sat in front of me, and I dare say each passenger felt that we were too tightly wedged together for such a warm day. A gentleman who had assisted the lady whose beauty was bewitching into the carriage, squeezed himself with difficulty down at my left side, that being the only available space; and from certain little attentions that passed between them I concluded they were husband and wife. As we rushed onward, from the window my eyes glanced o'er the most striking features of the landscape, and I could not for the soul of me keep from taking an occasional peep at the 'vision of delight' before me. Suddenly the charming creature bent her head toward the gentleman on my left, who, nothing loth, bent forward to listen. 'I wish we were through that horrid tunnel,' said the lady, in accents that thrilled me like melody. 'After the first halt we will reach it in a few minutes; don't be frightened,' said the gentleman, 'at the tunnel, my dear.' After the confab both assumed their upright position, the whistle sounded, our speed slackened, and finally we halted. A boy who sat next the gentleman on my left went out, which circumstance gave us more room and more comfort, as we did not feel so jammed together, the gentleman having moved a little farther from me. We started, and in no time entered the tunnel, and in the darkness of that tunnel, whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell, but this I know, I had a blessed time indeed. A light little hand was laid on my shoulder; I felt a sweet, warm breath fan my face; and, heaven and earth in a moment of time, a pair of delicious, moist, small lips were rubbing at mine, adjusting themselves to that ecstatic pressure—that intensification of sweetness—which lips can feel, but tongue can never express. This done, the little hand slid down my arm, thrilling every nerve in my hand. May the gentleman on my left ever remain in blissful ignorance of the mistake his better-half made in the darkness of that tunnel! He was, as I afterward learned, her accredited husband."

It is rather provoking to have to add that next morning "a correspondent" had to advertise a £15 reward for a pocketbook containing ten £5 notes, some private letters, a small bottle of hair-dye and a toothpick.

PINNED-BACK SKIRTS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

We would not make Greek Slaves and Lady Godivas of the wives and daughters of the land. But neither would we have them so swathed in clothes as to refute to the common eye all the anatomy of the books, and raise a suspicion that these lovely visions are constructed like mermaids, or wrapped about after the fashion of the evasive sprites that stole away the reason of our poor Robert Dale Owen. It is reasonable to presume that God knows how to build a woman; and that, having finished a piece of work of that kind and pronounced it very good, He does not require or desire it to be so adorned that it can only be recognized, in its structural grace and beauty, by an act of blind and blundering faith. Hence, after these many years of multifarious and unsolvable wrapping, we are inclined to regard the pinned-back skirt as a revelation, with the finger of Providence in it, intended to revive confidence in the first chapter of Genesis, and to restore to a cheated and doubting world the old conceptions of the female form divine which the ancients made classic in their history, their poetry, and their sculpture. It does not follow that all display should be sacrificed in this reformatory tightening of the front breadths of skirt. On the contrary, there is still room, and to spare, for all the richness of texture and color that the most affluent can afford. The simple dress in which Homer enfolded Helen—the same that Aspasia and Cleopatra wore—wanted nothing in magnificence by reason of being so fitted as to reveal the outlines of the limbs. Petrarch's Laura had only two dresses for state occasions, both cut to fit the figure almost like a glove; but the plainness of pattern did not prevent their being splendid with gay, profuse, and costly charms of hue and trimming. There is no limit, and there should be none, to the possibilities of brilliancy in woman's attire. Only let the spectacle be honest, consistent, harmonious. To quote from M. Blanc's studies in this branch of art,—for art it is, of persuasive and fascinating interest,—"the picture should not be lost in the frame." The face alone is not all of feminine beauty; and it is not too much to say, with one of our greatest latter-day philosophers, that the woman who but casts a shadow of a graceful figure on the wall confers a favor on the world. Good luck, then, to the pinned-back skirt, which suggests more in the way of wholesome and felicitous reform than all the woman-suffrage schemes that uneasy brains have ever concocted.

WOMEN WHO PLAYED THE PART OF FIREMEN.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.

In this city, with our well-organized Fire Department, we seldom have opportunity for a display of the cool bravery that, as is well known, American women possess in cases of emergency. At the recent conflagration which destroyed the stores of A. Thompson and William Fuller, with a large number of adjacent buildings, at Crown Point Centre, where the whole people had to become a self-constituted fire department, several ladies distinguished themselves by deeds of sublimest courage. Neither in nerve nor muscle could there be said to have been any weaker sex in the village that night. In the bucket line to the creek, sisters and brothers, ladies and lovers, were side by side passing the rapidly-flowing stream of buckets to the fire. In the hottest of the fight a cry came from the roof of the Bascom office, "More water, quick!" when a fair miss of modest mien and trim figure caught two pails of water, and, with cat-like agility, ascended the ladder to the very roof and supplied the needed aid. Then, comprehending her ludicrous situation, she exclaimed, with a merry laugh, "Good lordy! how shall I get down," and in an instant she had darted back to the earth and was still pressing the fight, all unconscious of anything but the conflict with the burning flames. In clearing a store, a lady who is just large enough to make a model milliner, went to work saving goods. She carried great loads of crockery across the way. Then she caught up a barrel of flour, carried it out and rolled it off. As she ran out with a chest of tea, the village dominie sought to relieve her, exclaiming, "Why, Mrs. H., that is too heavy for you!" and indeed it was a ponderous burden, too heavy for his professional hands, for it dropped to the earth instantly as he tried to lift it. A very sprightly young wife displayed much coolness in standing upon the counter and taking goods from the shelves of a fancy store, directing the hurrying throng with all the womanly dignity she ever displayed in the school room, and nothing but the scorching flames drove her from her post. A frail girl, of slight figure and pale countenance, tore up carpets in the houses, removed furniture, and displayed considerable muscle in bringing a heavy trunk of clothing down stairs. Others were equally courageous. We laud our revolutionary mothers for their dauntless bravery, but the women of to-day, mothers or daughters, we believe are not one whit their inferiors in resolute courage. It only requires opportunity for its display.

A WEDDING TOUR.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There came one day to a little inland town in Kentucky a young rural couple who had just been bound by the "silken bonds." Their destination was the depot, and the bridegroom was evidently quite impatient for fear the train should arrive before he could reach the office. Buying one ticket, they stood on the platform until the train had stopped, when they entered the car, the bridegroom found his bride a seat, kissed her most affectionately, bade her "good-bye," and going out, seated himself on a goods box and commenced whittling most vigorously. He watched the train out of sight, regret depicted on his face, when a bystander, thinking the whole proceeding rather strange, resolved to interview him. Approaching him carelessly, and chewing a straw to keep up his courage, he said:

"Been gettin' married lately?"

"Yes," said Rural; "me and Sallie got spliced this mornin'."

"Was that her you put on the train?"

"Yes," with a sigh.

"A likely-lookin' gal," said our questioner. "Anybody sick, that she had to go away?"

"No;" but here Rural grew confidential. "You see me and Sallie had heard that everybody when they got married took a bridal tower. So I told Sallie I hadn't money enough for both of us to go, but she shouldn't be knocked out of hern. So I jist brought her down here, bought her a ticket and sent her on a visit to some of her folks, and thought I might get some work harvestin' till she got back."

An "audible smile" went around among those who were standing near, but our friend was too much absorbed in remembrances of Sallie to be conscious of it. That afternoon found him busily at work, and when, in a day or two after, "Sallie" came back, he welcomed her cordially and affectionately, and, hand in hand, they started down the dusty road to their new home and duties, far happier, perhaps, than those who start out with more pomp and parade.

A MAN WHO HASN'T SPOKEN TO HIS WIFE IN TWELVE YEARS.

Cohoes (N. Y.) Bulletin.

There is residing in Harmony street, Cohoes, a man aged 75 years, who has not spoken to his wife in twelve years. He has been married fifty years, has an amiable wife and several children and grandchildren, and considerable property. The old man and his wife always lived together happily, not a ripple ever appearing on their course through life until about twelve years ago, when one morning the wife came down-stairs and saluted her husband in a gentle manner as was her wont to do, but to her astonishment he made no reply to her salutation. She spoke to him again and again, but always with the same effect, and ever since that July morning in 1863 the husband never opened his lips to his wife. No cause is assigned for his strange proceedings. He always speaks familiarly with the rest of his family and friends, but on no occasion or under any consideration would he speak one word to his wife. He always treats her with gentleness and kindness, always providing for her wants with the most scrupulous care, but not one word can be coaxed out of his lips to refer to his strange way of treating her. His wife and himself always partake of the same bed, they eat at the same table, they walk to church side by side, yet not one word has escaped that man's lips for the past twelve years to that woman. His little granddaughter lives with him, and through her he always knows his wife's wants, and no request of hers is left unheeded. Several friends of the family have tried repeatedly to unfathom his strange action, but they have always found it impossible.

WANTED A WEED.

Detroit Free Press.

He felt of some factory piled on the counter, glanced up at the shawl swinging from the top shelf, and when the clerk got down to him he wanted a weed for his hat.

"A weed? Ah! So you have lost a near relative?"

"Yes, my wife."

"Well, that's sad," said the clerk as he handed down the box of crape. "Death has never entered my happy household, and I trust he never will."

"You don't know how it crushes a man down," said the farmer, with quivering chin. "How much apiece for these?"

"A dollar."

"What! a dollar!"

"Why, that's cheap, my dear sir."

"I'll give you 50 cents, and not a penny more!" exclaimed the widower, losing the quiver to his chin.

"Couldn't think of it; they cost us more than that."

"Well, I loved my wife as well as any man can love," continued the widower, as he started for the door, "but I won't invest in a weed. I'll have lots of time after harvest, and I can sit in the house and cry all I want to without costing a cent."

MARRIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

A short time ago two men rode into the village of Mystic from a neighboring town, in a rustic wagon, and one of them, seeming to be the business man of the two, inquired if there were any widows or spinsters in town that would like to indulge in matrimony; "for," said he, "my friend here has lost his companion, and must have a wife." A negative answer was given, but upon a moment's reflection the name of a certain bereaved one was given as a possibility. The widower and his friend repaired to the house of the sorrowing widow; the story was told, describing the lonely situation of the afflicted father, with two children well married and others independent, but motherless; and the inevitable question was, "Will you marry this gentleman?" "Yes, verily," was the substance of the quick response, but it would require five weeks to fill previous engagements and prepare. Done. And at the end of five weeks the matrimonial knot was joyfully tied, proving the enterprise to be a tide in the affairs of these taken at its flood, and leading, we hope, to happiness.

WHY HE RODE.

Leo Lespes, the brilliant French writer who died recently, never went on foot, but the custom was introduced, says *Charivari*, by Count d'Alton-Shee, and had the following origin: One day he was walking in Paris with a young lady, who suddenly said:

"Oh! what a charming bracelet! look there, my friend."

So he bought it. A little farther on she saw a fan.

"Ah! the delicious fan!" quoth she.

He bought it. A little farther on she saw an ebony casket.

"Ah! what a casket!" said she, "I've wanted just such a one ever so long!"

How could he help buying it?

The next day the Count said to himself:

"Let us always take a cabriolet; it will not cost more than walking."

COOL GIRLS.

Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

For fear of missing the road they took the railroad track. They walked along leisurely, unnoticed or unnoticing, until when, just in the middle of the bridge, they heard a train approaching. Turning, they saw a coal train of the Lackawanna Railroad coming on the bridge at full speed. There was not time enough to cross the bridge; there was no place on which to step aside. Quick as thought both girls dropped themselves between the ties, and there hung between train and water until the long line of empty jimmies passed over their heads. Their muscles weakened, but there they hung for dear life. Finally the train passed, and the girls by dint of hard scrambling regained a position on top of the bridge.

A RETORT.

Hudson (N. Y.) Star.

Coming up Union street Saturday morning last our attention was called to a little boy and girl who were having a very animated war of words. The girl said to the boy, "Your father hasn't got so much money as my pa." The boy at once stuck his hands in his pockets and moved the sides of his trowsers outward about a foot on each side, turned his feet in, moved a big "hunk" of pitch to the port side of his mouth, and replied in a very scornful manner, "You hadn't better talk, your dress ain't buttoned behind—ah ha!" With that he waltzed away as if perfectly satisfied that he had annihilated the girl, blasted the prospects of her parents, and made himself a hero.

THE LAST BEACHER.

Orpheus C. Kerr in the Graphic.

"Let me kiss you for your mother!"
Said a swell, too free of speech,
To an unprotected maiden
Whom he met upon the beach.

"Let me thrash you for my father!"
Was the maiden's quick reply,
As, with ready sun-umbrella,
She chastised him, hip and thigh.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A jilted one pathetically sings:

'Tis sweet to wait, but oh! how bitter
To wait for a girl, and then not git 'er.

A Rhode Island man has invented a new lawn-game. Thirteen girls kiss a man thirteen times each during the play.

To call a woman a piano is deemed an actionable slander in Canada,—probably because it seems to imply that she's forty.

A young lady of Boston has been enrolled as an honorary member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and is consequently more particular than ever about the right dress.

A Fond du Lac widow, bereaved a few weeks ago, felt the loss of her husband so keenly that she refused to wear anything but a black domino to the masquerade last week.

The London *Lancet* says that no person should sit for more than half an hour. S'posin' a fellow is sitting on the sofa with his girl, is he going to be particular to a minute?

New Hampshire ladies are foxy. Those of Wilton put patches on their husband's trousers with shoemaker's wax, and then wager the price of a new dress with their husbands that the latter can't see the stitches.

Scolding woman (to husband No. 2)—"O! If you only knew the difference between you, you wretch, and my first husband!" Husband—"I do know the difference. He is happy now that he has left you, and I was happy before I got you!"

It isn't because they're sentimental that so many gentlemen hang over the front gate with young ladies on warm evenings. The young fellows are merely each trying to raise a mustache, and have heard that suction's the thing required.

"Croquet slippers," says a fashion paper, "are now made in the style of the ancient Greek sandal." If this be so, it must be a great comfort to a fellow to stand around and wish he were one of the thongs passing between the toes of his heart's idol.

"What's this dull town to me?—Robin's not here!" was the neat little postscript to her letter to her husband, who is East on business; and the letter went out on the very night it was written, for the family physician happened to think to mail it as he strolled down-town.

A New York lady has invented a means of dumping coal into cellars without depositing it on the pavement. And this, says an old bachelor, is more commendable than sitting on a hotel-balcony at the seaside, flirting with young men who wear a diamond pin and no brains.

"Jessie, what was Joe's arm doing round your waist when you were at the front gate last night?" asked a precocious Lebanon boy of his sister. "His arm wasn't round my waist; I won a belt from him, and he was taking my measure," replied the indignant young lady.

Just think of it! It costs one million two hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ten cents to keep the women of this country in imported corsets for one year. What a waste.—*Exchange*. Stay! it's not a waste, it is one of their means of support.

Upon returning from "the Club," in the small hours, the other night, John Henry remonstrated with his wife for being so infernally ruffled every time he came home late. The subsequent explanation, that he referred to her *robe de nuit*, did not prevent a slipper from caressing his marble brow.

A Nashua man sang, "Don't be angry with me, darling," while he larruped his wife with a stirrup strap. But she got the bulge on him, and stood on his stomach, while she strewed his hyperion curls about the kitchen-floor, and warbled, while she twined her lily fingers in his auburn locks, "Darling, you are growing bald."

"They met, 'twas in a crowd." He thought she would shun him, but she didn't,—nary a time. She walked straight up to him, and, affectionately taking his left ear between her jeweled fingers, she remarked: "Charles Augustus, get thee hence; fly to yon cottage on the banks of Spooner River, and, when there, take good care of your offspring, for I'm going to see the circus out."

"Jane has got a very nicely-turned ankle, hain't she?" said John to his wife the other day. And then John noticed a strange, unearthly gleam in the eye of his spouse, which made him feel very uncomfortable,—he knew not why. But the next day the place which Jane had filled in the domestic economy of the household was occupied by a middle-aged woman with ankles like those of a Mullingar heifer.

One year ago, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, they clasped hands over a gate in the dusk of evening, and she said she would be his little angel until life was no more. Yesterday noon he went home and found his Sundy suit in strips on the floor, his silk hat kicked in, and his fine boots cut down, and she yelled out from the bed-room: "Is that you, you old alligator? Well, I don't think you'll trot off again without splitting any wood!"

A man of Fort street going home at a late hour in the night saw that the occupants of a house standing flush with the street had left a window up, and he decided to warn them and prevent a burglary. Putting his head into the window he called out: "Hello! good peop—!" That was all he said. A whole pailfull of water struck him in the face, and as he staggered back a woman shrieked out: "Didn't I tell you what you'd get if you wasn't home by 9 o'clock?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Blackfeet Indian doesn't believe in the heathenish practice of divorce. When his wife throws a skillet at his head because he refuses to give her money to purchase a new draw-back dress,—one that is more draw-backer than Mrs. Shinelikemud's, across the way,—instead of seeking a separation by due process of law, he takes her out in the back yard and clubs her to death, and buries her in the gloaming on the banks of the bright flowing river, without unnecessary display and nonsense.

Several ladies were sitting together on the balcony of the Clifton, Niagara, the other night, when the moon, although "full," was not demonstrative. A natty little fellow approached the group and softly said, "Pussie, darling!" whereupon all the young ladies jumped up and came towards him eagerly. He selected one, and walked away with her. The other brides sat down, and told their respective Romeos afterwards that it was "too ridiculous for anything," and that they "never were so embarrassed in the whole course of their life."

"Dear Carrie," she wrote, "to-morrow I am going to the Branch; and I do so long to revel in the billowy embraces of the ocean." The young bride does not leave the altar with more delicious expectation than that with which this young enthusiast for the first time entered the surf. Within four minutes, however, after making the fatal plunge, she had turned fourteen involuntary somersaults, got a piece of clamshell in her right eye, had the skin rubbed off both her shoulder-blades, been stood on her head seventeen times, was finally rescued and hauled up the bluff in a comatose state, and has been spitting sand, at intervals, ever since.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Thou kindly nurse of mothers brave,—of fathers stern but true,
Who dared to rear the freeman's home amid the crafty crew
Of savage men whose ruthless breasts no pity knew, nor shame,
Whose glory was the scalping-knife, whose arguments the flame,—
My own New Hampshire! Once again, in retrospective view,
I fondly seek thy giant hills to gaze on them anew;
To see again the walls of stone that bound the farming-place
Which nestled there in wholesome air, at Kearsarge's base.

A blessing on the dear old farm; its stalwart, bristling pines;
Its tidy fields of Indian corn; its creeping pumpkin-vines;
The crystal brooks which, laughing, ran the rock-bound hills adown,
To greet the intervale enrobed in Autumn's russet-brown.

I see again the healthful cheeks the farmers' children wore;
The faces bright with keen delight, when, toil and pastime o'er,
They ranged before the back-log huge, enwrapped in fiery glow,
And watched the curious, ruddy sparks, alternate come and go!

Methinks I wander forth, once more, o'er many a tedious road,
To where, beneath the spreading elm, the old red school-house stood;
And there I see the dimpled cheeks, the merry, laughing eyes,
That swiftly showed, and brightly glowed, as we battled for the prize.

And then the honest, blithesome lads, who toiling thought no shame,
But proudly to their daily tasks with buoyant spirits came,
I fondly claim in friendship's name, as back my memory runs,
And gladly call them brothers all, New Hampshire's noble sons!

My native State, from out thy store cease not to usher forth,
Staunch as thy hills for truth and right, thy sterling men of worth,—
E'en such as those whom Freedom's foes by word and deed defied,
When in thy youth, for country, truth, thy noblest fought and died.

CHICAGO. J. P. LEAVITT.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

M Quad reports: Yesterday, when a newsboy got hold of the information that the big New York bankers had failed, he called a number of his best friends together at the Post-Office, and said:

"See here, you fellers. There's another big bust-up in New York. Peanuts, harvest-apples, jaw-breakers, and gum, will hite right up, and if you've got any money, you want to hump around and get in ahead of the panic."

And they "humped."

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$13.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly	6.50	Five copies	1.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet	3.00	Ten copies	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "The Two Orphans."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Ice-Witch."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Stated convocation, at hall, 72 Monroe-st., Monday evening, Aug. 9, for business and work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 158, Order Eastern Star.—Regular convocation Tuesday evening, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Members are hereby notified to attend. By order of the W. M. A. M. FLOURNOY, Sec'y.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. & A. Scotch Rite Masons.—There will be a Special Assembly Thursday evening next. Work on the 9th and 10th Degrees. By order of E. P. Hall, T. P. G. M. ED. GOODALE, Gr. Sec'y.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, Aug. 9, 1875. Work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Em. Com. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 437, A. F. and A. M.—Members are notified to be at Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle-st., this morning at 8:30 o'clock sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed brother, B. Sondheim. Funeral from No. 83 Thirty-second-st. By order of W. M. SAM SEELEMAN, Sec.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY.—The members of Oriental Consistory, 32°, S.·.P.·.R.·.S.·., are hereby ordered to appear at their asylum, 72 East Monroe-st., fully armed and equipped, on Tuesday, the 10th, at 11 a. m. sharp, to attend the funeral obsequies of our late Sublime Prince and Illustrious Brother, George S. Middleton, 32°. By order T. T. GURNEY, Com.-in-Chief. JAS. H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, August 8, 1875.

Our Milwaukee correspondent this morning notices and explains some of the differences between the system of grain-inspection in that city and in Chicago. Milwaukee merchants are quite as free in admitting the advantages which they enjoy in this respect as THE TRIBUNE has been in pointing them out. But Milwaukee can never be permanently a gainer at the expense of Chicago; and this truth also is recognized by her merchants. The interests of Chicago and Milwaukee are intertwined. If Chicago were blotted out of existence, the new metropolis would rise, not at Milwaukee, but as near as possible to the ruins of the old Garden City—always supposing that proper harbor facilities could be obtained. These can be found, or could be made, short of Milwaukee.

We assume the following dispatch, which was printed in the *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday, to be entirely untrue or grossly exaggerated:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In an interview with Secretary Bristow to-day he stated that the report of the Chicago Custom-House Commission would not influence his opinion in the least. The Commission had been appointed to make just such a report, and he expected they would do their duty. He was no architect himself, but was willing to base any action he might take on the judgment of the Commission which he appointed. He considered them more competent to judge than the Chicago architects and builders, or he would have made up the Commission out of the latter. When it was suggested that a committee of prominent men from Chicago might wait on him regarding the matter, he said that all the money, and brains, and influence in Chicago would not turn him from his determination one iota. He spoke sneeringly of the report, saying that he had not read and did not know as he would read it. He knew what it said; he knew what it would say when he first heard that a Commission had been appointed.

Our reasons for believing it to be untrue are: (1) It is the very opposite of THE TRIBUNE's special advices from Washington, which represent that, while Secretary BRISTOW would not say that the report would induce him to recall his order postponing the work till after Congress shall have passed upon it, he still received it with respectful consideration; and (2) we distrust the above dispatch because the *Inter-Ocean* has constantly assaulted Secretary BRISTOW ever since he inaugurated his war upon the whisky-ring, and instituted an earnest effort to collect the revenues. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. BRISTOW is not a young, rattle-brained, and conceited fellow, as POTTER seems to be, but a steadfast man of cool temper, and not likely to give utterance to the flippant, sneering, and insulting language attributed to him in the above dispatch. If he did speak thus we should remind him that there is a power above the Secretary of the Treasury; that his is not the highest office in the Government; and that even the highest officer must pay deference to facts and truth and also to the will of the people. We do not apprehend, however, that Mr. BRISTOW needs any such reminder, and prefer to believe that he has been maliciously misrepresented by the *Inter-Ocean* for purposes well known to itself.

The organ of the scrip inflationists in Chicago wants to know:

For the benefit of Architect POTTER, will THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE please state what peculiar facts or influences brought about its conversion on the Custom-House question? Architect POTTER is dying to know, and there are others almost equally anxious.

It may be that the proprietors of the revenue-frauds organ are subject to "peculiar influences." There have been circumstances that would indicate as much. So far as young Mr. POTTER is concerned, we may say that, when he first came into office, it was fairly to be presumed that he was actuated by honorable motives, and we were inclined to credit his statements. We were further inclined to this opinion when the Government Commission reported that there was nothing but a "subsoil of *mud*" underlying the Custom-House. We said that if all of young Mr. POTTER's assertions were true, and all the Government Commission's tests were fair, we feared the walls would have to come down. But we were still not satisfied, but began to think that buildings like the Pacific Hotel, the Lakeside Block, and Honore's Block, must be erected on the same kind of "mud" as the Custom-House, and, being six stories, or about 100 feet, in height (very much higher than the proposed Custom-House), it was strange they did not settle, sink, and topple over. We, therefore, recommended an investigation by local architects whose personal knowledge must be complete. This investigation was carefully made, and the unanimous report of seven such men, whom all our citizens know to be competent and men of character, satisfied us that young Mr. POTTER had been trying to mislead the public in this matter, and that the Government Commission had grossly exaggerated the dangers. None but an *Inter-Ocean* organist would need to look for "peculiar influences" in so simple a matter as the modification of a judgment based upon allegations found to be incorrect. The reading of the report of the Commission of local architects exercised the same "peculiar influence" upon the opinions of a hundred thousand citizens of Chicago, and brought about the same degree of "conversion on the Custom-House question," that it did on THE TRIBUNE.

PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

There is some talk of asking Gov. BEVERIDGE to convene a special session of the Legislature to provide some means whereby this city and a number of other cities may be able to extricate themselves from the difficulties in collecting their back taxes. We think this measure is premature. The fate of Bill 300 is of course felt as seriously in other cities as in Chicago. These other cities have been laboring under the disadvantage of trying to collect their taxes under that and other special laws. Whatever reason may have prevailed in the past, there is no reason now why any of these cities may not have their taxes assessed and collected under the general law. But the general law itself, in the matter of city taxes, may require some modification, and especially in the means of collecting the taxes of back years which have escaped collection because of defects in the special laws. One thing is certain: there should be no more attempts at special legislation. There should be but one revenue law, one tax assessment, and one collection. But the uncollected taxes of past years is a serious embarrassment to all these cities, and legislation may be needed to enable those taxes either to be levied anew, or to be collected in some manner. None of those cities can afford to lose them. There should also be a conference between the several cities, a full statement of the difficulties, and a general agreement upon the proper legislation needed, which will require time, and, if a special session of the Legislature be needed, it should be held next winter. No time would be lost, if there were preliminary consultation and agreement.

Another and a serious embarrassment is the controversy over the charter of this city. There are two questions pending. One is, that the charter of 1872, under which the city is now operating, was never adopted legally. That is a question of law. If the objection be held valid by the Supreme Court, then that settles the whole matter finally. The second question is, Was the charter adopted, as a matter of fact? That is to be tried in the event that the Supreme Court shall hold that the charter was adopted as a matter of law. It is unfortunate in many respects that this point cannot be determined by the courts without delay. It seems to us that, if there were a disposition to do so on the part of the city authorities, both these cases might be so far agreed upon that decrees might be taken in the lower courts, and the whole matter, in all its forms, be laid before the Supreme Court for one and a final decision. If this were out of the way, and it was definitely settled what charter the city was under, there would be more intelligent action than can be had while that question is undetermined. Other cities, embarrassed by the question of taxation, have not adopted the charter of 1872. What would be suitable and necessary in the one case, may not answer in the others. If legislation be required, time had better be taken to consider what may be needed, so that when the Legislature shall be called definite legislation may be asked.

COLLECTING CITY TAXES.

The City of Chicago holds judgments for taxes on real estate covering nearly, if not quite, three millions of dollars. For this she has the certificates of tax sale for the unpaid taxes of 1872, 1873, and in due time will have for the uncontested unpaid taxes of 1874. The unpaid taxes of 1872, '3, and '4, for which she has no judgments, will aggregate perhaps a million and a quarter of dollars. These taxes of all kinds are a lien upon the property; those for which the property has been sold is a lien of record, both in the judgments and in the certificates of tax sale. The other taxes, for which there is no judgment, is still a lien, and the City Government, we think, should place among the land records, as a notice to purchasers, a full statement of such unpaid taxes. The effect would be that no sales or mortgage of the premises could be made so long as the tax lien remained a cloud upon the title. Of the other unpaid taxes,—those represented by the tax certificates,—the whole sum thereof will ultimately be collected, because they are such a lien of record that none of the property can be sold, or money borrowed thereon, so long as the tax remains unpaid.

But the city is not precluded from collecting the taxes of 1873 and 1874 by the refusal of the courts to grant judgments and orders of sale. In the act providing for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes, in force July 1, 1873, Sec. 12, it is provided that the City Collector, after having received his warrant for the collection of the annual taxes, shall give ten days' notice that the same is in his hands, and that at the end of thirty days "he will levy upon the personal property of all who have failed to pay." It further provides that at the end of the thirty days "he shall so levy if personal property belonging to such delinquent person or persons can be found." Said taxes are made "a lien upon any property, real or personal, that such delinquents may have or may thereafter acquire until paid; and the Collector or his successor in office may at any time thereafter levy and collect the same." Sec. 14 of the same act provides as follows:

All taxes, general or special, and special assessments, levied by the City Council, shall be a lien upon the real estate on which the same may be imposed, and said lien shall continue until said taxes, special taxes, and assessments are paid. . . .

The city taxes shall also be a lien on the personal property of all persons owing taxes from and after the delivery to the Collector of the warrant; and no sale or transfer of said property shall affect the lien, but the said property may be seized by the Collector wherever found, and removed, if necessary, and sold, to discharge the taxes of the person owing the same; and the same proceedings may be resorted to by the Collector upon any warrant issued for the collection of a special assessment or special tax. Upon such seizure of personal property by such Collector, he shall forthwith advertise and sell the same in the manner provided by law for sales by Constables upon executions issued by Justices of the Peace, etc.

We quote these provisions of the law to show that the City Collector of Chicago may at any time levy upon any personal property owned by any person who is in default in the payment of any general or special city tax for 1873 or 1874, whether such unpaid tax be on real or personal property, and by the summary process, like that of a Constable's sale, sell the same for the said tax and the costs thereon. There is, therefore, no difficulty in the way of the Collector of Chicago in collecting all the unpaid city taxes for 1873 and 1874 from any resident of this city who has any personal property of any kind. Household furniture, horses, carriages, buggies, watches, diamonds, jewelry, office-furniture, goods in store,—or any kind of property capable of seizure,—may be taken by the Collector without any previous process, and the same sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the unpaid tax.

It is a mistake to assume that the judgment of a Court is essential to warrant the seizure and sale of personal property for taxes, whether those taxes are on real estate or personal property, or are general or special taxes. The only case where a judgment and order of sale by a Court is required is where *real estate is to be sold*. The law makes the tax a lien; and the Collector is authorized to seize any personal property he can find, and sell it to pay any tax that the owner may owe.

All, therefore, that the City Collector has to do, is to get his lists of those persons who have not paid their tax for 1873 and 1874, especially those who escaped judgment, and, placing his order of seizure in the hands of his deputies, go to the residences, offices, or places of business of the delinquents, demand the taxes due, and, if refused, then seize and remove so much of the personal property of each delinquent as may be necessary to cover the unpaid tax of all kinds which may be due from such persons.

In the performance of such duty, the City Collector cannot be impeded except by the order of some Court, and no Court will interfere unless the applicant will assert that he has paid such tax, or that it was fraudulently levied, or that it was levied on property not subject to taxation. As no such allegations can be made, there will be no restraining process issued, and the Collector within sixty days may collect all the unpaid taxes for 1873 and 1874 due by residents of the city whose property has not already been sold, or for which judgment has not been already obtained. Those persons, therefore, who have escaped taxation through the defects of the local law may be compelled to pay the back taxes by the simple exercise of the legal powers of the Collector. Will the Collector perform his duty? Will the Mayor and Comptroller require him to do so?

THE O'CONNELL DISTURBANCE IN DUBLIN.

The disturbance in the O'CONNELL demonstration in Dublin on Friday should not be misconstrued as an intentional insult to the memory of O'CONNELL. Nothing of this kind was entertained. It was a protest of the National or Patriot party in Ireland against the effort on the part of the Ultramontanes to give the celebration an Ultramontane character. Lord O'HAGAN, who was selected as the orator of the day, is a Roman Catholic and a strong supporter of the British Government. When he did not appear, for prudential reasons, the Lord Mayor of Dublin undertook to read his speech for him. The Lord Mayor of Dublin is also a Roman Catholic and a supporter of the Government. Hence the refusal of the Fenian amnesty men and the Home-Rulers to listen to the reading of a speech of one such man by another man of the same character. The meaning of the popular protest was expressed by Mr. O'CONNOR POWER when he said it was an insult to the memory of O'CONNELL to invite a pensioner of the British Government (meaning O'HAGAN) to lead in the celebration, and that O'CONNELL should be honored as a Nationalist and the emancipator of Ireland. O'CONNOR POWER is an Irish member of Parliament and himself a Catholic, but he is one of that class of Catholics who have Fenian sympathies.

The Dublin demonstration is a new evidence of the fact, which has long been apparent, that the Roman Catholic Church, as a political power, is losing its influence in Ireland in the same way, though not to the same degree, as in Germany. There is a growing protest against Ultramontanism, and a disposition to affiliate with the English Republicans of the BRADLAUGH school. This feeling has been intensified by the natural sympathy and communion of rule which has existed between the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland and the English aristocracy. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lord O'HAGAN, a Circuit Judge, are types of this bond. It has also been hastened by the growing tendency to freedom of thought among the younger and more intelligent classes in all the countries where the Church has been accustomed to full political sway. The sentiment receives a general expression, in Ireland as well as Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium, by a protest against Ultramontanism upon every possible occasion. This is what Friday's demonstration in Dublin meant.

WEST-SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.

Few people in the North or South Division are aware of the rapid march of improvements in the extreme portions of the West Division, particularly in and about Central Park. So rapidly are these improvements progressing that, in a very short time, Lincoln Park and the South Parks will cease to monopolize the entertainment of pleasure-seekers. The West-Siders, at least, will have a place of their own where they can resort for recreation, driving, and fresh air. Beyond the block-pavement on West Washington street there is a short strip of the street three or four blocks in length which is not yet paved, but is being made ready for pavement. Beyond this, from the railway crossing to the Central Park,—a distance of a mile and a half,—the wide street is graveled and laid out in as elegant style as the South Park Boulevard or the Lincoln Park Shore-Drive. The short interval to which we have alluded will soon be finished, and the West-Siders will have a continuous improved roadway to the Central Park, which will be one of the finest in the city. Forty acres of the east side of the Park have already been laid out, planted, watered, and beautified, even more finely than Union Park, and in the south projection of this Central Park, which will probably not be improved for some time to come, a mile trotting-track has been laid out in the most admirable manner, and a grand stand has already been erected. This will give to West-Siders the advantage, which has been so long enjoyed by the South-Siders, of a place where they may speed their horses and enjoy a lively drive. They are waiting with some impatience for the completion of the circular drive, and, when that is done, a general rush may be expected for the Central Park and the circular course by every patriotic West-Sider owning horse-flesh which can "move on," while the staid and steady-going citizens will take themselves and their families to the Park proper for their enjoyment. Beyond the Park, to the west, is the West Chicago Land Company's Subdivision, and the large tract purchased by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the erection of their numerous machine and repair shops. Four or five huge brick structures have already been erected, in which some seven or eight hundred men are at work. South of the Company's works, and in the subdivision to which we have alluded, a new town is springing up with wonderful rapidity, dependent upon the industrial demands of the Railroad Company. A large and handsome school-house has been erected. A 12-inch water-pipe from the city—the new town being partly within the limits of Cicero—has been extended to the vicinity of the car-shops, and the drainage into the West Branch is pretty fair by means of wide, open ditches. It is estimated that when the railroad works are completed they will give occupation to at least 3,000 men, and that their families and the tradesmen, who must of necessity come in to supply the demands of the workmen, will at least make up a population of 15,000 souls. At the present rate of growth, it will not take many years to reach this estimate. This town will be nearly midway between Central Park and Austinville, which is already a thriving little place, almost before we know it. The inhabitants of Carville will be only a few minutes' walk from Central Park, and the workmen and their families, therefore, will always have this beautiful and healthful spot for recreation, evenings and Sundays. Under the spur of this peculiar advantage, the little town is rapidly growing and increasing, and the improvements made by the Railroad Company are manifesting their influences even beyond its limits by the growth of the contiguous territory. The benefits of our park systems are thus being shown long before the parks are completed. There can be little doubt that in a short time all three of the West-Side Parks, the Central, Douglas, and Humboldt, will be in the midst of a large and thriving population, and surrounded by substantial and permanent improvements.

MISTAKES OF TRADE-UNIONISM.

"In time of peace prepare for war," may in some cases be a wise maxim. It has been adopted as the motto of one of the great English trade-unions, and is a favorite legend to be inscribed on the flags borne in unionist processions. It is an avowal of the underlying principle of these organizations. Their members believe that the natural state of man, in the relations of capitalist and laborer, is war. They unite for the ostensible object of fighting their employers. Their relief work is incidental and subsidiary to this. Yet the latter is of substantial value, while the former is an almost unmixed evil.

The power of trade-unions to force or maintain wages above the market-level—that is, the level at which demand and supply would fix them were there no unions—is very small at all times and *nil* at most times. The wage-fund, which is the aggregate remuneration of labor either in all trades, in one, or in one establishment, according to the connection in which the term is used, may be either the real or the possible wage-fund. The former is the amount actually paid; the latter is the amount which an employer could afford to pay and still make a living profit. It is evident that when the real and possible wage-funds coincide,—that is, when an employer is already paying all he can afford,—no persuasion, threats, or compulsion can advance wages. If the men positively decline to work for the sums they are receiving, the employer must abandon his enterprise and shut up his shops, or consume his capital. He cannot do business at a loss. In such a case as this, then, trade-unionism is powerless. When the real wage-fund is below the possible one, the working of economic laws will bring about an advance. The two always tend to coincide. For, when the former is less than the latter, the profits of the employers in this particular branch of industry will be above the average. New capital will be drawn into it. The demand for the particular kind of labor will thus increase, and its remuneration will therefore advance. The process may be hastened by a strike or a threatened strike, but the increased facilities for bringing other journeymen from different parts of the country, and even from different countries, diminishes every year the chances of a successful strike. Moreover, if it does succeed, it rarely pays for itself. Suppose 100 men, receiving $3 a day, struck for 30 days, and then got $3.50 a day apiece. The aggregate wages lost during the 30 days would be $9,000. The aggregate gain would be (100X50 cents) $50 a day. They would have to receive these new wages for 180 working days, or 30 weeks, before they had made up the $9,000 lost by the strike of 30 days. But, before the thirty weeks had passed, the working of supply and demand would have been almost certain to have caused the advance. In this case, the $9,000 would have been worse than wasted, for the strike, besides having given the men nothing they would not have got at any rate, would inevitably have cultivated habits of indolence and intemperance among some of them. It would, moreover, have caused bad feeling between masters and men, and this hurts the latter more than it does the former.

The good done the workingman by unionism is, then, very problematical. The harm done him is unfortunately not problematical, but sure. The union reduces all its members to the level of the worst. It will not, as a rule, allow employers in most trades to pay by the piece,—which is the most rational and equitable form of the wage-system. It fixes a certain average wage for good, bad, and indifferent workmen. It refuses to let the active, strong, skillful man reap the reward of his superiority over his sluggish, wasteful, and bungling comrade. It stretches all its members on a Procrustean bed. The inferior majority imposes its rules upon the superior minority. The journeyman is thus deprived of all incentive to make himself a first-class worker. He will get no more pay if he does so, and his strongest impulse to energetic labor is thus taken away. There is a pretense, indeed, of admitting none but skilled artisans to membership, but it is only a pretense, and shallow at that. The union must admit almost anybody who applies, in order to have the slightest chance of success in its misjudged warfare against the employing class.

There is a valuable suggestion to be made on this point. It has been put in practice on a small scale in England. Why not divide the members of a union into at least three classes—five would be better—in accordance with their capacity for work? Certificates, issued by the Governing Board and countersigned by employers, should be issued. Then a graduated scale of wages could be fixed. A first-class man would be worth at least 33 per cent more than a third-class one. Under the present system, the skilled workmen of America are donating about one-quarter of their wages to the unskilled. This is very generous, no doubt, or would be if it were done as an act of generosity. But it is grossly unjust to the wives and children of the former,—a crying injustice to them.

And this is not the worst sin against the helpless dependents of the member of a union. The latter, in order to control the market and be in better fighting trim, excludes American boys from the trade. It cuts down the number of apprentices as far as possible. The curse of "hoodlumism" at San Francisco lies at the door of the unions, which have shut out the sons of their own members from every honest and useful pursuit open to them and so forced them into the schools of the streets. This same process is being carried out in every city in America. Chicago is no exception. It is a ghastly error which words are inadequate to paint.

A TALK ABOUT GREENBACKS.

There are a few simple facts about the "greenback" which cannot be denied, but which are often overlooked. We group here some of these facts,—the A, B, C of the financial question:

A "greenback" contains the following promise: "The United States will pay the bearer —— dollars." What does this promise of the National Government mean? The only word in the sentence about which there can be any question is the last. What is a "dollar"? The answer is not difficult, for the "dollar" existed before the greenback, and will exist long after this sort of promise-to-pay has been retired. Whatever, therefore, constituted a dollar before the greenback law was passed, is the quantity of value promised to be paid in redemption of the greenback. The laws of the United States define the word "dollar." It means, according to them, 23½ grains of gold, made into coin and stamped at the Mint of the United States, or an equivalent value of silver treated in the same way. This dollar is recognized the world over. It passes anywhere in Christendom at its face value. A bit of green paper, on the other hand, though stamped a thousand times over with the *word* "dollar," does not become the *thing*. It merely represents the thing, and does this so imperfectly that it is worth, not a dollar, not 100 cents, but a varying number of cents,—60, 70, 80, or 90,—according to certain circumstances and the confidence felt in its redemption in actual dollars within a reasonable time. It is now worth about 86 to 87 cents. It has been worth only 38, and not long after it jumped to 80 cents, and then tumbled down to 60, then up, next down, and so on. If the inflation programme were to be fully carried out, it would be worth 10 cents or 5 or 0 cents, like the French assignats, the Rebel graybacks, and other shinplaster scrip. It is not strange, perhaps, that the American people have forgotten what a "dollar" is, since there has not been a real dollar seen in general circulation east of the Rocky Mountains since 1861. Persons who wish to refresh their memory can do so by taking a trip to Nevada or California, where they will find real dollars circulating, and Federal scrip called "greenbacks" bought and sold like any other sort of dubious paper.

Since "dollar" means a minted coin of 23 1-3 grains of gold, the promise printed on every greenback means that the United States will pay the bearer thereof as many gold dollars of 23 1-3 grains weight each as the paper calls for.

The demonstration can be thrown into the form of a syllogism. Major premise: A dollar is 23 1-3 grains of gold, made into a coin and stamped at the Mint of the United States; minor premise: A greenback is a promise to pay so many dollars; conclusion: therefore, a greenback is a promise to pay so many minted coins containing 23 1-3 grains of gold each.

The only question left an honest man or an honest nation to consider, under these circumstances, is, how shall this promise be kept? The best thing to do would be to redeem these green promises on demand at the Treasury and the Sub-Treasuries. If this is impracticable, the next most honest thing to do would be for the Government to offer to pay interest on them in the shape of a gold bond, into which the people should have the right to fund them. When they were first issued the holders had this right, and it should not have been taken away. Those who prefer to keep the greenbacks would have the privilege to do so, but those who preferred a bond for them should not be deprived of that option.

It is not improbable that a bond payable in gold and bearing 3.65 gold-interest would be satisfactory to the American people. It would be absurd to make the note payable, principal or interest, in another note of the maker. This would be like Micawber, who paid his note by giving another for it. The obligation would still continue. Only the form of it would be changed. As long as the United States merely gives paper promise for paper promise it will always owe the original debt. To be out of it, it must give what it promised—gold dollars. It must hand over real dollars in exchange for its rag dollars. If not ready, then it should give a time-note, drawing interest, and payable when due in real dollars.

Bigness and greatness are two different things, as the English discovered when they built the Great Eastern. The lesson taught by that monstrous failure was severe enough, one would think, to prevent the repetition of the mistake for many years to come, yet it appears that a similar blunder is just about being consummated. Then it was ships that ailed the British; now it is guns. The War Office has just completed an 81-ton gun, and, without waiting for the results of its proof, has ordered the construction of another like it. The biggest gun the artillerymen have yet had to deal with weighs but 38 tons, or less than one-half as much as the monster just completed; the "Woolwich Infant" weighs only 35 tons. It is a question whether any instrument larger than this can be made effective. The new 81-ton gun cannot be moved or shipped by any of the appliances now in existence. If once it be mounted, it must be worked, like "The Woolwich Infant," by hydraulic apparatus; the shot it throws—1,000 pounds each—must be elevated to its muzzle by derricks; it must be swabbed out with a ramrod 30 feet long; and all the means of handling and charging it must be in like proportion. In the end very likely it will prove a prodigious failure, or be disused altogether, perhaps, in favor of some newer and more powerful agent of destruction.

Of all things in the world, we should think financial irregularities—or "misfortunes," as the fashion is to call them in these days—would be the last to come within the purview of the moralists employed to write for Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN's paper. But they seem to tackle subjects of this kind with more zest than any other. The failure of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. has furnished one of them with a text for a discourse, in which, it must be admitted, there is a good deal of sound sense. The *Independent* editor hopes no sympathy will be wasted on Mr. WILLIAM B. DUNCAN. He is in no danger of suffering. His father is enormously wealthy, and he himself is beyond the possibility of want. The real sufferers by his failure are the travelers in Europe who hold letters of credit from DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and the actors who intrusted their savings to the keeping of the firm. His failure was caused by a course of reckless speculation, "which in a banker is in the highest degree censurable, and ought to be indictable." Now, if the *Independent* editor will pass an equally severe judgment on those persons who assisted in impoverishing widows, orphans, and clergymen by advertising the Northern Pacific scheme for a bonus in the editorial columns of religious newspapers, he will make a valuable contribution to current discussion, and establish a reputation for candor and impartiality.

ART MOSAICS.

III.

CHATEAUBRIAND, in *Genie du Christianisme*, says: "The pleasing writers of Greece relate that a young female, perceiving the shadow of her lover upon a wall chalked the outline of the figure. Thus, according to antiquity, a transient passion produced the art of the most perfect illusions." The story is variously related. KORA, daughter of DIBUTADES of Corinth, assisted her father in modeling in clay various articles, which passers-by purchased. One of her father's patrons, a handsome Grecian youth, fell in love with the daughter, and when, after their betrothal, it became necessary for him to leave the city, KORA, seeing his shadow on the wall, traced it there with a piece of pointed charcoal. Her father immediately filled the outline with clay, and thus, if the legend be well founded, was produced the first medallion.

DIBUTADES, however, lived about the seventh century before CHRIST; but the Egyptians practiced sculpture for hundreds of years previously, and the culmination of the national style was reached in the colossi of Thebes, 1260 B. C. They are four in number, each 61 feet high, in a sitting posture, the hands resting upon the knees, the faces characterized by tranquillity and vigilance combined. The finest specimen of Egyptian colossal sculpture is the original head of young MEMNON, the material of which is granite; a recovered portion is now in the British Museum,—about one-third the height of the statue. Granite is the hardest substance used in the sculptor's art; and the cutting of the mouth, the nostril, and the ear of the MEMNON proves the possession of admirable skill on the part of the unknown artist. In the numerous sculptured groups found among the bas-reliefs of the tombs in Memphis, the beauty of the carving is marred by the sculptor's ignorance of perspective. In their wooden statues the Egyptians were accustomed to insert in eye-balls of quartz rounded bits of rock crystal for the pupils, and a bright nail indicated the visual point under bronze eyelids. The entire ignorance of perspective shown in Egyptian art is accounted for by a natural defect in the eye of Eastern races. The great Sphinx of Memphis, dating from an unknown period, and hewn from a spur of living rock, is 172 feet long and 56 feet high. The head of the Sphinx is human, representing intelligence, and the body that of a lion, typifying power; but other combinations were frequently formed, as the Criosphinx, having the head of a ram; the Hieracosphinx, with the head of a hawk. Some of the later Sphinxes have an additional feature in the form of wings. Avenues of Sphinxes were commonly employed as dromos, or approaches, to the Egyptian temple,—awful sentinels of a gloomy sacrifice.

The Egyptians had a complete symbolism, abundantly illustrated in their architecture and domestic articles, and full of curious suggestion. Next to the Sphinx, which typified wisdom and strength, was the ram, which represented Ammon, the Jupiter of Egypt; the ichneumon, strangely enough, was the symbol of the god of Force; the lion, of the god of Fire; the cow, of the goddess of Beauty,—a singular choice; the gazelle, of the Devil; and a mummy, wearing a conical cap, was the representative of PLUTO; while a female form, wearing a crown, indicated ISIS,—the Egyptian CERES. All these symbols, variously executed, are found in the temples and tombs,—the exteriors and interiors of the latter being covered with bas-reliefs, sculptured with remarkable skill, representing sieges, battles, processions, feasts, funerals, engineery of war, horses, soldiers, and national customs.

Many curious specimens of Egyptian sculpture are to be seen in the Berlin and British Museums and the Louvre. They are chiefly, as recorded, "Colossal statues, in which the arms are generally fixed by the chest, the legs connected together; smaller statues of kings, divinities, priests, etc.; bas-reliefs, either from tombs or temples; stelæ, or tablets engraved with historical inscriptions, either in relief or in intaglio; sarcophagi,—boxes of granite, basalt, or stone, constructed to contain mummies, and covered with hieroglyphics; pottery of different kinds, such as *amphoræ* (wine-vessels), *canopi* (funeral vases), delicately carved, etc." The Egyptians made a very fine porcelain, covered with a silicious glaze of various colors. It was from the Egyptians that the Greeks learned the art of casting bronze statues.

The early sculptures of Babylon and Nineveh, of Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, China, and Japan, Peru and Mexico, possess certain characteristics in common with those of Egypt. The subjects are the same,—gods, kings, and symbolical animals,—the treatment is rude and stiff, owing to ignorance of perspective; and the use of the art was usually associated with religion.

Unlike painting, the materials, classes, and process of sculpture were, respectively, the same in the earliest as in modern times.

The materials are: marble,—modern sculptors usually preferring the white, fine-grained Italian, although, in earlier time, black and colored marble was also used, as well as porphyry, basalt, and granite; bronze, gold, silver, lead, pewter, wood, ivory, and gems.

The styles are: in the round, or fully detached; *alto relievo*—high relief—or nearly detached; *mezzo relievo*—semi-relief—rounded, but still attached to the surface; *basso relievo*—bas-relief, or low relief—slightly raised from the surface; *cavo relievo*, or intaglio—hollowed out.

The process of making high or low reliefs in marble is very simple. The artist first models his design in clay or wax; then enlarges it to the actual size of the object, studiously imitating the latter; when the model is completed, it is allowed to harden, and a "cast" is then made by throwing over the model a mixture of plaster-of-Paris and water. When the cast is perfectly dry, the clay is picked out, and a perfect mold remains. The mold is next filled with fresh plaster, and, as soon as the latter is hardened, or "set," the mold itself is removed, and there remains the cast of the model, which the artist proceeds to reproduce from the marble.

Here the theory of Mr. LANIGAN, an English art-critic, regarding the admitted inferiority of modern to Greek sculpture, naturally suggests itself. "I believe," he says, "the cause is the manner in which modern statues are executed. Whoever has been in an artist's studio must know that, as a matter of fact, the artist *does not himself produce the statue from the block of marble*. He but models his idea in clay, and his workmen, by measurements in the most business-like and mechanical manner"—the process is called "pointing"—"set about to reproduce the form of that model in marble. In the Greek statues I believe the artist himself executed the entire effect, and so, with every stroke of his mallet, infused his mind into his work." RUSKIN is substantially of the same opinion.

LANIGAN continues: "If painters adopted the same mode of executing their works, and merely sketched the outline of the intended picture, and left to others the task of laying on the colors, modern painting would be in a similar condition, with reference to those works which the artists worked on themselves, as modern sculpture is compared with the works of the ancient Greeks."

The charge that some of our living sculptors, especially the Americans in Rome and Florence, not only give out the marble-work of their designs to mechanics, which is a very common practice, but even buy or rifle their designs from the latter, has not yet been satisfactorily settled,—the latest episode being the claim of an obscure Italian of having furnished the design for the LINCOLN monument at Springfield, Ill.

The best of our modern sculptors, however, from MICHAEL ANGELO to THORWALDSEN, have chiseled in precisely the same way as the Greeks, and have, therefore, come nearest to their excellence. When one reads the number of "works" executed by some of our fashionable toilers among the divinities, and compares the total with that of earlier masters, it grows painfully apparent that gold, not genius, is the inspiration; and that, unlike MICHAEL ANGELO, who toiled "for immortality, not for money," they toil for money, not for immortality.

A white man who had lived seventeen years among savages was rescued on the 11th of April last by a British vessel from a small island off the northeast coast of Queensland, lat. 13 deg. 10 min. south, long. 143 deg. 3 min. east. He was taken much against his will, having lost all recollection of civilization, and only being induced to leave his barbarian friends by fear of violence. When questioned as to his antecedents he answered in a sort of gibberish, in which a few French words were recognized, and he was able to write his name in a stiff French hand. It appears that this man was a cabin-boy on the St. Paul, of Bordeaux, which sailed from China for Australia in 1858, and was wrecked at the Louisiade Archipelago. From the point of the wreck the Captain and crew embarked in an open boat for the Australian coast. Before reaching their destination their supply of water ran short, and they put in at Red Rock Point. Here was abandoned the boy NARCISSE, whose wonderful discovery has already been described. The case is interesting, of course, not merely for its romance, but for the opportunities it affords for psychological study. The questions how mind is affected by association, custom, and education; how the body itself yields to peculiar diet, and thus influences the mental faculties; how the religious nature famishes and dies when appropriate sustenance is refused it; and how far ideas in regard to social phenomena are based on insufficient data—all may obtain partial elucidation from this extraordinary case. The study of the restored man has but just begun. He is intelligent and tolerably educated, though he was only 12 years of age when he was cast away. Thus far only one fact of importance has been learned from him. He says the blacks have no knowledge of any Superior Being, and no form of religion of any kind whatever. The dead are tied up with cords after the fashion of a mummy, and exposed to the action of the sun either in the forks of the trees or on a rough scaffold. This statement contradicts the assumption of a large number of intuitional philosophers, who maintain that the idea of a God or Gods is always and necessarily present to all men.

JOHN BRIGHT believes that only honest men who are in entire ignorance of the facts can differ in opinion as to the guilt of the convict at Dartmoor, otherwise known as the TICHBORNE claimant. It is not so remarkable that JOHN BRIGHT should believe this as that he should say anything at all on the subject at this late day. But, strange as it may seem, the TICHBORNE agitation has not yet ceased. WHALLEY and KENEALY will not suffer it to die; and they still have the sympathy of a not inconsiderable number of their countrymen. Subscriptions are still made for "the fat convict"; meetings are held in his interest; the odor of the cause permeates even the halls of Parliament; and public men, such as Mr. BRIGHT, are pestered with letters stating and restating the testimony. Mr. BRIGHT, for his part, will thank the people to bother him no more about it, and doubtless other popular leaders will take the same course. It is remarkable that a delusion of this description should possess the minds of an intelligent people for so long a time.

GOV. BEVERIDGE throws the blame of the recent massacre in Williamson County on the late Democratic Legislature, where, indeed, it belongs. The blood of the men murdered since the adjournment rests upon those who had the power and refused to furnish the means of capturing the assassins. But the law must prevail even in Williamson County. If the Governor needs troops to carry out his orders, he can have them for the asking. There is the First Regiment of Illinois Guards, thirsting for glory; and the fancy company which protects the person of the Governor himself might be spared from that arduous duty for a few days' raid in Egypt. Up, Guards, and at 'em! Go where glory waits you, or be welcomed, with bloody hands, to hospitable graves! Perish, or deserve the name of soldiers! Be sure and clean out the cowardly cutthroats of Williamson County before you die or disband.

Residents of Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, were roused from their slumbers one morning last week by three lusty cheers. On inquiry, they learned that a company of workmen were saluting old Sol, who had broken out from the clouds for the first time in five days. The continued wet weather is really a serious matter to workmen employed out of doors. The rainfall, everybody knows, is remarkable; but perhaps everybody does not know just how remarkable it is. Statistics published by the Signal Service office show that the fall in certain parts of the Mississippi Valley in six months has been over 19 inches. The average fall for the year in this same district is not more than 21 inches. These figures furnish, what we have so long needed, a measure of the wetness from which we are now suffering.

Public sentiment in Iowa touching the question of capital-punishment is rapidly changing. Already a number of influential newspapers which were active in securing the abolition of hanging for murder have conceded that death is not too severe a punishment for rape, and this number is being constantly reinforced. The position is inconsistent and illogical; it will doubtless give way to a better and truer one. Meanwhile, the experience of Iowa furnishes fruitful study for the sentimentalist and the theorist, who would govern their fellow-men according to preconceived notions of fitness and expediency, instead of consulting the uniform experience of the race for guidance.

CHAUCER's Tabard Inn probably perished in the year 1676, when a large part of the Town of Southwark was devastated by fire. A new Tabard succeeded it, and has remained standing on the same spot until the present day. This also is now to be demolished, and warehouses are to take its place. The change is appropriate enough, and certainly in keeping with the times. Why should poetry flourish when business languishes? or, indeed, for that matter, when business does not languish? And, putting sentiment aside, it is a question whether the poetry of England really needs, even for fond association's sake, the Tabard Inn which CHAUCER and his friends did not frequent.

The Tremont House, manipulated by that grand mogul, Van Osdel himself, settled frightfully in one of its piers, and required no end to jackscrewing to secure a remedy.—*Times*.

Our recollection of the matter is, that it was not the foundation which settled at all, but that some of the piers, built of brick, cracked from the great pressure upon them. The jackscrewing was employed to hold up the weight until iron columns could be made to take the place of the brick piers. The foundation remained firm and solid.

The *Times* ventures the assertion that "There are some among the more cautious and experienced of our architects who believe that no heavy building can be carried on Chicago soil, without piling." Will it please to name them? Who are these architects that so believe? There are hundreds of our heaviest buildings standing firmly without a pile under them, in refutation of the above statement of the *Times*.

The ministers of Washington do not consider even a Democratic House of Representatives past praying for. They have invited Messrs. Moody and Sankey to visit the Capital next winter and institute a series of revival-meetings. The undertaking will have the warmest sympathy of good men in all parts of the country. Certain conspicuous examples of Christian statesmen, it is true, are not just now held in high popular esteem; but these men were

in spite of their religion, not because of it. A spiritual awakening in a Democratic House would undoubtedly be a good thing for the country.

PERSONAL.

Paris has a hair-dressers' organ, known as the *Moniteur Capillaire*.

John B. Carson, Manager of the Blue Line, is a guest at the Tremont House.

William Black, the novelist, has abandoned journalism without making a Black mark in it.

Three months is what an easy-going Englishman got for borrowing an umbrella on a rainy day.

Capt. H. A. Bennett and W. D. Bennett, of London, England, are guests at the Tremont House.

And now, too, the French Credit-Mobilier has drawn its last breath, and its paper is worth only 40 cents on the dollar.

The Rev. Canon Duckworth, successor to Canon Kingsley, of Westminster, goes to India as chaplain to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. George B. Carpenter left the city yesterday for New York, to make arrangements for next season's Star Lecture course and concerts.

Bachelors and widowers abound at Saratoga, and the result of the observations of Sam Bowles shows that the place was never so respectable.

New England tramps have penetrated as far west as Ohio. One of them got a dinner at a farm-house the other day by claiming to be Thomas Jefferson.

There may be different answers to W. E. G.'s question, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" but one thing is clear—the jars are ready.—*Punch*.

Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by his Secretary, sailed from New York for Havre, on his way to Rome, where he will receive the hat and ring of the Cardinalate.

Prof. Colbert, yesterday, celebrated the sixth anniversary of the solar eclipse of 1869 with an extra —— cigar. The choice of qualifying adjective is left to those who best know him.

It becomes the pleasant duty of Chicago papers to defend Anna Dickinson from the aspersions of alien journals, as that lady is at present one of us,—that is, of us Chicagoans.

John McCullough, the tragedian, was in the city yesterday, and left for New York in the morning. He sails for England on Wednesday afternoon. A brilliant success is predicted for him on the other side.

Sam Wilkeson, according to the Brooklyn *Argus*, when asked for his contribution to the $100,000, replied: "Excuse me; I've bought a plow and a yoke of oxen, and am going West to grow up with the country."

A Saratoga correspondent notices the "entire absence of dress," and the prevalence of the European custom of "leaving *pronounce* dressing to the demi-monde." Could anything be more *pronounce* than the entire absence of dress?

It is not likely that the Earl of Roseberry will decline to marry Miss Duncan, daughter of the senior member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. That would be too cheeky. But if it was a bargain, society ought to make them both abide by it.

The Boston papers lack enterprise. The *Globe* announces that Donaldson has turned up alive in a single line. It's as well when you tell a lie to tell it in a manner that will convince somebody; but they haven't learned that fact in natural history.

The advertisement of Mark Twain for the dead body of the boy who stole his umbrella was followed up by a paragraph in some papers stating that the cadaver of a drowned lad was left on his door-step; and some of the New England newspapers believe it.

Mr. Tom Morris, the genial *Doctor* of the "Two Orphans," than whom a milder, more benevolent-looking practitioner never relieved a patient, leaves the city to-morrow morning for New York. His practice will be carried on by his partner in his absence.

In a report of a banquet given by the artists of Munich on the Fourth of July, the familiar names of Walter Shirlaw and J. C. Beckwith, of Chicago, occur frequently. Mr. Beckwith responded to the toast "The American Artists in Paris" in a very felicitous strain.

Saratoga is convulsed over the hopeless attachment of a colored waiter for a rich and beautiful belle. While waiting at table he mutters in her ear, "Hope dat you'll nebber forget me, missee," and "De debbil himself couldn't stop me fotchin' you dat water-melon."

Sucre (sugar) is the name of a little river in Switzerland. When the recent floods came, the Mayor of a city on the river received a dispatch from higher up the stream: "Sudden rise in Sugar—take precautions." He puzzled over this a little, and replied: "I never speculate. Have given your dispatch to a confectioner."

George P. A. Healy, "the Chicago artist," who painted a portrait of Pius IX. and other celebrated works, and E. B. McCagg, of this city, went to Norway and saw the midnight sun. There are boys in this town who have seen the sun without getting up to do it; but it is past midnight usually.

It is whispered that Miss Minnie Conway, the actress, is going to marry Levy, the cornet-player. There is altogether too much levity displayed by the newspapers in treating these delicate subjects, and we give publicity to the statement merely to stamp it as a cruel and malicious falsehood, in anticipation of the next paragraph upon it.

Brother Parker, of London, has deferred sending any more love messages. Somebody wrote him that Brother Beecher doesn't believe in the devil. "Impossible!" exclaimed the brother. "If there's no devil, who's going to take charge of Moulton and Tilton hereafter?" And he shut himself up in his study to think it out.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

Josh Billings remarks: "The only way to git thru this world and escape censure and abuse is to take sum back road. You kant travel the main turnpike and do it." And, being half-way consistent, Josh travels the unbeaten paths of orthography in a winding, circumlocutory course to the point of a joke. If Josh had ever been to school, however, he'd find his spelling-tracks more beaten than he thinks they are.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has lately had the misfortune in London to be robbed by her French maid of a large amount of valuable laces and jewels. A large reward has been offered for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the stolen articles, and the best detectives in the city have been detailed to "work up the case." Mrs. Stevens has many peculiar articles of jewelry of which there are no duplicates in the world.

Ex-President Johnson's death will be regretted by none more deeply than by the insurance companies. He was a believer in life insurance, and illustrated his faith by his acts to an extent that is rare indeed, even nowadays. The aggregate of the policies on his life is no less than $350,000. His happy heirs can well afford to say no more about that little pile of $70,000 which the ex-President lost by the bankruptcy of Jay Cooke's bank.—*Exchange*.

Was it a vile Yankee conspiracy? The Hon. William Carrington married an American girl, Miss Warden, of New York. His brother is Lord Carrington, and the title will go to the brother in case of the young Lord's decease without issue. Suddenly Lord Carrington breaks out as a fashionable jockey; revives stage-coach driving, and nearly breaks his neck in a steeple-chase. The cause is very remote, but we argue it out for the benefit of the Britishers.

We received a call yesterday from the Hons. N. H. Van Voorhes and Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, who are members of the Indian Commission to investigate the management of the Agency of Commissioner Gibson to the Osage tribe of Indians in the northeast part of the Indian Territory. Mr. M. F. Hashes, of Chicago, formerly connected with the Relief and Aid Society, is also a member of the Commission. The fourth member is Mr. Edward Kimball, of New York City. They expect to be absent in the Indian Territory several weeks. Mr. Van Voorhes is Chairman of the Commission, and will make thorough work of the investigation. There will be no whitewashing report from his pen, the people may be well assured.

D. W. Chambers & Son publish the Union City (Tenn.) *Herald*, which abounds in crisp philosophical observations like these:

> Shirts are made for the sake of fashion and inconvenience to open in the back-part, and so is hell a place prepared for the wicked.
>
> The mistress of the baby ontous Empire with the trucks of Romance is illegitimate with the rapping circle, which means the round ring circuitously.

Lunatic asylums are scarce in the neighborhood.

The Rev. J. R. Selwyn, son of the Bishop of Lichfield, Eng., is to be made Bishop of Melanesia, in the Pacific. The elder Selwyn was a noted athlete in boyhood, and boasted that he rowed in a University race with three other Bishops. His great endurance, superb physique, courage, and personal prowess, aided him immensely in his labors in New Zealand when he was Bishop there. Young Selwyn is said to be a chip of the old block.

It is not difficult to account for the deep melancholy of the Poet of the Sierras. He sings his sorrows in an address to "To-morrow," in which these profound sentiments are breathed:

> O day in which we shall forget
> The tangled troubles of to-day!
> O day that laughs at duns, at debt!
> O day of promises to pay!

Life in Philadelphia has somewhat corrupted the quality of Miller's verse. He models on the *Ledger*.

"One Who Knows" writes to The Tribune to correct a "political note" correcting the Associated Press statement that the late Hon. Jesse O. Norton had served in the United States Senate. "One who Knows" says that Judge Norton was appointed by Gov. Yates to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Douglas. "One who Knows" does not know. O. H. Browning was appointed for the term of Mr. Douglas, and held the position till the election of Mr. Richardson, of Quincy.

GOOD COAL.

The Trade in Anthracite and Bituminous Has Already Begun—Places Where You May Get the Best of Coal and Be Sure of Full Weight.

Prudent families and corporations are now getting in their supplies of coal for the coming winter. The dealers have their time well filled meeting orders, all the better class of coal men having been doing a brisk business for several days. This is an excellent time to buy, as good coal is now cheaper than it can remain for any considerable while. Below we give a mention of the locations and modes of business of some of the more prominent Chicago coal houses:

WEST, M'GARRY & CO.

Now is the time when the thrifty housekeeper, with unpleasant recollections of last winter still clinging to his summer thoughts, makes preparations to resist the enemy and fortify his castle with coal. Those who want to be treated well, and to purchase the best quality of hard and soft coal, should pay a visit to West, McGarry & Co., at their main office, No. 267 Archer avenue, or at the branch office, No. 94 Twenty-second street, corner of Indiana avenue.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

"The Olcotts" are known as one of the most substantial and honorable of Chicago's coal-dealing firms. They have been in business, under the same firm name all the time, over six years. Those years have constituted with this firm a season of steadily augmenting prosperity, the inevitable growth of energy and integrity. Messrs. W. M. & J. F. Olcott are located at No. 146 LaSalle street, their well-stocked yard being at No. 1 Market street. They accommodate all classes of customers with equal promptness and fidelity, though their specialty is in supplying families. In this latter, most difficult of all branches of the coal trade, they have ever succeeded in affording the most complete satisfaction. Their teamsters are among the oldest and most trustworthy in the business, and patrons of "The Olcotts" are always sure that their orders will be filled exactly according to request.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO.

A word to the wise in good season may save them trouble in the future. Messrs. Waldron, Niblock & Co., dealers in hard and soft coal, whose office is at No. 102 Washington street, and their dock at the Illinois Railroad slips, are the miners and shippers of the famous Indiana block coal. They mine their coal by machinery and transport it in their own cars, which enables them to sell at low rates for steam and manufacturers. Hard coal is sold at combination prices. Prudent housekeepers will know the difference in the quality of coal; here they can get it good.

C. A. BLAKE & CO.

This combination has offices in Chicago and Buffalo, and does a large business in both places. The Buffalo office is at No. 7 Main street, and the one in Chicago at No. 19 Chamber of Commerce, with a fine yard near the Indiana street bridge. Messrs. Blake & Co. are miners and dealers in some of the best anthracite coal that finds its way into any market. They are prompt in delivery, and every ton of their coal weighs a plump 2,000 pounds.

A. E. CURTISS.

This gentleman, one of the pioneers of the trade, still gives his personal attention to the coal business in all its branches. His office is at the corner of Canal and Harrison streets.

C. H. DYER & CO.

This firm sells the best of coal, and gives full, true weight, at No. 73 Washington street, northeast corner of Dearborn. Their fine yard is at the corner of Stewart avenue and Grove street.

Opening of the Coliseum.

The largest crowd that has ever attended an indoor place of amusement in the West was present at the Coliseum Garden at 87 Clark street last evening. From the time the doors were opened until midnight, the immense hall was thronged with an admiring and interested crowd of ladies and gentlemen, and it is not too much to say that the genuine expression of opinion was that the new resort is a marvel of beauty in fitting and completeness of design. Prof. Bichl's orchestra of twenty pieces proved the fitness of their selection by an artistic rendition of a fine programme.

It is as clear as the sun that the Messrs. Hamlin have struck a responsive chord in the popular taste, and that their success will be all that their best friends can wish them.

A splendid sacred concert programme will be rendered this evening.

Superb Pianos.

There is a purity and freshness in the tone of the "Bauer" Piano which has given it the extraordinary popularity it has attained among really good judges. This delightful instrument is made in both the upright and square fashions, and, in addition to its peerless musical qualities, the cabinet-work is not only tasteful and elaborate, but constructed of the best-seasoned woods. Altogether, the "Bauer" is one of the best and handsomest pianos in the market, and is at all times on view and for inspection at Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner of State and Monroe streets (in Palmer House).

Elmwood Collars.

An ingenious physician of Paris—Renaudot by name—more than 200 years ago began circulating a news-sheet for the amusement of his patients. From this beginning newspapers grew, and soon became advertising mediums for all classes of goods, including Elmwood collars.

The Two Orphans.

The Union Square Company are having a series of photographs in character taken by Gentile, which are greatly admired by all who have seen them. Every one who has seen the play should not fail to get a set at his studios, corner of State and Washington streets.

Suburban Property.

If you want a beautiful suburban home, or land suitable for subdivision, read the advertisement in its appropriate place in this paper, offering the entire Glen Flora farm for sale.

At Watkins, 215 State Street,

you can find anything you want for your kitchen, stoves, ranges, refrigerators, cutlery, etc. Be sure that you buy the Sample Cook; it is the best stove made.

Sign of the Golden Boot.

No place is better or more favorably known to fashionable belles and beaux than Wiswall & Greene's Boot and Shoe stores, 76 State and 131 Twenty-second streets. The finest and best goods of all kinds.

Pianos and Organs.

A large assortment of new pianos and organs to rent. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200.

W. W. Kimball,
Corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

SOUTH SHEFFIELD.

Chicago Suburban Lots in Indiana.

Glowing Statements of a Real-Estate Agent's Circular.

Location of the Property and Its Real Value.

Slight Discrepancies from the Facts.

The rage for speculating in city lots which has possessed the heart of every true Chicagoan for years has had, from time to time, numerous outlets. After property in and adjoining the city became so valuable as to forbid the smaller speculators from meddling with it, they turned their attention to suburban schemes, and have managed to keep them up for several consecutive years. The suburban furore really began with Englewood and Hyde Park, but it has nearly parted company with these and other residence places, at least as far as the grab games are concerned, and the attention of the buyer is now called to new plats and additions.

These essentially speculative schemes would not be successful were it not for the intense and consuming desire of the country speculator to get rich out of Chicago property. Fired with the stories he has read of enormous increases in property value, and of colossal fortunes made by the natural rise of land and lots, the Granger is eager to buy anything which sounds like Chicago lots, and, to satisfy this longing, the Chicago man has arranged several plans, comprising the selling of property to which he has no title, land which is under water, lots 1x4 feet, and inaccessible property.

SOUTH SHEFFIELD.

The Tribune has had occasion to inform its readers as to many of these schemes, and has now the pleasure of relating some facts concerning still another, and perhaps the latest, of the subdivisions. Some days ago a gentleman sent to this office a circular of which the following is a copy:

> 1875. SHEFFIELD! 1875.
> the proposed
> GREAT MANUFACTURING CENTRE
> of the Northwest!
> SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
>
> it is anticipated, will be expended within the next two or three years, in the vicinity of the great Calumet lakes and rivers, in the erection and working of mammoth manufactories of various kinds, which, when completed, will give constant employment to several thousand mechanics and laboring men. Which calculation is clearly proven by the fact that along the Calumet River, within the past four years, lands were sold at less than $100 per acre, which to-day are selling at $10 per front foot, and the mention of some of the establishments now erected and running will serve to show how the property is appreciated by manufacturers generally.
>
> First we will mention a Hotel which cost to erect and fit up, $35,000, A Woolen Mill of brick, three stories in height, and costing $50,000, and will give employment to several hundred operatives. Steam Forge Works and Mill Machinery, Match Factory, Steel Works of mammoth proportions, covering about two acres of land, and to cost $100,000. Land selected for a mammoth Saw Mill, which will cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Several lumber yards are in operation, Grain Elevators soon to be erected. These establishments are all situated on and near the Great Calumet River, whilst other manufactories still unmentioned and located within a short distance from the property we have for sale, such as one large Ice House, one very extensive Packing and Slaughter House, where from 25 to 30 hands are constantly employed, and from 50 to 75 head of beef cattle slaughtered daily, also extensive Chemical Works, employing from 15 to 20 hands; a General Variety Store, Saloon, Boarding House, Night and Day Telegraph Office, Butter Factory (soon to be in working order), together with various other contemplated manufactories and improvements, whilst one of the finest residences near our property has just been completed, having cost several thousand dollars to build, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, etc., etc.
>
> The contemplated improvements at Sheffield, which is shown by accompanying map, will require the expenditure of several millions of money, and the wise policy adopted by the Company in donating lands to those who erect manufactories of any kind, has attracted the attention of several very extensive Eastern manufacturing firms, who now propose to remove to the locations so liberally offered them by the Sheffield Company. Whilst the passage of a very strict Fire Ordinance in Chicago, forbidding the erecting of any more wooden buildings inside the city limits, has had the effect of adding to the Calumet locations several extensive works.
>
> The property that we are now offering for sale is situated a short distance south of the present centre, on the Grand Calumet River, and is covered with a fine growth of shade trees. The title is perfect, no incumbrance of any kind whatsoever. Each purchaser will receive a full covenant warrantee deed, together with a full and complete abstract of title. The location of three new lines of railroads will give this property excellent transportation facilities and greatly enhance its value.
>
> A few of these lots will be exchanged for merchandise or well-located lands, at prices which are being paid by purchasers who intend to improve, which are from $100 to $300 per lot, according to size and location, and in closing of any trade we always require full and complete abstracts of the property taken, showing it free and clear from any and all incumbrances.
>
> All communications should be addressed to South Sheffield Land Office, No. 125 South Clark street, Room 79, Chicago, Ill.

The circular, or bill, abounds with large type and italics, and is a most ingeniously worded document. It seems to have been scattered broadcast throughout the West. In many cases the following was sent with it:

> PRIVATE CIRCULAR.
>
> *Great Inducements to Trading Men and Land-Speculators.*—Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty of sending you herewith a plat and handbill of some finely-located lots, and in order to raise money within the next thirty days, I will sell you one or more of these lots for the very small sum of $10 each. You can remit to me $1 on each lot with your order, or you can deposit $10 with your express agent, and send me the receipt, in order to show that you mean business, and on receipt of it I will send you by express a full covenant warranty deed, with the name and consideration left blank in the deed, or filled up as you may direct, to yourself or any one else (when the deed is left blank). As to consideration and name, you can fill it up to any one you sell to. I also send you with the deed a very finely printed abstract of title, from the Recorder, under seal, which you can submit to any attorney for examination. These lots are sold and handled in all kinds of trades and exchanges at from $100 to $500 per lot, as stated in the bill. I now offer them to you at less than the land cost by the acre, in order to raise money immediately. The price is nearly nothing compared with the value of the property.
>
> Postmaster, you will confer a great favor by acting as my agent in selling some of these lots. You cannot invest your money in anything you can make more money at. Order one lot, if no more, and see how readily you can realize $100 or more from an investment of $10. If you cannot attend to it, will you hand these papers to some attorney, land agent, or land trader, and by so doing you will very much oblige.

Feeling a decided interest in South Sheffield, a reporter called at No. 125 Clark street and mounted up to the roof, where he found a small inside room marked No. 79. After waiting a few moments he was favored with an interview with a young, undersized, thin man, who explained that he was the agent for South Sheffield. It was, he said, about to become

A GREAT PLACE,

and lots would certainly be valuable there. He was rather close pressed for money just then and would sell a few of the lots at $10 each. At that price they were splendid things to trade.

The visitor wanted to know something about the title to the property.

The young man, whose name appeared to be Ryan, explained that that was all straight, and to prove it he produced and made over a printed abstract covering the section in which the proposed town was to be located. He further exhibited a lithograph plan of the town, from which it appeared that it was laid out mainly on four avenues diverging from a grand Park hotel. It further appeared that Washington, Randolph, Lake, and South Water streets ran through the property from east to west, and that Wabash and Michigan avenues bounded it on two sides. Grand Central avenue and boulevard, Lake Shore avenue and South Chicago boulevard, also ran through the property, if the lithograph was to be believed.

The caller, after glancing at the plat, asked about the dampness of the land, and suggested that he had known of lots under water before.

Mr. Ryan replied that the land was all high and dry and well drained.

Another question was as to the exact location and prospects of the property.

In reply, Mr. Ryan said that South Sheffield was

NOT MORE THAN HALF A MILE

from Sheffield proper, and that the lots were excellent for trading purposes.

The next inquiry was as to the improvements mentioned in the circular [above printed]. Were they all going on as stated?

The answer was undoubted; they were going on and would shortly make the property valuable; and then the agent drew a pencil mark around certain portions of the circular, and pledged his word for all the improvements there mentioned.

On careful inspection of the agent's brackets it appears that he passed his sacred word that within a half-mile of his subdivision there were an ice-house, slaughter and packing-house, chemical works, etc., etc., as per circular above.

PRICE OF LOTS.

The visitor then asked if the purchaser could have his pick for $10, and the agent promptly replied that he could not; that the northernmost lots were priced at $25 or thereabouts, and when he sold a $10 lot it was in the southern portion as far away as possible from Sheffield proper.

Further, the caller asked whether the lots were full size, and was informed that they were, and that the sizes marked on the plat were correct in every case. Owing to the peculiar manner of laying out the town they were not uniform, but they averaged fully 25x125.

Having obtained as much information as seemed possible to be arrived at, the reporter took his leave with the documents which had been bestowed upon him. The abstract was submitted to a competent authority, and it was ascertained that there was no question as to the title. Mr. Ryan, whatever he might be doing, was not selling land which he had no right to.

The next question was naturally as to

THE VALUE OF THE LAND SOLD.

On this point a conversation was sought and had with a well-known real-estate lawyer and operator of this city, who is thoroughly conversant with property in Indiana, and its present and prospective value. In reply to questions this gentleman said: "The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Sec. 1, T. 36, R. 10, W. 2 P. M. [which is the tract embracing South Sheffield], lies a half-mile from the Michigan Central Railroad, nearly an equal distance from the old stage road, and about 1 mile from the station at Homan's bridge, where the rendering establishment is located. This property is 3½ miles distant from the continuation of the Indiana boulevard, which, on the South Sheffield Company's plat, appears to pass through their property. It is so located that no through street from Sheffield would pass through it.

"It is 6 miles, in a direct line, from the outlet of Wolf Lake. But there is now no road by which the outlet could be reached in less than 10 miles travel. It is quite as far from the improvements at South Chicago.

"It is wholly inaccessible from Chicago, and cannot be reached from South Chicago by any direct route, not even a good wagon road, except in very dry weather.

"From Sheffield it is wholly inaccessible except by way of coming up through South Chicago, unless the beach be followed along Lake Michigan for some distance and then an old trail and corduroy road, from 5 to 6 miles in length, be taken through a wilderness.

"THE IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED AT SHEFFIELD, and referred to in the South Sheffield Company's circular, were understood to have been backed by B. F. Allen, and were abandoned prior to his failure.

"There is said to be a good opportunity to build a harbor there at Sheffield, not South Sheffield, but that is disputed. Were such improvement made, it could be of no benefit to this property (South Sheffield) as it is cut off by the wide bayou known as the Grand Calumet River, which is a series of lagoons flanked by marshes. It lies south of Wolf Lake and Berry Lake, or Lake George. Wolf Lake is a body of water about the size and depth of Calumet Lake, and is navigable only near Lake Michigan, where there is from 10 to 17 feet of water. Lake George is about 2¾ miles in length by ¾ of a mile in width, and about 4 feet deep. These two lakes lie between the proposed site of Sheffield and this South Sheffield property, making it necessary, in order to connect the two towns, or proposed towns, to dredge a channel about 3 miles in length to the nearest accessible point to South Sheffield, which would then be distant from that channel 2¾ miles, and there intervene a broad marsh and an impassable lagoon. If it be dry, and good farm-land, this South Sheffield property might be worth $25 per acre. For town lots it is worth less."

TO FURTHER ASSURE HIMSELF

of the value of the property the reporter called on Mr. Martin, of No. 2 Tribune Building, and asked him, as one who had dealt in Indiana lands for twenty years, what acre property was worth in the S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ 1, 36, 10, 2. Mr. Martin looked at his maps and finally expressed himself to the effect that $20 to $25 an acre would be an outside price.

In order to ascertain the amount of land cut up into lots, the investigator looked up the abstract, and found that the whole subdivision comprised 40 acres. The plat showed that this piece of property was 1,395 feet from north to south, and that the property actually divided up and registered was 27½ acres. A further reference to the plat showed that there were

JUST 300 LOTS LAID OUT.

From the agent's own account he expected to get (and had often gotten) $25 for some of these lots and more for others. The lowest price for inferior lots was $10, which he explained was a sacrifice only made because he was hard up. Taking his own statement of what he was selling lots at, the average could hardly be less than $20, especially since he assured the reporter that he had traded some of them at the rate of $100, $200, and even $300 apiece. The statement of profits at the reduced price would then be something like this:

300 lots at $20 each	$6,000.00
Less cost of land—27½ acres at $25 per acre	687.50
Profits on the subdivision	$5,312.50

Now, as there may have been some persons in the country unwise enough to send money for South Sheffield lots, it is well to inform them that they will have an undoubted title to the land they bought; second, that the land is high and dry; third, that it is a trifle over 20 miles from the Chicago Court-House, measured on the section lines, or about 17 as the bird flies; fourth, that there is not, as far as known, a building of any kind in the "town" or near it; fifth, that it has nothing whatever to do with Sheffield proper, and is not accessible from that proposed town except through a wilderness; sixth, that it is 10 miles away and cut off from South Chicago; and, finally, not to put too fine a point upon it, that the owner of a lot in South Sheffield possesses a strip of land in Indiana which is worth about $1, or perhaps $2, which is perfectly useless for any purpose known to man (except to sell), and, in conclusion, it is well to advise the rural innocent who wants a Chicago lot that he can get one just as valuable as any in South Sheffield by going out into his calf-pasture and staking off 25x125 feet, and naming it, say, North Sheffield.

While considering the Sheffield matter, it may be well to refer to

THE LITHOGRAPHED PLAN

scattered by the agent. It was evidently drawn by a person whose perception of distance had been blunted by some unfortunate cause. It represents South Sheffield as joining Sheffield and sharing in its advantages, when, in point of fact, all there is of Sheffield is a little patch on the river, and that is several miles away from the proposed town, and separated from it by a lagoon and impassable marshes. There are other features in the plat, such as the plentiful lines of trees, the hotel, and the deceptive names of the streets, which might be further referred to were it necessary.

THE CIRCULAR

which is being sent out by the agent for the property is evidently the work of a gentleman with a lively imagination, a buoyant fancy, and an exuberant and playful invention which are worthy of special note. With a calm and steady disregard of facts and distance he has grouped together the prominent features of South Chicago and Sheffield, and has fitted them into a frame to adorn his speculation, which is not, and cannot be, in the remotest degree connected with either.

While the projector of the circular is not akin to the swindlers who sell bogus lots, yet his scheme is one which should be carefully avoided by all persons who wish to buy property which has a lot value. It is not likely that any one who reads the position and prospects of the place will invest. If they do, they deserve to lose all they have.

Education for Young Men.

One of the most practical institutions in the West is located at 278 and 280 West Madison street, known as Drew's Business College.

The drill and business training are excellent, and parents should examine the course of instruction before entering elsewhere. Call for particulars.

Mr. James Boland,

the well-known druggist opposite the Sherman House, has made a great hit in the Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron. It is having an immense sale, and we advise all those suffering from nervousness, loss of appetite, weakness, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., to have recourse to this wonderful restorative.

Flora McFlimsey's Excuse

of "nothing to wear" might have done before Cook & McLain got the new French process of cleaning soiled silks, suits, socks, etc. See specimen. No. 80 Dearborn street and Nos. 93 and 261 West Madison street.

Only $5 a Month Does It.

It will in just a few months make any one the happy possessor of the favorite Weed Sewing Machine, bringing independence, wealth, and plenty to do. Office 203 Wabash avenue.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—

John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Spring Lake "Magnetic" Water.

by Rust & Barber, makers of the "Marx" Cologne.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The Lately-Deceased Danish Poet and Novelist.

A Few Weeks in His Company at a Country-House in Denmark.

Sketch of the Personal Characteristics of the Noted Author.

[Hans Christian Andersen, the celebrated poet and novelist of Denmark, whose charming writings are well known all over the civilized world, died at Copenhagen, last Wednesday, in the 70th year of his age. Only a few months ago, a present was made to him on behalf of the children of America, in testimony of the pleasure so many of them had derived from his numerous fascinating tales. He was a writer of rare genius inimitable in its particular bent; and the announcement of his death has carried sorrow to the hearts of many thousands who knew him only through his works. *Temple Bar*—a London magazine—lately contained the following article about him, written by an English lady who last year spent a few weeks in his company at a country-house in Denmark. The article is interesting in itself, but is rendered still more so by the fact that Andersen has now finished his life-work, and, full of years and of honors, has laid down his pen forever.]

I cannot describe the thrill of intense pleasure which sent the blood tingling to my cheeks when, on paying a visit a short while since to Denmark, I was told that in a few days Hans Christian Andersen would become a guest in the house where I was staying. For days after this announcement I could think of nothing else but the wonder and delight of really learning to know personally this king of story-tellers.

It was a glorious day at the end of August, and the "name's day" of our charming and accomplished hostess.

It was about 11 o'clock when the friends and acquaintances of the family began to arrive, each with a bouquet in hand, to offer their congratulations on the day, and good wishes for the future, according to the simple custom of the polite people of Denmark.

When I joined the company, a little later on, there were about thirty guests assembled, sitting and standing in the veranda and on the lawn, enjoying the warm sunshiny day. Presently, above the hum and buzz of the conversation which gave life and passion to the scene, I heard the rumble of carriage-wheels cease on the road, and a few moments after, from under the trees of the private pathway, appeared a tall gaunt figure, carrying in his hands a huge basket, or rather tray, of beautifully arranged flowers.

He stood still for a second, quietly surveying the lawn and its occupants, before, suddenly, a chorus of voices exclaimed: "There he is!

THERE IS ANDERSEN!"

He came forward, smiling, to our hostess, Madame H., and, presenting her the flowers, offered his greetings, and, as soon as the tray was out of his hands, seizing both hers and kissing them. Then every one pressed around, eager for a shake of the hand, and delighted to give him a welcome once more in their midst; for he had only that morning arrived from some weeks' or months' absence, and it had been a matter of doubt if he would venture from home after such a long journey.

I stood alone on the step of the veranda, gazing at him, my heart so beating from excitement, I was glad no one, in their eagerness to speak to him, had time to notice me. At last, then, I was in the presence of the man whose writings had been the joy of my early life, dearer to me than aught else in the world! I stood still, scanning his features after a while, and wondering unconsciously why such a wonderful genius need be so very, very plain in appearance. Presently I felt, rather than saw, his look wander from his friends to my solitary figure on the step, and, as he moved forward, I heard him say, in a frank, simple way, "Ah, here is a new face—she does not know me."

Madame H. turned, and, smiling to me as I intuitively drew near, answered gayly, "This is our dear English guest, who has been so longing to see you, dear Andersen, that she has thought of nothing else for days, I know." "Good," he replied, holding out his hand; and, as I put mine into his with a thrill of delight,—nay, almost of reverence,—he said, in his broken English:

"Ah, you would know me? you love me all the time? I will gif you one portrait of Andersen the poet. Have you read my stories?" he added, suddenly changing to German, which he speaks better than English.

"They were the sunshine of my childhood," I answered warmly, all my shyness disappearing before the man's simple, childlike manner. "I loved them better than any others. I slept with them under my pillow from the time I was 6 years old and could read."

"OH! THAT IS GOOD,"

he replied, rubbing his hands, as is his wont when pleased. "Come, you and I will talk a little; I will give you my portrait; we will be friends, dear friends—shall we? You are glad to know me? Every one likes me, Andersen. But now I must talk to all these good people, and tell them the story of my travels. Come and listen, and, if you don't understand the Danish, I will translate for you. Come." He turned from me, and, with the same simple manner in which he had thus spoken of himself to me, he took a seat, and asked the company if they would not like to hear all about his adventures since he had been away.

In a very few days he and I became fast friends. With a delight that was almost boyish he read to me various letters of praise and commendation he had received from two or three of the reigning sovereigns of Europe, and from men of standing in the literary world, and one letter that he prized dearly, in a large child's hand, and that he always carried in his pocket-book, from Livingstone's little daughter of 6, who had thanked him for "his kindness in writing so many pretty stories." "It warms my heart when the children tell me they love me," he added, as he folded the paper and put it in its place; "but I think all the world loves me, for they love my tales, and my tales they are *me*."

His is a simple nature, easy to read in his every-day relations with his fellows. I was charmed with him as a companion. Living in the same house with him, in the free, unrestrained intercourse of the country, I spent many a delightful hour by his side, drinking in the woodrous fancies of his brain, and listening to his quaint talk, which seemed to come from

SOME FAR-AWAY WORLD,

into which he alone, of all I had ever met, had gained admittance. In the cool of the afternoon, he liked to walk in the fields with any of our party who were so inclined. For the first quarter of an hour he would not talk much, but saunter along, poking his stick into every hole or corner, or touching with it every odd thing that lay in his path. Then something would attract his attention,—a bit of old glass, a faded flower, or a half-eaten insect,—no matter what it was, he would stoop and pick it up, touch it tenderly, bend over it caressingly, and then, in a kind of low, half-regretful tone, he would begin and tell the story of its life, its joys, its sorrows, and the sad destiny which brought it to the spot where he had found it, till I would stand listening in hushed awe, looking at the thing in his hand, and then at the dreamy face speaking so earnestly, and wonder if the man had really a soul and body belonging to this same earth that all the rest of us dwelt in so prosaically, or if he would presently vanish into the spirit-realm from whence he gathered his fanciful ideas, and be no longer by our side.

He seemed to me to live in a

WORLD PECULIARLY HIS OWN,

all his ideas, thoughts, and actions differing from those around him; and his fanciful interpretations of the every-day incidents of life often made me smile, and made me envy the dear old man the power he had of drawing pleasure to himself, and giving amusement to others, from many of the small vexations which are apt to occur in the best-regulated and most orderly households.

One day, at dinner, little Marie, the youngest child of the house, and a sweet, dainty little damsel of 5 or 6, would not eat her soup. She said the carrot in it was hard, and she did not like it. Now, it is a custom in Denmark, rarely allowed to be infringed upon, that a child must finish its soup before eating anything else. It is a good, wholesome custom, teaching the young to eat what is placed before them without grumbling. But this day little Marie was rebellious, and pouted, and her soup still remained uneaten when the fish was being handed round. I saw Andersen look at her, stroke his chin, glance round the table, and then a moment later he stooped his gaunt frame and whispered in her ear, "Eat thy soup, little Marie, and after dinner thou shalt have a pretty story about a carrot." The dear little face brightened, a smile dimpled her saucy mouth, and, without a moment's hesitation, she took up her spoon and hastily swallowed the rest of the "nasty carrot." She knew that a story meant sitting for half an hour on "dear Andersen's" (as all the children call him) knee, and listening to tale after tale, "made up" for her special benefit. And, as I loved a story too, I begged him to begin as soon as dessert was on the table and the servants retired.

Nothing pleases Andersen so truly as to be

MADE MUCH OF,

to hear that the world speaks well of him and to be told that he and his works are appreciated outside his own Kingdom. The eagerness he displayed struck me as almost childish when, day after day, as my letters were handed me by our host from the post-bag, he wished to know if my friends in England "congratulated" me on being in the same house with "Andersen, the poet;" or if they had sent him any message or greeting, or in any way mentioned him; and when, one unlucky day, I had received two letters, neither of which noticed him, after taking them into his own hands and scanning them through, and not finding his name, he muttered softly, "I can't understand it, yet the English they love me fondly."

So it always, as I say, pleased him to be asked for a story, and directly the fruit was on the table, and we were alone, he began and told the following tale, though in far more beautiful and fanciful language than I can now remember:

"Once upon a time, little Marie, there was a beautiful garden in the country, in which all kinds of lovely things were to be found. In one corner, quite out of sight, under ground, lived a charming family with one daughter. This family was called Carrot; and Mr. Carrot, and Mrs. Carrot, and especially Miss Carrot, were all very well behaved, and did their duty as they ought. Now, you must know that this Miss Carrot was a very sweet and elegant young thing. She had grown straight and tall, had a beautiful complexion, and had the loveliest green ruffle round her neck in all the neighborhood. So the youths of that land liked to look at her, and they came and paid court to her, and whispered in her ear how very beautiful they found her, and would have liked to ask her to marry one of them, but her papa frowned at them, and they dared not venture quite so far. Besides, they all knew that her father intended to marry her to

A STOUT, UGLY OLD FELLOW

who lived not far off, and who had demanded her hand long ago, when she was quite a wee thing. Poor little Pinky (for that was her name) knew this too, and it made her very sad, for she loved her young cousin with all her heart,—a fine, bold fellow, who was as handsome as she was herself. But it was of no use to hope that her father would relent; he had said she was to marry the old, ugly lover, and so marry him she must, unless he would give her up to his rival willingly and quietly. But he had a hard, stony heart, and declared he would have her whether she liked it or not, and he would not listen to her tears and entreaties when she begged him to go and find another bride from amongst the beautiful lady Carrots of the country, but hastened on the marriage, and bought all that was required for his new home, and even got the ring and ordered the punch that was to be drunk on the wedding-day. This was very cruel and unkind, but he did not care, for he was one of those selfish creatures who only do what pleases themselves; and little Pinky sat in her room all alone, and cried till she grew quite thin. Her friends had each in turn done their best to try and soften the heart of this ugly, stout, florid old Carrot, and persuade him to give up marrying such a very young lady, who did not love him; but he would listen to none of them, and made her father keep to his word and not let her see any one till the wedding was over.

"At last the great day arrived; all the guests were invited, and every one came. The bride was dressed in all her finery, and stood at the altar by the side of her ugly bridegroom, who looked very important and more strong-hearted than ever. Just as the pretty bride had cast one despairing soul-rending glance at the cousin she loved so well, and had resigned herself to her cruel fate, suddenly a great crash was heard overhead, and, before any one had time to notice how it was done, the ugly old lover was seized by his green ruffle and

DRAGGED AWAY OUT OF SIGHT

over their heads, and never came back any more.

"Every one was very glad, for now Pinky could marry the one she loved, and not be sad or sorrowful again. And she did, there and then, and has been happy ever since. And now, little Marie, I must tell you that it was the kind, good gardener who had dragged the ugly old lover from his young bride, and, because he was cruel and unkind, had taken him away from that happy land where he lived, and handed him over to the cook, who cut him in pieces and boiled him in the soup, and sent him up to table to be eaten, because he deserved no better fate."

Andersen cannot only weave and tell a story well, but he is a rare reader. Often in the evening, when the drawing-room was full of guests, when the fun and laughter were beginning to decline, or when there was a pause in the exquisite music always to be heard at Madame H.'s charming soirees, I have noticed Andersen quietly rise from his corner, take a paper from his pocket, draw near a lamp, and propose to read a story. Of course, it was one of his own, and voices would be hushed in eager expectation, for all knew that whatever it was, old or new, it would be sure to be worth listening to. Then, with a few words explanatory of the story, he would begin softly, as if to insure and command the attention of all around, and then gradually grow louder and louder, till his voice, always melodious and full of feeling, had reached the pitch fitted for the room. As he read on and on, and the story unfolded itself, one seemed to forget the society around, and to live in the troubles and sorrows or pleasures of those he was describing. His story done, he would rise from his chair, and with a low, awkward bow, and a slight wave of his hand, retire to his corner, and shut his eyes and rest.

Once, when I was telling him how intensely I enjoyed these delicious impromptu readings, and how pleasant and novel such a procedure was, he smiled and answered in his frank way, "If a lady can play, she likes to let others hear her talent; an artist shows his pictures,—why should not I tell my little story, for that is

MY GIFT FROM GOD?"

Andersen has another accomplishment which often causes much merriment to his friends. Give him a pair of scissors and some paper, and in a few moments he will cut out a group of figures, so absurd in their expression and attitudes that roars of laughter always follow their appearance on the table. How he does it is a mystery, for the scissors move rapidly, and apparently without any forethought or effort, and yet the daintiest young ladies in elaborate dress, the most beautiful foliage to trees, or delicate curves in some graceful, fanciful design, will all, as if by magic, start out of the paper at the request of any child or grown person present. He is rather proud of this unusual talent, and will often sign his name on one of these fragile little picture-forms, and present it gravely to a lady, and beg her to keep it for his sake.

He hates and detests physical suffering, and is very irritable when laboring under some passing indisposition or accidental pain.

One morning, when I had known him about a fortnight, in gathering some gooseberries, he ran a thorn from the bush into his finger. I have no doubt the pain was disagreeable, but it seemed more than he could bear. He would let no one touch his hand for hours to extract the thorn, and it was only by the united influence of the whole household that at last he was persuaded to bathe the swollen finger in hot water to subdue the swelling and ease the pain. Then came the terrible necessity, for terrible it was to him, of extracting with a needle the unlucky thorn. Each one proffered their services, but in vain—

HE WOULD NOT HAVE IT TOUCHED.

He could not eat his dinner, and began to be feverish and really ill. Distressed to see him suffering so acutely from such a slight cause, I entreated to be allowed to act as doctor to the tortured finger, and ease the pain by taking it out. To one of his nervous and sensitive nature, the consent to such an undertaking was no slight thing to grant; but, worn out with the local annoyance, and also, I fancy, not liking to show such sensitive weakness to a comparative stranger and a foreigner, he gave a feeble nod of assent, which I there and then acted upon, and almost before he knew it, I lifted the little black thorn from its lurking-place, and lo! the terrible operation was over, and the throbbing pain at an end. In the evening he cut two of his most beautiful paper groups, with his name and the date on each, and presented them to me with a graceful little speech of thanks for the service I had rendered him in withdrawing the thorn.

Andersen has another gift seldom possessed, or, if possessed, rarely displayed by a man, and that is the art of arranging flowers.

In Denmark, on fete-days and saint-days of note, it is a pretty custom to decorate the breakfast-table and house-door with wreaths and flowers, as also the chair of the lady who is called after the saint. On each of these occasions which occurred during my happy visit to Petersbol, I gazed with wonder and delight at the charming taste the dear old man showed in his choice of decoration. He never allowed any one to help him arrange the flowers,—he said it disturbed his ideas, and he could not work to order,—so we generally gathered him a basket full from the overladen garden, and then left him alone to do with them as he would, and the effect of his work was always simply perfect. Often and often, too, he loved to place a tiny nosegay by the plate of some one at breakfast; perhaps it was only a bit of grass gathered here and there during his early walk, a colored leaf, or a brilliant wild flower, but, put together by his magic hand, would be as dainty and beautiful as if Titania herself had woven it. And to me, one of its special charms consisted in the marvelous likeness these tiny nosegays always seem to bear to the one for whom it had been woven, and the intuitive power he displayed of accurately reading character by the flowers he chose for his graceful offerings.

Andersen is

A GENIAL, AMIABLE MAN,

and in the simpleness of his heart he judges all men from his own standard. I was told he is a kind, good friend to all who seek his advice or help; and that he is so much loved and respected that he rarely eats a dozen dinners at his own home—a suite of rooms in the best part of Copenhagen—in the course of the year. Children worship him, and often seize upon him, climb on his knee, hang to his arms, and entreat to be told if "only one" story, for he never can refuse the coaxing tone of the little ones' "Do, dear Andersen."

Andersen must be 70 years of age now. He stoops much when walking, but his hair is not very gray, nor is the thin, slight beard he wears under his smooth-shaven chin. His eyes are small, but bright and good-humored, and his forehead remarkably high; and, although he is by no means a handsome man, yet his pleasing, winsome manners and genial smile unconsciously prepossess one at first appearance. His mornings he devotes to writing, but he would often come and join us in the veranda, and read to us, as we worked, the outline of a new story, or a fresh idea about an old one.

Like many men of genius, Andersen has his peculiarities, one of which is that at table he

LIKES TO BE SERVED FIRST;

and such is the respect in which he is held in his own country, that in private life all give way to this fancy, and even ladies humor him, at the expense of their own time-honored rights. To servants and dependants he is ever kind and considerate, and, several times during my stay at Petersbol, I noticed him standing in the kitchen while the cooking was going forward, reading to the maids with as much feeling and interest as he did to the ladies in the drawing-room.

One morning, about a week or ten days ere I was to leave Denmark, Andersen entered the room where I was reading, in a loose, faded dressing-gown, with a shawl tied round his neck. Coming towards me with hands outstretched, he cried, in a troubled, broken voice:

"Ah! I am in sorrow. My heart is aching; my best friend is in heaven. Look, read." I took the paper from his hands, and read the announcement of the death of a highly-honored and very celebrated English publisher. "I loved him," he went on, with the tears streaming down his cheeks. "Ah! the happy times I spent in his beautiful home in England. I cannot bear it that he is dead. But he has a family, I will tell them I sorrow with them; only," he added, with a sigh, "they will not understand my Danish words, and I can't write English."

"Let me translate for you," I said.

"But will you put the same burning words of sympathy in your language that my heart will indite to this bereaved family? They love me and will like to hear from me."

"I will try," I answered. He rose from his seat, wiped his wet cheeks, and, saying, "Wait here till I come back," went up-stairs, and in about an hour returned with the letter that I was to translate. I knew from experience I had undertaken a difficult task, for Andersen's knowledge of English is not very extensive, and he prefers a literal translation of his writing to the most finished and correct phrases, simply because he understands it better. But on this occasion nothing pleased him. Word after word he found fault with; every sentence he grumbled over. It was too cold, it did not express the fullness of his feelings, till at last, in despair, I gave in, and let the dear, kind old man have his way, and use the English words he liked best, at the expense of idiom and our usual mode of address; for his heart was sore with the loss of his friend, and he longed to offer all the comfort he had it in his power to give to the daughters and sons left behind to mourn.

A few days later on, my visit terminated, and I was obliged to return home. It cost me a pang to tear myself away from such a pleasant circle, and so many good friends, where I had passed the brightest and happiest autumn my life has yet known. The photograph he so often promised me I received on the eve of my departure, also one of his books, on the fly-leaf of which he had written a graceful and amiable remark on the pleasure our being guests in the same house had given him.

Victor Emmanuel.

Pall Mall Budget.

King Victor Emmanuel seems to be taking in Europe the same position as a personage to be interviewed as President Grant has long occupied in America. M. Alphonse Karr, in a late number of his weekly *Guepes*, reports in full detail the particulars of a recent visit paid the good-natured monarch, of which our Paris correspondent has told us something. The conversation opened by the French essayist apologizing for appearing in the Royal presence in traveling costume, to which the prompt reply was, "You were quite right. So far as I am concerned, you may come in your shirtsleeves if it suits you the next time you visit me." After much talk of a former meeting at Nice before it was French, and a declaration by the King that his cares had increased quite as largely as the extent of his sovereignty, he went on to express his sentiments for France. "If I could not always be her ally," he said, "I am always her friend. I had often warned Napoleon against a war the maddest and most dangerous a sovereign ever plunged his people into. The Emperor had promised me to undertake nothing of the sort against my approval. And yet I, Victor Emmanuel, first heard when I was out of breath after a chamois hunt on the Alps that the Emperor of the French had declared war against the King of Prussia." Finally, he spoke admiringly of the rehabilitation of France, and added, "We French and Italians will always remain friends." It is natural that M. Karr should like his countrymen to read these expressions; but as the German press has not failed to copy them, it seems hardly so certain that the King may view their publication with so much satisfaction.

In hot weather an attack of Diarrhea, or indeed any complaint of the bowels, rapidly exhausts the strength, and renders the necessity of prompt treatment imperative; in all such cases Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy, acting quickly and curing thoroughly.

DRY GOODS.

MUST BE SOLD!

We will offer on Monday, Aug. 9, the balance of our stock of Linen Suits, Llama Lace Sacques and Shawls, Grenadines, Dress Goods, &c., &c., at LESS than Half price.

We must have empty shelves for New Goods coming forward.

An examination of prices is all we ask.

NEW YORK STORE

284 & 286 W. Madison-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.'S AND ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS,

Will leave for above and intermediate ports, as follows:

FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, Tuesday, Aug. 10.
JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, Thursday, Aug. 12.
INDIA, Capt. Fitzgerald, Friday, Aug. 13.
MOHAWK, Capt. Dessett, Saturday, Aug. 14.

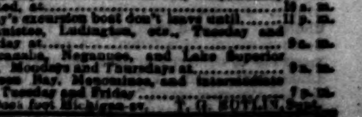
For passage tickets and staterooms apply at 119 South Clark-st. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at	9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at	10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at	9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at	9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

SPECTACLES.



BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Difference Between Chicago and Milwaukee Grain Inspection.

Opinions of Milwaukee Commission-Men Touching "The Tribune's" Attitude.

Hearty Desire of All Concerned that Chicago Should Be Allowed Fair-Play.

Popularity of "Bluff Old Hal," Republican Candidate for Governor.

Weighty Social Problems Disturbing the Minds of Racine and Kenosha Girls.

The Weekly Lists of Arrivals in Oconomowoc and Other Watering Places.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Recent articles in THE TRIBUNE as to the systems of inspection of grain as practiced in Chicago and in Milwaukee have attracted wide attention in the wheat-growing districts of the Northwest, if one may believe what the operators say. You must know that many of our principal grain men have offices in Chicago and Milwaukee, and, although generally resident in Milwaukee, are as much interested in one city as the other. Therefore, the testimony of these men is of value. They agree in every particular with the conspicuously fearless and able editorials as to the malpractices in Chicago lately published in THE TRIBUNE. In this city the Inspector of Grain is annually elected by vote of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and there is no office in the gift of that body of which they are more jealous. Whatever interest may be felt in other elections, that of Grain Inspector always excites keen discussion. Mr. Holland, the incumbent, has enjoyed the position for years. He has established a character for integrity and industry of so enduring a nature that no one will now dream of attempting to oust him, after the failure of Mr. West's assault last election. The only complaint connected with the office is that the Inspector earns more money than any man in the grain business. It is popularly supposed that he pockets $10,000 a year, regularly. Various attempts have been made to effect some change in this respect, which, without doing injustice to faithful and meritorious officers, shall draw into the treasury all over and above a fair compensation to them. Next year, all Inspectors and assistants will doubtless be paid handsome salaries and the residue go into the treasury.

Now, as to the difference between Chicago and Milwaukee's systems of inspection—this being what our operators say. In Chicago, as you have shown, political interests are predominant. But, worse than that, your Board of Trade have adopted such rigid cast-iron rules that it is almost impossible to secure capable, honest inspection under them; and these rules have been changed and the mode of inspection varied so often that shippers have lost all confidence in the ability of the Board to secure for them common justice. One reason that I have not seen mentioned for the loss of Chicago's prestige in the wheat trade is this. Southwestern wheat is almost always inferior even to Northern Illinois and Wisconsin wheat. The very worst of these grades is thrown in with the lower grades from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the product is the lowest grade of marketable wheat. Alone, it would not grade at all. The Wisconsin and Minnesota wheat, unmixed, will grade higher, if sent to market in the condition in which it was shipped, than when it is made to do service in the way indicated, and the consequence is that shippers are compelled by this dishonest dodge to lose several cents a bushel in order to bring produce that would otherwise be hardly marketable up to the arbitrary standard fixed by the Chicago Board of Trade. Nothing of that kind is permitted, or even thought of, in this city. Every car-load of wheat, as it comes into the freight-yard, is graded just for what it is worth. If it is lower than the recognized grades, it is simply "rejected;" and there's the end on't. Thus, every farmer gets the value of his produce if he ships to Milwaukee; but, if he ships to Chicago, it is a lottery whether he will or no. If his wheat is wanted to improve the quality of some poor stuff from the Southwest, it is a dead certainty that he will never see anything like the worth of his shipment. Farmers are slow in learning these things, but when they do learn them they get the lesson by heart, and take as long to forget.

Now, see one consequence of this state of affairs, above and beyond the mere volume of shipments to the two cities. Milwaukee-inspected wheat sells in New York and all other Eastern markets, always, several cents a bushel higher than Chicago. As our system of inspection, and the invariable justness and correctness of grading done by our Inspectors, has brought about this result, we are naturally jealous of interference with either. Justly, we have come to regard our Inspectors, and their work, as the one thing, above all others, in which we must and will have purity and proper business principles applied. The price paid in New York being higher, that in Milwaukee corresponds, and these are the reasons why we are taking much of Chicago's trade.

The largest dealers who have enjoyed this business, however, are as much Chicago as Milwaukee men, and it makes very little difference to them whether the stuff goes through one place or the other. We are fair-minded enough to wish to see a system of inspection equalling our own established in Chicago.

HARRISON LUDINGTON.

Put a man up for office and you'll be sure to learn all his bad points,—a common saying,—is reversed in the case of Mr. Ludington, the people's candidate for Governor. On every hand I hear commendations of "Bluff Old Hal," as he is familiarly called, and from none is the congratulations over his candidature warmer than from the pioneers who learned to appreciate his worth in times that tried men's souls. Said an old citizen to the writer: "I will ever have cause to love and honor him for his kindness to me when I and my family were utterly destitute. I had purchased a small farm and had expended all my means in making my wife and children comfortable, when I found myself without the necessaries of life for the winter. I put a crust in my pocket, placed a bag under my arm, and trudged to the village over ice fields in search of a friend. A neighbor had advised me to call on Harrison Ludington,—and to Ludington I went. I found him in the office of the old 'corner store,' as it was called, and told him of the desperate situation of affairs at home. We must be helped or we shall starve, said I, and, before I could interpose another word, there came an order to the clerk to help me to all I should want. 'If I live, sir, I shall pay you,' continued I; 'if not, you'll be the loser.' Mr. Ludington, without replying, turned to the clerk and issued a standing order to supply me on call. Twenty-five pounds of flour were poured into that bag and tied down; then 25 pounds of pork were tied in above it; and, over that, about 30 pounds of coffee, sugar, and other provisions—in all, about 80 pounds. This was a heavy load, to be sure, but, somehow, the success of my mission—the trust so generously reposed in me—buoyed me up, and made me equal to the task of toting it home. I tell you, he is the same bluff, whole-souled man to-day that he then was," continued the pioneer, as his eye lighted up under the recollection of the kindness of Old Hal.

Among the pioneers and their children, many of whom are now influential business men in this city, the name of Ludington is cherished and revered as a household word. No wonder, then, that "Bluff Old Hal" is so popular wherever he is known.

OLD-FOGYISM RAMPANT.

Within the present week there has been developed an organization styled "Tax-payers' Union," under the ægis of certain superannuated politicians. Retrenchment and reform in municipal affairs is the ostensible object, but, as the government of the municipality is all that can be desired, the real object appears to be the advancement of the individual interests of a few who have found that they cannot rise above their present level unless they throw dust into the eyes of the honest tax-payers, and divert attention from themselves while they clamber into place. The administration of Mayor Ludington has been a careful and judicious one, and, as an evidence of its tendency, I need but state that the assessments for 1875 show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in the taxable value of the property of the city. The wild notion of that eccentric charlatan, George Francis Train, when he drew rounds of applause from a Milwaukee audience by a suggestion that the city would never amount to anything until the inhabitants led about forty of its old fogies out upon the bluff, shot them, and rolled their bodies off and down into the lake, amounted to nothing, but recent events almost persuade one that there was reason in the advice of the mountebank. A review of the public services of the men comprising the Tax-payers' Union exhibits nothing that entitles them to the gratitude of the people. But, within the past few days, their lament over extravagance in expenditures in public improvements has been silenced by an argument in the figures of the Board of Review to the effect that in the wards in which improvements were most actively prosecuted during the season the taxable value of real estate has increased fully 20 per cent.

ASTONISHING WEATHER.

Last winter and the present summer will in future years, doubtless, stand conspicuous for their eccentricities. It will be remembered that we were well on into the heart of the winter of 1874-'5, and the trees were still thick with leaves, and the air still genial, when the first really severe weather came; and that when Jack Frost did pinch us it was with iron fingers. Such a terrible season of intense and long-continued cold was unprecedented in the frozen North. Yet there were days, about the beginning and ending of the long cold spells, that reminded one of summer. At these fluctuating periods it was not uncommon to go to bed with the mercury frozen and the very atmosphere so icy that one could almost cut it into chunks, and rise in the morning to find real Indian-summer weather, with the thermometer away up about 40 to 50. This summer has frequently been like winter. Last week I wrote a few jesting lines on the fact that the girls had put by their furs and the boys their overcoats for good, that the hot weather had come in earnest, and one could eat ice-cream almost without shivering. The very night those lines were being stuck into type people having business out of doors were compelled to wear winter overcoats or otherwise wrap up. Fires were almost necessary for ordinary comfort. I took a tramp next morning, before breakfast, down to the depot, to get my TRIBUNE on the arrival of the newspaper-train, and shivered in a thick overcoat. And there has been weather that, like a thief, has stolen upon us in the night, that reminds one of the lower part of the Gulf of Mexico on a still afternoon, about 2 o'clock, with not a breath of air stirring. It is cool and refreshing by comparison to walk into the Turkish-bath sweating-rooms upon such occasions; they are shady and refrigerative in contrast. We seem to have it intensely hot and freezing cold in about equal doses.

LUTHERAN TEACHERS.

The German educational associations of the State, as well as of the country at large, are availing themselves of the advantages of social annual gatherings. The last of these at this point has just dispersed after a very interesting session of three days. I refer to the gathering of Lutheran teachers of the Wisconsin Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. About twenty teachers and fifteen invited guests were in attendance, and the exercises were of a high order. Prof. Ernst, of Watertown, showed himself to be an enthusiastic educator and close thinker, and his address on the best methods of school management suggested many admirable reforms in pedagogic science. Mr. Warneke, of this city, read a paper on conducting a school in three classes. The subject of hymnology was introduced and discussed in connection with a practical lesson, and the most approved method of teaching arithmetic was illustrated by Prof. Seifert, of this city. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in choice of Prof. Ernst, of Watertown, for President. Prof. Behrens, of this city, was elected Vice-President, and Messrs. Gratner and Brenner, Secretaries.

RECREATION.

Newspaper men have little time to court the acquaintance of this genial flitter of the summer months, but, judging from one's surroundings, I am of the opinion that he has found Milwaukee a fair field for the exercise of his blandishments. The greater part of the present week has been devoted to excursions and picnics, and consequently every public enterprise and public measure has suffered delay. The general hegira for grove, forest, and stream leaves the chronicler of local events little else to note than the ordinary casualties incident to city life, and these have been so few, fortunately, that general matters, and topics deferred during stresses of news, were in order for discussion and consideration. However, this general relaxation gives time for thought, and, when the season is over, I expect the letters of your correspondent will fairly brim over with subject-matters of interest.

RACINE.

CROPS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Aug. 7.—During the past week we have had more than our share of dreary, discouraging weather. The summer has been an unusually cold one, even for Racine. Crops of all kinds have been a month behind those in the same latitude along the Valley of the Mississippi and west, and the cold rains recurring at intervals greatly injure cereals after they have struggled to maturity. It is well for our city that we are not indebted to our neighboring farmers altogether for food. Inland, on the line of the several railroads leading to the lake, prospects are much more promising. Even now, should Providence see fit to put up the thermometer about twenty degrees, and guarantee us clear skies for two or three weeks, we should have little occasion to growl.

SOCIALLY

our city is dull. Our gazelle-eyed belles and stalwart beaus explore the source of the romantic river, or float peacefully out the harbor beyond the bar. Lately, arrangements were made by a party of these young people to participate in the pleasures of river-bathing; but when one of the members—a gentleman from Chicago—proposed divesting himself of his coat and gloves, the "painful modesty" of the young ladies was shocked, and they abandoned the project in utter disgust. Boating on our river would be more popular than it now is if the city ordinance against bathing before certain hours was enforced. As the matter now stands, it is unsafe to take a party of ladies on the water until after dark; in every nook and bayou along the banks of the river, great strapping, grimy fellows are plunging about like crocodiles, and the approach of a boat is the signal for a rush to the banks where they can see better and be better seen dancing, whooping, and throwing up their heels in a manner that would be creditable to a herd of Patagonians.

The sanguine sometimes suggest the propriety of calling a *posse* of policemen but the "posse"—poor man—has his hands full. He has been quelling a riot at a Scandinavian picnic near Holborn's Grove, arresting a mob of roughs at "Slippery Corners," chasing a runaway *roue* at the instigation of a "soiled dove" from Milwaukee, and serenely sleeping in a lager-beer saloon. The only way to clear the river of these pests is to fill a boat with a dozen brawny men, arrayed in pull-back dresses, with patent elliptic palpitators, and, when opposite a mob of the naked pagans, land the crew and thrash them into a state of civilization. I merely make this suggestion to those who are fond of expeditions of the kind; but they needn't count on me. I would much prefer encouraging the attack from a distance.

The *fete champetre* given by Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell last Tuesday evening was an elegant affair. Their beautiful grounds were brilliantly illuminated with all manner of devices for that purpose, and reminded one of a fairy scene. Croquet was indulged in with considerable hilarity, and the fact that two games were played on the same ground at the same time, without any mangled bodies being carried from the field, speaks well for the strictly orthodox principles of the participants. Indoors, charades were the order of the evening, and the pantomime illustrating the syllables of the word "musical" were laughable in the extreme. One young lady had an inverted cat under her left arm, while her right hand frantically clutched its tail and made desperate efforts to grind a "mew" out, a-la hand-organ. Failing to a-mew-se the cat or the audience in this way, pussy was turned over to the tender mercies of a young banker, who put it in an empty coal-scuttle and sat down thereon; he got up just as suddenly, blushing violently, and hurriedly excused himself. Pussy had her revenge

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baker also entertained a few friends at their spacious mansion on last Monday evening. While the elder members of the party were wrangling over a game of whist, the young people were admiring the magnificent paintings, or discoursing "most excellent music."

Gen. George A. Stone, of Atchinson, Kan., was in the city last week, the guest of Mr. Wild.

D. A. Olin and his estimable lady have returned from a tour through Colorado and claim that Racine is the cosiest town they have seen in their travels.

Sloo Caldwell, a graduate of the class of 1874, now located in Indianapolis, Ind., with the law firm of Fishback & Porter, was in our city last Thursday, and met with a genial welcome from his many friends.

Miss Frankie Edwards, of Beloit, Wis., thinks that Racine is far superior to the former city in everything that tends to real enjoyment.

The Hon. W. P. Lyon and lady have returned to their rustic haunt at Delavan Lake.

The readers of the *Journal* hear with regret the rumor that Ham purposes pitching his editorial tent in Chicago. Ham is an exception to the Scriptural saying that "a prophet hath honor save in his own country." The "boys" will miss him, and the ladies, who always found in him a courtly gallant, will flutter crape from their left elbows.

The dredge is snoring away in our harbor, clearing the way for fall navigation.

The Commodore of the "Pollywogs" looks hale and muscular, and attributes the development of his biceps to the swimming he indulged in to such an extent. He says he would not have returned so soon if his postage-stamps and paper-collars hadn't been exhausted. CARO.

KENOSHA.

RAIN AND THE COMING HARVEST.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 7.—The clerk of the weather must have been in a moist mood lately, as he has saturated the earth with heavy showers, thereby causing no inconsiderable damage to the crops. The farmers carry a long face hereabouts and talk dubiously of the coming harvest; some of them spicing their lamentations with profanity—just to give them weight one would suppose, or to carry conviction to the minds of their hearers that a famine is imminent. Wheat is somewhat injured, but will not rust if cool weather prevails. Whole fields of oats are down, flattened by the heavy fall of rain, with no prospects of filling. The hay crop promises fair if there is a chance to cut and stack it, which, thus far, the wet weather has materially interfered with. Corn, potatoes, and other crops may prove a success in spite of this peculiar season, and then the farmer will not altogether lose his faith in Mother Earth's power to reproduce.

LECTURES.

Our city has been enlivened during the past week by a series of lectures given by Dr. Cummings, said lectures embracing a variety of subjects, viz.: Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychometry, Pathology, Success, Love, Courtship and Marriage. The lectures have been well attended, and have proved a source of profit as well as of much amusement. Several young gentlemen underwent the ordeal of having their heads examined by the Doctor. One of them was not wholly satisfied with the result of the examination, as the Doctor showed him to be possessed of some traits of character not exactly to his liking. One young lady, not to be behind her brothers of the masculine persuasion in point of courage, allowed Dr. Cummings to pronounce upon the peculiarities of her cranium. Among other things, he informed her she possessed a poetic turn of mind, which fact was very pleasing to the young lady, and showed the Doctor to be a gentleman of much discernment. The lectures were all good, the one on Success, perhaps, being somewhat superior to the others. Another visit from Dr. Cummings would be welcome to our citizens.

RACES

are advertised to take place at the Driving Park Sept. 1 and 2, and purses amounting to $1,300 are offered by the proprietor, Capt. A. P. Read. Wednesday, Sept. 1, a purse of $300 will be offered for horses with no record below 3:00; also, a purse of $400 for horses with no record below 2:40. Thursday, the 2d, for horses with no record below 2:50, a purse of $300 will be offered; also, a running race will take place, purse $300, mile heats, best three in five. Entries close on Saturday, Aug. 28, at the office of the proprietor.

ITEMS.

Last Sunday a number of young gentlemen treated themselves to a pleasure excursion on the tug-boat Martin Greene. The lake was rough—so rough that the little tug came very near going under. As it was, the young men were so thoroughly frightened by the near prospect of a watery grave, that they all prepared to meet death as best they could under the circumstances.

Minnie Simmons and Josie Bond, with a number of their young friends, had a picnic at Durkee's Drive last Thursday.

Mr. Seth Doan and wife have gone to Romeo, Mich., to visit their daughters.

The Hon. John G. McMynn, formerly Principal of the high school here, was in the city last Tuesday.

Old Uncle Phely, of Poor-House notoriety, departed this life Wednesday evening last. It is said he has relatives in Chicago.

The agent of Howe's circus was in the city Friday, making arrangements for an exhibition of the same on or about the 28th of this month.

Henry Barnard, so long known to the public at his old stand, the New York Store, has taken up his abode in Burlington, Wis., whither he has taken his stock of goods.

A new firm is advertised to do business in the abstract, real estate, and collection line. The parties interested are S. Y. Brande, and H. M. Thiers.

WISCONSIN SUMMER-RESORTS.

OCONOMOWOC.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. 7.—Waukesha has for years past envied us the beautiful lakes which afford pleasure-seekers here so much enjoyment, and we, too, have had cause to be a little jealous of the Spring City. Not that we begrudge them their mineral springs; the fact that they should have

THE SUNDAY PAPERS

and we not was the cause of our discontent. But now this is a thing of the past. Last Sunday the guests and residents of Oconomowoc, for the first time, had their papers delivered at their door before the benediction had been pronounced in the churches. While the guests sought the shady piazzas of the hotels, and the residents in their own quarters enjoyed their Sunday papers, ye TRIBUNE man strolled through the principal streets. He thought that the people of Oconomowoc had never seemed so contented and happy as at that moment, each scanning his paper to find the correspondence from here. But those that had the *Times* looked in vain, and, as they glanced at their more sensible neighbors, who had purchased THE TRIBUNE, they wished they had patronized a paper that devoted some space to their beautiful city.

ARRIVALS AT THE TOWNSEND.

A talk with the hotel-keepers has led me to believe that we are receiving our share of pleasure-seekers. The Townsend is fairly patronized, and has received telegrams reserving rooms from a St. Louis party, numbering fifty or more, that will be here Saturday night. The prominent arrivals for the past week are:

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Kimbark and daughter, Mrs. G. F. Harding and family, Mrs. L. J. McCormick, Miss N. L. McCormick, R. B. Gregory, T. R. Jenkins, F. S. Bagg, Dr. Bevan and family, Mrs. H. W. Eldridge, Mrs. J. W. Boardman, Miss Boardman, F. J. Scott, E. T. Bridges, wife and daughter, R. B. and E. L. Ryerson, W. S. Patterson, Chicago; H. C. Woodward and J. Ogden, Cincinnati; William Harper, wife and daughter, Mrs. P. D. Armour and son, Miss A. McGee, William Young and son, D. G. Rogers, Mrs. C. D. Chapin, H. B. Sherman and family, Milwaukee; C. N. West, B. Huchinson, wife, and daughter, J. L. Tuzzie, Indianapolis; E. B. Atkinson, Moline, Ill.; George Judd, wife, and daughter, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. and Mrs. E. Bradley, New York City; P. King and wife, La Porte, Ind.; J. R. Holmes, St. Louis; Dr. Stone and wife, New Orleans, La.; H. T. Elliott and wife, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Bust and daughter, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Hauter, Louisville, Ky.; Allen Wood and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Baltimore; Mrs. H. L. Billingsly and family, Miss J. K. Lansing, Mrs. J. N. Lansing, St. Louis; A. Dexter and wife, Columbus, Ga.; H. L. Tuttle, Denver, Col.

DRAPER HALL

situated between LaBelle and Fowler Lakes, is one of the cosiest places to spend a few weeks of real enjoyment that our city affords. Mine host Draper makes everything pleasant, and not only knows the best fishing spots, but is always ready to accompany you on a fishing excursion. When you are under Draper's care and don't get any fish, you can safely judge that there are none to be caught. Last Saturday evening Draper Hall was filled to its utmost extent with the elite of this city and the surrounding country, who had come to while away the hours in dancing. Draper's arrivals number somewhat over 100, the most prominent of which I give below:

S. G. Willard, John F. Dexter and family, W. P. Keeler, William R. Thompson, W. H. Peek, Philip Hoyne, J. McArthur, E. D. Clark, O. M. Gunison, and M. L. Keith, Chicago; Charles D. Keys, G. L. Brown and wife, O. W. Chandler, W. S. Roth, Col. E. A. Calkins and family, Milwaukee; Miss M. Hood, George Auditon and family, Hiram Sears, E. P. Walsh and wife, St. Louis; Edwin Coats, New York; J. P. Willis, wife, and five children, Mrs. Goldthwait and family, Galveston, Tex.

JUDGE SMALL'S PLACE

on the south shore of LaBelle Lake, is filled almost exclusively with personal friends. The Judge's retreat presents a fine appearance when viewed from the lake. The house, which is one of the best in the city, and of French design, is situated upon a bluff some 25 feet above the lake, and looms up grandly among the stately old oak that surround it, while broad avenues and flower-beds add much to its natural beauty. At present, the following people make it their home:

Mrs. Dorcas Carr, Silas Bent and family, W. A. Clendenin and family, St. Louis; D. Beardsley and family, John Du Pee, Jr., and family, G. H. Wheeler, Chicago; Andrew J. Mullans, Cincinnati, O.; Miss E. Du Pee, Boston; D. J. Odell, Eastport, Me.; Dr. Ingman and family, Madison, Wis.

MINOR ITEMS.

Gen. McArthur, Postmaster of Chicago, and Philip Hoyne arrived at Draper Hall Saturday night, and spent Sunday at Sandes' resort at Pine Lake.

Prof. Dale is in the city, making arrangements for the production of the cantata of Queen Esther.

It is rumored that Miss Edwards, who has served as postmistress here for the past year, is to be removed, that Mr. Thompson is to succeed her.

A warrant was issued last Wednesday by one Sandy McGee, who accuses a young man named Burns of relieving him of some $20. Burns is still in jail in default of $500 bail.

Miss M. Beggs, of Waukesha, spent a few days with friends in this city the first part of the week.

The Townsend has issued invitations for a hop next Saturday night.

Ackley and Lardner, who lead the grocery and drug trade in this city, have the Sunday papers for sale every Sunday morning as soon as they arrive in the city.

LAKESIDE COTTAGES.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LAKESIDE, Wis., Aug. 7.—I was on my way to Elkhart Lake; but when the brakeman shouted the familiar name of Lakeside there seemed to be an irresistible power that compelled me to step out on the platform, and I could not resist the temptation. In less time than it takes to tell it, I was on my way to the cottages. The cottages are all taken, and the hotel part is comfortably filled. Those that have engaged cottages for the season are:

S. S. Merrill and family, J. P. Whaling and two daughters, J. M. Miller, wife, and family; D. L. Wells, wife, and two daughters; S. M. Ogden, wife, and two daughters; J. G. Flanders and wife, H. B. Sherman and daughters, O. Antisdell, wife, and two daughters, Milwaukee; C. H. Fargo and family, Mrs. J. W. McGinniss and two sons, Mr. Pike and family, Chicago; Mrs. Cotter and child, Peoria, Ill.; A. F. Merrill and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Chamberlin and son, Cincinnati; Mrs. P. D. Armour and son, Milwaukee.

The following parties prefer the main cottage:

Mrs. Ira Holmes, Chicago; Miss Lyman, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Betcher and daughter, Grant and Walter Fitch, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. James and J. J. McChesney, Louisville, Ky.; B. Hutchinson and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. Libby, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Taylor and wife, Chester, Pa.; Miss A. M Gee and J. Ogden, Milwaukee; Miss V. Furgee, Detroit, Mich.

The little steamer Surprise makes daily trips between this place and Pewaukee, and is well patronized by Waukesha people, who spend the day at the cottages and return in the cool of the evening.

GIFFORD'S.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GIFFORD'S, Wis., Aug. 6.—Your correspondent has at last arrived at Gifford's, and now I am counting the days, trying to double the time I have to stay here. But it is no use. I can't make them any more than they really are.

Gifford's is always full, and at the present time the following guests make this place their home:

F. S. Kirkwood, Philip Wadsworth and wife, Miss Emma Wadsworth, T. R. Jenkins, O. D. Lathrop, W. H. Sard, E. F. Getchell, Col. M. L. Pasco, and R. A. Cunningham, Chicago; J. S. Ricker and family, Miss A. Ricker, Mrs. C. A. Buttles, Mr. Thompson and wife, Mrs. M. H. Finch and daughter, J. C. Smith, G. J. Rogers and son, A. P. Hanson, J. H. Ricker, William H. Jennings, J. H. Van Dyke, I. H. Van Dyke, R. W. Mills and family, Milwaukee; H. C. Warmouth, ex-Governor of Louisiana; J. P. Carr, St. Louis, Mo.; G. E. Bacon, New York; R. H. Timkins, New Orleans, La.; Miss Atwood, and William Fox, Madison, Wis.

ILLINOIS.

WAUKEGAN.

WEATHER.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 7.—There is no use trying to describe the condition of the weather during the past week; suffice it to say it has been very disagreeable, and in consequence there has been quite a lull in all branches of business.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Last Friday evening about 8 o'clock a German arrived from Chicago and put up at the German House on State street. He had in his possession a horse and buggy, which on the following morning he offered to several persons at a very low figure. Mr. Harbour, being in want of a horse at the time, and supposing all was right, bought the property, paid the cash, and received a receipt from the German, who signed himself John Fairbank. A postal card was received by Marshal Ingalls on Tuesday describing a horse stolen in Chicago some time during last week. The property in Mr. Harbour's possession—on being identified by the owner, a Mr. Sanders, of Chicago—was immediately given over. The thief was not caught.

DROWNING OF A LITTLE GIRL.

On Thursday afternoon, a little daughter of James Graham, residing about 3 miles west of this city, was looking at some frogs in an old well, lost her balance, and fell in. Her parent saw her fall and ran at once to her rescue. She was taken from the water alive, but died soon afterwards.

RELIGIOUS.

The farewell services of the Rev. C. M. Sanders occurred on last Sabbath evening at the Congregational Church. No service was held in the other churches, as many of the members desired to be present and listen to his parting words, which were earnest and full of meaning. At times he was so overcome with emotion at the thought of leaving this city and the many friends whom he had won that it was difficult for him to speak. The text was Acts, xx., 32: "And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." Mr. Sanders left Waukegan on Wednesday morning, and is now on his way to his new field at Cheyenne, W. T.

The Rev. Dr. Hurd, of Highland Park, will preach at the Presbyterian Church to-day, in the absence of Mr. Curtis.

The Rev. S. S. Fisk is spending a vacation at Geneva Lake, Wis., consequently there will be no service in the Baptist Church.

The Rev. C. H. Van Dyne, Rector of the Episcopal Church, has tendered his resignation.

PERSONALS.

Philander Stewart and Michael Delanty, both old settlers in this city, are lying ill at their homes. The following are among the latest arrivals in the city: Mr. and Mrs. Folgambee, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. S. D. Chidester, and Mrs. Scott, all of Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE in a recent issue made note of the fact that two human skulls had been found while excavating Mr. Silverman's lot on Third avenue, a little south of Jackson street, and fears were entertained at the time that there had been foul play. Your correspondent's attention was called to the item by an old resident of Chicago now living in this city, who states that he witnessed the burial of the skulls above referred to in the year 1849. It was at a time when the water's action on the lake shore made it necessary to remove all that were buried in the cemetery near Fort Dearborn, which was then located where the Michigan Central depot now stands. He is quite certain they were the same, as nothing but the skulls were buried, and they at the exact point referred to in the article.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

If there is one thing Waukegan may well be proud of it is the artesian well, which is now finished. The well is 1,111 feet in depth, and furnishes an abundant supply of water. On Thursday the Common Council visited the place in a body to make necessary observations and arrangements. While there they caused 4-inch pipes to be coupled to the height of 64 feet above the top of the well, and the force of the stream raised the water that distance. As it is perhaps the finest well in the State, Waukegan may well feel proud.

The firemen's picnic will probably occur on Saturday next. The place for holding the same is not yet decided upon.

ST. CHARLES.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 7.—Among the improvements in this city is a new brick store, erected by Mr. F. H. Bowman, on Main street, between First and Second streets. The building is 22x88 feet, with stone trimmings. The appearance of the street is materially changed by it, as the previous building was a dilapidated old rookery.

FUN AHEAD.

Among the days for amusement and pleasure next week, Tuesday will figure most conspicuously. Mr. S. L. Bignall, of Chicago, has formed a base-ball nine from the men employed in his manufacturing foundry in St. Charles to play a match game with the Recreation Club of this place for a banquet at the Mallory House, to be given Tuesday evening. The number of members in each club is about sixteen, and the invitations to the banquet are limited to eighty persons, ladies included. The game will commence at precisely 2 p. m. The two clubs are so nearly matched as regards their playing that the game will be close and exciting. After the game Mr. Bignall, of Chicago, and Mr. S. B. Huls, the City Treasurer, will run a foot-race from home-base to first and return. Each of the gentlemen weigh over 200 pounds avoirdupois. A great deal of fun and enjoyment is anticipated.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Collins, of Galesburg, who lately graduated from the college of that place, and Miss Carrie Wood, of Wataga, Ill., are spending a short time with Mr. F. H. Bowman's family.

Miss Minnie Barnes, of Hyde Park, is visiting with Maj. Hunt.

Mr. J. W. Butler, of Chicago, made a short visit to this city this week, and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. George Ferson.

Miss Kittie M. Ferson, an acknowledged belle of St. Charles, has returned from Ridgeland, where she has been sojourning.

Mr. Louis Braundhold, artist and designer of Chicago, with Miss May Wardlaw, also of Chicago, are spending a few weeks in this rural city. It is intimated that Mr. Braunhold and Miss Wardlaw are to realize the feeling of hymeneal bands conjointly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Richmond and daughter, Miss Kittie, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. C. A. Ferson.

Miss Delia Braundhold has just returned from boarding-school.

Miss Ella D. Howell, of Geneva, is visiting with her friends in Milwaukee.

NORWOOD PARK.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Miss L. Smith, of Chicago, gave Bible readings at the Baptist Church last Sabbath. They were interesting, and listened to with great pleasure by the large congregation present.

The Park has been unusually lively the past week—two parties in succession—which have given new life and vigor to the young folk. Tuesday evening Miss Addie Camack entertained her friends in a charming manner. Among the large number present were noticed, Miss Hindshaw, Miss B. Walker, Miss Lizzie Guilbert, Jessie De Berard, Miss Knite, Miss Carrie Collins, Ida Holbrook, Minnie Lincoln, Miss Dunlap, Alice and Jesse Dunlap, Miss Hattie Seymour, Emma Polock, Miss Hempsted (Chicago), H. A. Winchell, C. Silver, J. Winship, A. Morgan, Newton Preston, J. Fargo, C. Dunlap, Frank Monahan, and Clement Dunlap. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock, consisting of the delicacies of the season.

Invitations for a party to be given by Miss Nellie Wamsley were issued a week previous, and Wednesday evening the 4th inst. witnessed the assembling of a host of her friends at her father's residence. It was a recherche affair, and Miss Nellie's cordial hospitality won her numerous friends, and the usual stereotyped form of assuring the hostess of a pleasant evening spent was not in this instance "put on," but heart felt. In the company were Miss E. Shields, Canfield; W. Burns, Chicago; Miss Alice Lane, the Misses Black, Miss Lincoln, the Misses Dunlap, Miss Seymour, Miss Fargo, Miss Hempsted, Chicago; Miss J. Holbrook, Miss Collins, N. Preston, Miss Camack, A. Morgan, Miss Smith, Miss Knight, C. Silver, M. A. Winchell, F. Monahan, and many others.

Miss Ann Winchell has been elected Head-Assistant of the Dore School, Chicago,—a position she will be sure to fill more than creditably. Miss Hattie Winchell has returned from her trip, and will resume her former position in the Elizabeth Street School. Miss Du Four will teach as formerly in the Dore School.

Mrs. Porter has left here for Iowa, where she will spend a few weeks visiting her old home.

Mrs. Jennings has been visiting friends near St. Charles.

Many residents of Norwood would attend church in the city were it practicable. A petition is circulating asking the railroad authorities to run a Sunday train. It is to be hoped that it will receive a favorable consideration.

The strangers in town are Mrs. and Miss Hindsdale and Miss Hall, guests of Mr. Shepard.

The Baptist Society gave a musical entertainment on Monday evening for the benefit of the church. Those who took part in the exercises were Mrs. J. Johnson, E. D. Smith, the Misses Pennoyer and Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bently, of Chicago, Mr. Clissold, Miss Burnell, and J. Windship, all did their parts well, and afforded much pleasure to the music-loving portion of the audience. A handsome amount was realized, and the object of the enterprise was therefore achieved.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Collins, Jr., commenced housekeeping for the first time Saturday morning, bright and early. That none of the customary trials incident to this era in married life may befall them, that their "broils may ever be rare," no washing days be known in their calendar, house-cleaning an obsolete word in their vocabulary, their servants models of neatness and respectful attention and obedience, and the length of their stovepipe always have a mutual desire to be joined together, is the united wish of their friends, whose name is legion.

EVANSTON.

THE MILITARY FEVER SPREADING.

Evanston being the home of the Brigadier-General of the State militia, it would be eminently proper that the village should enlist and equip a military company, composed of its young men, to act as a body-guard for the Brigadier-General. A movement looking towards the formation of a company has just been originated, and the town is being canvassed, in a quiet way, to ascertain if the requisite number of members can be secured. If the young men resident in Evanston will organize such a company, there is no reason why another one, or even two more, could not, with proper efforts, be organized among the students of the University. In fact, it would be a good idea to organize all the students into a battalion, so that they could receive the advantages of the military drill. As Gen. Ducat has always been ready to do all in his power to effect such a result, which would be of advantage to both the Univerity and its students, THE TRIBUNE suggests that the University authorities confer with Gen. Ducat on the subject.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The Eclectic Club held a regular meeting at Mr. George E. Purington's Monday evening, which was well attended by the members and invited guests. Mr. Jesse R. Lyons followed the bent of his natural disposition, and read a very pathetic selection, while Mr. George Lord, for a similar reason, chose a humorous one for the entertainment of his hearers. The Club meets Monday evening at the residence of Mr. Sylvester Goodenow.

The members of Le Plaiser Croquet Club assembled at the house of Mr. T. A. Cosgrove Tuesday evening, and passed several hours in the pleasant manner which characterizes the meetings of the Club. An election of officers will be held this week, and it is said that the members are actively engaged in wire-pulling in consequence.

There was a goodly attendance of the friends of the Presbyterian Church at the sociable given by that Society in Lyons' Hall Friday evening, and the result will be financially beneficial to the church treasury.

A sociable is announced to take place at the First Methodist Church Thursday evening.

Fred Sewell attained the age of 10 years Friday, and his parents invited in fifty of the fashionable young gentlemen and ladies of about that age to assist in the proper celebration of the event. The company was a happy one and the evening pleasant.

The ladies having charge of the sociables of the South Evanston Methodist Church have organized a Society, and elected, Thursday afternoon, the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Cheney; Vice-President, Mrs. C. M. Case; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Adams; Secretary, Mrs. D. F. Reed.

The chief event of the week in South Evanston was the opening entertainment of the Social and Literary Society, Monday evening, when the new quarters of the Society were thrown open to the public for the first time. The prominent residents of this promising suburb, and a number of invited guests from Evanston, enjoyed the festivities of the hour. Mr. D. P. Keeney welcomed the company in a felicitous speech. Judge Adams tired them out with the reading of a very interesting magazine-article forty-five minutes long, and ex-Senator Doolittle and Judge Randall, formerly of Florida, entertained the company with brief and graceful addresses. When due attention had been paid to the refreshments, the hall was cleared, and dancing began to the strains of W. W. Pound's orchestra, this amusement being continued for several hours. The Club can congratulate itself upon having inaugurated its existence very successfully.

OBITUARY.

News has been received in Evanston of the death, Wednesday, at his home in Abingdon, Ill., of Mr. Robert Humphrey, of the class of '77, Northwestern University, of brain fever. Mr. Humphrey was one of the most able and popular students in the University, and was President of his class. The intelligence of his death will be received with genuine sorrow by all who knew him, and especially by his brethren of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, of which Society Mr. Humphrey was an active and an honored member.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

State Senator Steele, of Mattoon, was in Evanston Friday, the guest of Mr. Hurd.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, of Chicago, were in Evanston Tuesday.

Miss Susie Macauley and Miss Walton, of New York City, are the latest arrivals at Mrs. Edgar Richmond's.

Mr. A. D. Early went to Milwaukee last evening on a brief visit.

Mr. Charles P. Wheeler is expected home from Missouri this week.

Miss Alice Gray, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Newell in South Evanston.

Miss Florence Mann, daughter of Dr. O. H. Mann, will leave for New York to-morrow, expecting to sail for Europe the 14th with the families of C. F. Grey and R. M. Graves, to remain abroad a year or two.

The Rev. Dr. W. X. Ninde leaves for New York to-morrow with his daughter, who will remain several weeks.

W. H. Barton leaves to-morrow for a vacation in New England.

Capt. W. N. Brainard is absent in Michigan.

Mr. A. B. Merrell and Miss Merrell will soon leave for Geneseo, N. Y.

Miss Maria Heston, of Niles, Mich., is visiting Mrs. Baird, her sister.

There will soon be another lecture given in the South Evanston Methodist Church.

The South Mission of the Baptist Church, formerly the Oakton Sunday-School, was organized in its new quarters in South Evanston Sunday afternoon. Addresses were made by the Rev. F. L. Chapell, the Rev. W. X. Ninde, the Rev. Oliver Adams, and W. H. Barton.

The Mayor continues to be the object of some profanity on the part of those who try to reach the depot by passing in front of his new store.

The project of organizing a base-ball nine of greenhorns has been abandoned. There were more candidates than could be accommodated with positions.

An Evanstonian is known by the drug-store he frequents.

The meaning of "H. D." excites more local curiosity and is more mysterious than the fate of Donaldson and Grimwood.

PARK RIDGE.

CROQUET PARTIES

take the precedence just now over all other out-door amusements. The party of the season, so far, was at the croquet grounds of the Misses Robb, Monday afternoon. The games were played according to Hoyle, and umpired by a professional. None but proficients were allowed to play, and consequently the games were very close and exciting. To be champion in this club is an honor worth striving for. Refreshments of a "cooling nature" were served at intervals, which had the effect desired, that of keeping the tempers of the contestants within reasonable bounds. The club will play every pleasant afternoon.

The Congregational Society have perfected arrangements for finishing off their church edifice. A regular minister is to be employed, and the Society hope to build up their church and make it take a leading position in the place.

Mr. Farnham, the present proprietor of the Park Ridge Hotel, is about to settle elsewhere. Several applicants have already sent in their bids for a long lease of the house. Who will be the lucky man is not yet known. Mr. Farnham has purchased a house at Desplaines, so rumor says. If an experienced man takes the house, there will be no lack of boarders.

Mr. Carter, of Chicago, is about to erect a fine house on Dr. Dodge's Subdivision.

Several new houses are going up on Ira Brown's Subdivision. His property is dotted over with comfortable homes, and it is understood that nearly all of his lots are disposed of or soon will be. The success of Mr. Brown in disposing of his suburban property is wonderful.

Surveyor Wolcott arrived in town Monday morning for the purpose of replacing old landmarks on the Rand road, Park avenue, and other principal streets.

Mr. Smallback, a well-known German farmer, and highly-respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, died Sunday last after a protracted and painful illness. His remains were followed to their last resting-place by a numerous concourse conveyed in nearly thirty carriages, a mark of respect which showed the high estimation in which he was held by the whole community.

Mr. James Weeks' youngest child died Monday and was buried Wednesday at Rosehill.

This pleasant suburb attracts numerous visitors. Among the arrivals the past week were Mrs. Cook, wife of the Hon. A. B. Cook, of Chicago, and Dr. Foster, of Lynn, Mass., guests of Mrs. M. E. Clement; Mr. and Mrs. Alfreds, of Connecticut, at Mr. Shirwin's; Mr. Wheeler and daughter, Chicago; Mrs. Collins and Mrs. L. C. Collins, Norwood Park; Mr. S. Delemater and wife, Chicago; Miss Cloyes, of Chicago, at Mr. Knowles'. At Mr. Cravens', were Miss Molly Cravens, of Chicago; Dr. Steuart, of Lexington, Ky., with his two interesting daughters, Misses Ada and Mamie.

Mrs. Miner entertained Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Drake, of Minnesota.

Miss M. Tucker, Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Joe Janes.

Friday morning, Mr. Tennant's youngest son, Johnny, fell and broke his arm just above his wrist-joint; also seriously fracturing the joint. Dr. Hoffman, of Niles, attended the patient.

LAKE VIEW.

THE TOWN BOARD

held a special meeting Friday night to open the bids for water bonds. Only one was in, and, as there was some misunderstanding as to the extent of time for receiving bids, the opening was deferred to to-morrow evening. Parties in Boston have intimated their desire to purchase the bonds, but are not willing to bid, preferring that the Board should set a price. There seems to be no reason why these bonds should not sell well, especially in Chicago, where the town is known. It is substantially out of debt, its credit is good, and its taxes are but a modicum of what Chicago people pay.

The revised statutes, as prepared by Justice Ten Broek, were read and referred to the Town Clerk for transcription and comparison, to be reported to the Board for re-enactment when finished. The Board then adjourned to Monday, Aug. 9.

The cheerful organ-grinder has discovered Lake View, and is exploring it thoroughly. His enlivening notes are heard from early dawn till nightfall, but are not appreciated by the country folk. Will the Justice look up his statute on nuisances and revise that for the occasion? A kind word might also be spoken for the swarm of beggars who, with admirable taste, frequent the shady walks of the town in such numbers as to suggest that the County Poor-House has vacation.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CHURCH

Sunday-school held a picnic Thursday in Wright's Grove, and, although the clouds threatened all through the day, had a good time of it. Swings were on hand for the youngsters, croquet for the socially inclined, base-ball for the athletics, and plenty of good cheer for the inner man. The Lake View Glee Club as usual were on hand, and gave some open-air concerts, surrounded by an admiring crowd of urchins ten deep, who viewed it much as they would a menagerie. The game of base-ball gave the Muffins and Light-Weights a chance to immortalize themselves—which they did.

The Fullerton Avenue Church will hold its communion service this morning, when the Rev. Mr. Young will preach. In the evening a Sunday-school concert will be held.

The Rev. Dr. Worrall, of Covington, Ky., is visiting in the town at Mr. J. B. Waller's. He will preach in this city to-day.

The Rev. W. C. Young will take a part of his vacation this week by a run up to Oconomowoc in company with Dr. Worrall, for a few days of fishing and hunting.

LAKE.

THE WATER-WORKS.

When the Board appointed the Assistant Engineer at the Water-Works, they supposed they were through with that part of their labors for a time at least, but they were mistaken. Superintendent Purdy desired to call their attention to the fact that he was still the "boss" of the joint Water-Works, and sent them a communication stating that he had discharged their Bradley for incompetency and insubordination. Although the Board approved the action there was one member who objected to appointing, and then not having anything to say about discharging, and wanted the next appointment to be during the pleasure of the Board.

The other members, however, objected, and instead proceeded to make their nomination. Each had a friend for the position, as the following nominations showed. Muirhead proposed John Backalew; Condit wanted to put John Jenkins there; Caldwell modestly nominated Peter Mullins; Cory spoke for Eric Johnson; and Brinkman's friend turned out to be Richard Parker. Four ballots were found necessary, the first resulting in one vote for each; the next dropped Barker and gave two to Johnson; the next showed two votes were counted for Mullins, with Backalew, Jenkins, and Johnson one each; the fourth showed Condit and Muirhead changed into Jenkins men, and the remaining Trustees as voters for Mullins. Mullins having the majority, was accordingly appointed unanimously.

According to the Supervisors' report, the County Board will only allow the Town of Lake $2,443.63 for their outdoor relief. This being about all they ever expect to get, the Board instructed Mr. Caldwell to settle on that basis.

Condit says the town was only entitled to five gas lamps, and that they will do as much good in front of the Trustees' residences as anywhere else. The people think if they will throw light on some of the Board's doings in the gas business, they will indeed be a benefit.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Methodists give an ice cream and floral festival at their church, corner of Sixty-fourth street and Stewart avenue, Tuesday evening. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the church, and will be enlivened with good music.

The entertainment given by the Englewood Dickens Club Friday evening was a perfect success, and thoroughly appreciated by the large audience present. The acting was good, and readings and music excellent. Another with a slightly different programme was given last night.

The origin and advantages of Odd Fellowship was the subject of a discourse by G. W. Carson, P. G., Tuesday evening, before the Normal Lodge, No. 509. It is said to have been very interesting, and the auditors speak very highly of the speaker.

In order to increase the revenues of the Halsted street Baptist Church, Prof. J. K. McAfferty, a well-known elocutionist, will give some specimens of his excellent reading Tuesday evening in the church edifice.

WHEATON.

DU PAGE COUNTY ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Aug. 7.—The Philomathian and Euphronian Societies, composed of young misses and masters, gave a lawn party in Col. H. F. Vallette's park, Wednesday evening. The park was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the evening was one of joyful interest.

A most interesting kettle-drum was given at the residence of Mrs. O. W. Jones last week. The oldest of the participants in the pleasures of the afternoon was 82, and the youngest 69 years old. The company numbered nine, and their united ages were 656 years.

Mr. E. Bailey will occupy the position in the College, of Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. E. A. O'Brian, of Milwaukee, Wis., was in town for a day or two.

Miss Carrie A. Bronson, of Big Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Miss Meda Bronson.

OTHER SUBURBS.

BARRINGTON.

Messrs. Church & Johnson have sold their grain-warehouse to Mr. Willis, of Palatine. Its capacity is 10,000 bushels.

Miss Emeline Cornell has just completed the sale of her stock of millinery goods to Miss Maggie Sennott, of Wauconda, and will take up her residence in Topeka, the Capital of Kansas.

The Baptist Society are well pleased with their new pastor, Elder Rea. He bids fair to accomplish an excellent work in the church.

The Rev. T. D. Hemenway, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature in the Garrett Biblical Institute, lectured in the Methodist Episcopal Church last Wednesday evening; subject: "Sacred Hymns." It was very interesting, and listened to with absorbing attention by a large and discriminating audience.

The value of the milk sent to market from this station for the year ending June 30 was $78,700.

Miss Stephens, sister to Mrs. Cyrus Kellogg and late a missionary to India, gave an address Tuesday evening to the young people in the M. E. Church. She also sang and talked in the Hindostanee language. It was very interesting.

Mr. George Camm's machine-shop and planing-mill began running Tuesday, having been lying idle nearly a year for repairs. A new boiler has been put in and other extensive improvements made.

Mr. Charles Hastings, son of Mr. C. F. Hastings, has just returned from Clinton, Ia., where he was badly injured in the Northwestern car-shops, fracturing the skull over the right ear. He is slowly recovering.

OAK PARK.

A number of the young misses have organized themselves into a musical society, taking the euphonious name of "Prairie Bells." Miss Mary Conwell is the instructor, the class meeting at her residence on Tuesday at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. George F. Foster returned Saturday from the East, where she has been pleasure-seeking for the past two months.

Educational interests are exciting considerable attention in the Park and surrounding villages. The subject of erecting a High School in Oak Park has occasioned some lively discussion. Austinites do not favor this plan, if the building is to be in Oak Park. Ridgelanders want a primary and grammar school, and manifest no interest in a high school, as long as it will not conflict with their plan. And now on the scene of action has come Prof. Leminna, whose recommendations are of the highest order, who says he will, with the assistance of the people, establish a seminary in Oak Park, using for a school building the old Harkin House. His purpose is to start a finishing school for girls and boys. At Elmhurst, Mrs. L. R. Cutler, widow of the last Principal of Washington School of Chicago, is to open a day and boarding-school the 13th of September. Mrs. Cutler's abilities as a superior teacher are so well-known that the promise of the success of her project is great.

The firm of Miller Brothers are soon to erect a large packing-house, in connection with their fine market.

HIGHWOOD.

The growth of this place increases at so rapid a rate that a few years hence it will rank among the foremost towns of the lake shore. More than forty new buildings are in process of erection, many tasteful and charming villas, some unpretentious, but convenient cottages, and a block of brick stores already leased by various tradesmen.

As the business of the town increases its social interests are not neglected. A concert is to be given Tuesday evening, to raise a fund to form the nucleus for a public library and a literary society and debating club, are already under way.

When Mr. Marvin Hughitt, the General Superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, who has ever been so ready to aid in promoting the growth and interests of suburban towns, shall consent to set a side switch here and establish a regular station, not forgetting to stop the late train for the accommodation of residents,—and there is a prospect of his doing both,—people here will claim to have not only the prettiest, but the busiest and brightest town north of Chicago for many miles.

RIVERSIDE.

The Village of Riverside, which was incorporated a few weeks ago, held its election for Trustees Tuesday. Of the selection made she may well feel proud, for it is doubtful if a Council could be selected composed of better men. They consist of Messrs. George Gilbert, B. E. Seelye, E. L. Sherman, George Chambers, John C. Cochrane and Carol Gaytes. These gentlemen are among Chicago's most thriving business men. Mr. George Gilbert is the furniture dealer, successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co

Mr. Seelye is a well-known lawyer, an old resident of Chicago, and a man of high standing. Mr. E. L. Sherman is one of the oldest residents of Riverside, and a resident of Chicago for many years formerly. Mr. Chambers is of the firm of Mess. Chambers & McBean, the well-known mason contractors of this city, and is a man of means. Mr. John C. Cochrane is the well-known architect. Mr. Carol Gates is an eminent lawyer, a genial gentleman, and a man of sound judgment. It is the purpose of these gentlemen to put Riverside upon a sound footing, to establish law and order, and to make it one of the most desirable suburbs of Chicago.

MOUNT FOREST.

The residents of this charming burg seem determined to enjoy life while it lasts, for they are almost every evening either all off for a grand row, sail, or race on the little lake, a fishing-party, a croquet-party, a moonlight drive through the forest-hidden roads, or a social gathering at one or more of the residences here, at all of which everybody is made to feel quite at home. The coming week two new boats are to be launched, when new contestants for aquatic honors will be in the field.

One of the guests at the hotel, a prominent real estate man from Chicago, thinking that his chances of catching some of those handsome pickerel which abound in the lake were better than those of selling a corner lot at Washington Heights, concluded to try his luck. The result was that he caught a crab, and found himself measuring the depth of the water, which he declares no one need tell him is less than 50 feet deep or warmer than 30 degrees. He says he knows the fish are there, and that he will try again.

WINNETKA.

Messrs. Graves and Andrews have nearly completed a pier at this place, and in future it is to be hoped lumber, wood, and coal can be furnished at city prices. It will also furnish a new landing for excursions from the city, as well as the future line of steamers which will run between the city and the northern suburbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy gave a large party Friday evening. Their spacious parlors were filled with the beauty and elite of the place as well as of the city. A list of the guests would be entirely too long. The cake and ice-cream were excellent, and good music was provided for dancing. Mr. Murphy is prominent on 'Change; and what matters the expense when one has lately been "long" on wheat?

Mr. and Mrs. Graves and daughter sail for Europe on the 14th inst., contemplating an absence of two years.

Quite a number of residences have lately changed hands, indicating an improvement in real-estate matters.

ROGERS PARK.

Ground has been broken for opening an extensive brick-yard, which will give employment to a large number of laborers. Already contracts for 200,000 brick have been made, at a much smaller price than than they can be procured elsewhere and delivered here.

The M. E. Church Sunday-school had a basket picnic in the woods near the lake Thursday. About 100 children and grown persons participated. The weather was all that could be desired. The chief attraction, and the one the children enjoyed the most, was the baskets.

The Liberal and Literary Association held a meeting Friday evening in their club-room, and completed arrangements for a moonlight party to be given on the lake-shore picnic grounds Thursday.

The residents have looked in vain to see the iron rollers smooth down the turnpike.

HORRORS OF A TEXAS PRISON.

Capt. Emory's Report—The Punishments of the Middle Ages Imitated.

New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—About a year ago a peremptory order was issued by Chief-Clerk Crosby, Acting Secretary of War, for the immediate removal of 115 military prisoners from the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth. Exposures of the management of the Texas Penitentiary gave rise to a report that this removal was caused by cruel and barbarous treatment of convicts at that place. Inquiry at the War Department has confirmed that report. Last year, in April, an inspection of the Penitentiary was made by Capt. C. D. Emory, Acting Judge Advocate on Gen. Augur's staff. He found the ventilation of the cells very bad, and the food insufficient in quantity and deficient in variety.

The most striking part of his report relates to the punishments resorted to for enforcing obedience. Three of them are described at length,—the dark cell, the "stocks," and the "horse." The dark cell is a low, dark, oven-like inclosure, barely high enough to allow the convict to sit erect on the floor, and with no opening for light or air except the grated door. The "stocks" are made by cutting three holes in a board, standing on its edge, and fastened between two stakes. The central hole receives the neck of the convict, and those on each side his wrists. After the man has been placed in the stocks, it is customary to raise the board so as to bring the convict upon his toes, leaving it so. In raising it it would often be jerked up with such force as to endanger the prisoner's neck. Convicts were often left in the stocks until they became insensible. The "horse" surpassed the others, and was comparatively a new invention. It was introduced about nine months before Capt. Emory's visit. It consists of a post 6 or 8 feet high. About 4 feet from the ground there was driven into it a peg of iron or wood an inch in diameter and a foot or two long. Refractory convicts were placed astride of this peg with their backs toward the post. Their hands were tied behind them to the post and their feet the same, so that they could not change their position or obtain any relief whatever. The effects of this punishment were horrible. Capt. Emory examined one man who had been permanently ruptured while "riding the horse," and others who were suffering from acute disease produced by the same cause.

More than 600 of the convicts were employed by railroad contractors and on plantations belonging to the lessees of the Penitentiary and others at the time of Capt. Emory's visit. Their treatment was generally cruel. They were overworked, and, if they either died within a few months or broke down, their places had to be filled by fresh gangs. They were insufficiently clad, and were obliged to work at shoveling in the winter, sometimes with only one shoe, sometimes with no shoes at all. Their food was cooked in Houston, and transported to them in open cars, and much of it was spoiled before it reached them. Finally, they were punished by means of the "horse" and by whipping.

Convicts who had returned from two or three months of service on the railroad were examined by Capt. Emory, and their condition found to be horrible. It is not fit to be described. But any doubt as to the inhumanity of their treatment would be dispelled by an examination of the mortality records. These show that twenty-eight deaths occurred in the institution within nine months prior to Capt. Emory's visit. In twenty-three cases the disease of which they died was contracted while they were at work on the railroads. No record of those who died in the railroad camps was accessible.

The lessees of the institution were Ward, Dewey & Co., and they were responsible for this horrible cruelty. The Penitentiary was leased before the present State Administration came into power, and one of the lessees was the Collector of Customs of the port of Galveston. When the order for the removal of the military prisoners was issued, William T. Clark, of Connecticut, once nominally representing the Galveston District in Congress, and subsequently Postmaster of that city, appeared as counsel for the lessees and attempted to induce the War Department to countermand its orders. The United States military prisoners were, however, at once removed to a place where they are treated with some degree of humanity. In spite of the rebuke thus given to the lessees, there is reason to believe that the management of the Penitentiary has not yet been reformed, and at least a thousand convicts there are still habitually subjected to the cruelties described.

An Arkansas Fisherman Finds the Dead Body of His Little Daughter Fastened to His Line.

Memphis Advocate.

A little distance from the ferry landing on the Arkansas shore, opposite this city, is moored a boat owned by Dave Robinson, a fisherman, on which he and his family live. About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening his little daughter Ada, aged about 10 years, fell from the boat into the river and was drowned. Every effort possible was made to recover her body, but without success, and it was given up for lost in the belief that the current had carried it down the stream beyond recovery.

About daylight yesterday the fisherman made his daily visit to his trot lines, which were laid in the river about 200 yards below his boat. He threw out the grappling hook, caught the lines and proceeded to haul in; but before many feet of the line had been recovered, he drew to the surface the dead body of his little daughter, fastened by the dress to one of the fish-hooks. The child's body had been carried down by the current until caught by the trot line, where it was held fast and fished up next morning by the father.

THE FINE ARTS.

A Visit to the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington.

Objects of the Founder—Its Marbles and Bronzes.

A New Field for Ideal and Heroic Art—The Mythology of Scandinavia.

Odin, Thor, and Nanna, Versus Saturn, Jupiter, and Flora.

Rosa Bonheur—The Child, the Woman, and the Artist.

A Pet Sheep, an Artist's Brush, the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Local Art Notes—Book on Japanese Pottery—Anecdote of Lincoln.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

ITS NOTABLE CONTENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—About sixteen years ago was laid at the Capital of the United States the corner-stone of a building "Dedicated to Art," by William W. Corcoran, a rich and honored citizen of Washington. When the War began, private enterprises were subordinated to public need, and this spacious edifice, just completed, was rented by the Government for the Quartermaster's Department. For eight years the noble dedication stood in mournful contrast to beef contracts, bids for shoddy blankets, proposals for army bacon, or bills of condemned mules.

However, by 1870 the false gods were dethroned, when Mr. Corcoran fulfilled his original design, and presented the building, with his private collection of statuary and paintings, freely and perpetually to the City of Washington. Edifice and grounds cost $250,000. Mr. Corcoran's collection was valued at $100,000, and the endowment fund $900,000,—making in the aggregate a gift of $1,250,000. In January, 1874, having been handsomely fitted up, it was opened to the public under the auspices of the Trustees, two of whom, Mr. Walters and Mr. McGuire, are noted connoisseurs and patrons of art. Since that time the original collection has doubled and trebled, an excellent catalogue has been compiled, and for 25 cents three days in the week, or for nothing three other days, may be enjoyed what the founder modestly anticipated when he hoped that at no distant day there would be provided "not only a pure and refined pleasure for residents and visitors, but something useful accomplished in the development of American genius."

The munificence of the endowment promises speedily to make the Corcoran Art Gallery the finest in America, and already it boasts the finest and extensive collection of

CASTS FROM ANTIQUE SCULPTURE,

including copies of about one-half the frieze of the Parthenon, which forms an important part of the famous "Elgin Marbles" in the British Museum.

Passing under the portal "Dedicated to Art," we enter a marble vestibule 27x24, in which the most striking object is the

COLOSSAL HEAD OF CANOVA'S NAPOLEON

as Mars, in marble. By a piece of poetic justice or injustice, the Duke of Wellington fell heir to the original after Waterloo, and one can imagine the almost living image feeling keenly the degradation. Moved by a pretty fancy, Canova chiseled Pauline Bonaparte as Venus out of the block that came from under the outstretched arm of this Mars.

That meekly beautiful head of a Roman woman called Clytie, from the sunflower leaves around the bosom, is there, too. How can those downcast eyes be the eyes of the mistress who turns to her love when he sets "the same look that she turned when he rose"?

An arched ante-room shelters, in crimson niches, the superb though mutilated figures of the "Two Fates" (from the Parthenon), a fine "Ariadne Deserted" lying so that the cast of perfidious Theseus is ever before her half-closed eyes, and a graceful Diana, whom the catalogue wisely suggested should be called "Atalanta Adjusting Her Robe," as she lacks all insignia of the chase, and reminds one in drapery and pose of Melanion's love.

THE SCULPTURE HALL,

95 by 25, has at one end the Laocoon, and at the other an excellent cast of the famous Florentine bronze-doors of Ghiberti, which Michael Angelo declared to be "fit for the Gates of Paradise." Here are the men and gods of old, beings tangible and intangible, yet so set in poetic Pagan legend that the worshipers fade into myths and the worshiped grow into realities. Minerva stands by Abundance. So should Wisdom and Prosperity go hand in hand; there are the two "Quoit-Throwers," one modeled by Myron; yonder is the stern old warrior Germanicus between loving Antinous and the sensuous figure of the "Genius of Eternal Rest." "Genius of Eternal Rest!" So the Greeks spoke of Death! We make him a ghastly skeleton. Within sight of each other are Venus and Nero and the Gladiator,—a picture from Swinburne's glowing page. Opposite is stalwart Achilles, and by him Mercury, lithe and agile; further along a pretty little figure of a child playing the game of Tali, or dice. In one corner a stately Caryatid immortalizes her serfdom; in another is Silenus, before he degenerated into a Falstaffian old age, and a little baby Bacchus, who is bewitching. Then in another chamber is the Apollo Belvidere. "Canova's Hebe," says Mrs. Jameson, "looks as if she would fain step off her pedestal—if she could; the Apollo Belvidere as if he could step off his pedestal—if he would." Praxiteles' Faun shares Apollo's shrine, and we turn half expecting to see Donatello, and Miriam, and Hilda at our elbow.

A noticeable feature of the collection is

THE VENUSES,

seven antique and three modern. Of course the Venus de Milo leads the rest, if she is a Venus. Surely she lacks the abandon and joyousness of that goddess, and assumes a majesty Venus rarely aspires to. Possibly she is Venus Urania, the austere and chaste deity whom the Greeks worshiped before the Asiatic myth of the Mother of Love floated across the seas to them. Next is the Venus de Medici, the model for female beauty. Apart from the Milo she has the most individuality; she is a goddess, the rest are but women. The pose of her head is particularly fine, and her handmaidens, the Hours, by braiding her golden tresses closely, have preserved its noble outlines. The surpassing beauty of the Medicean Venus is said to be due to the fact that Cleomenes copied her from the Cnidian Venus, whom Praxiteles in his turn modeled from the famous Phryne. To fitly portray her loveliness he dared to make his statue entirely nude, the first sculptor who had been so bold, and his countrymen forgave him because of the beauty of his work. Venus (Callipygos) is less familiar than the rest. Two Greek girls, having quarreled about the perfection of their forms, called two travelers to decide. One traveler thought one, the other the other, to be the handsomer, and each married the girl he admired; and, having ended their altercation so happily, they betokened their gratitude by this statue, in which the Queen of Beauty is undressing herself. Thorwaldsen's is by far the best modern Venus, and there is an airy life about her that is rare in statues. She is the only Venus in the collection whose ears show, and the experiment proves that a pretty ear is a valuable addition to a pretty face. Gibson's, like Thorwaldsen's, is a Venus Victri, but not so pleasing. Gibson was the Englishman who stained his marble in imitation of flesh-tints. The third and weakest is from Canova, who would have been far more justly represented by his recumbent Venus of the Palace Borghese.

THE HALL OF BRONZES

(61x19) has fine electrotypes of the Hildesheim treasures, which teach us that civilization has advanced very little in saucepans and gone back decidedly in drinking-cups. Among many others, three silver bowls, with gold figures of Hercules, Deus Lenaeus, and Cybele, are samples of beautiful workmanship. Though more modern than was at first supposed, these vessels have a very honorable antiquity; what their nationality was the catalogue does not say,—German probably, from the conception of the moon as a male, which exists in the German language to-day.

Among the fac similes of old armor is the flaming helmet of Francis I., which, with his shield, is dented with many a blow, parried, perhaps, on the field where the gallant young King lost all but honor. There are also huge and hideous majolica jars, such as the old Moors designed, and dainty Sevres vases of pale and ineffable tints, and plaques of stone porcelain that might portray something more alluring than market-baskets, considering how rare they are; and amid all these relics of barbarism and civilization, peace and war, stands a little statue of Echo by Larkin Meade, listening for the huntsman's call that she may answer with her elfin horn. The bronzes are seventy-six statuettes of men and beasts—chiefly beasts—by Barye, of Paris. Although he is a very famous artist, a greater variety would be acceptable to the average visitor.

Then we pass through a second corridor, by the serene faces of Demosthenes, Sophocles, Aristides, and Homer, under the shadow of Augustus' laureled brows, and the last object we see as we ascend the wide stairs is an example of what is known in country newspapers as "native genius,"—"Sappho," by Miss Ream.

THE OCTAGON ROOM,

up-stairs, 24 by 24, is devoted to marbles. It is lined with crimson, and in the centre stands the Greek Slave. I doubt if any of the sonnets and paragraphs devoted to this exquisite creation describe it so truly as the simple words of the artist: "A beautiful woman in a position of humiliation and sorrow, but elevated above it by conscious faith . . . Add to all this affliction, fortitude, and resignation, and there is no room for shame." It is a significant fact that the expression of this sentiment was left to an Anglo-Saxon and a Christian. Praxiteles dreamed of Olympus; Powers remembered Paradise.

CONCHITA.

SCANDINAVIAN MYTHOLOGY.

A NEW FIELD FOR ART.

Modern art has ransacked the world for subjects for canvas and marble. Every form of domestic life, every aspect of natural scenery, every epoch of history, has its painters, and some artists, more learned in classical antiquities than the rest,—like Alma Tadema and Gerome,—have found a special field in the representation of the daily life of the Greeks and Romans. An open field for the exercise of artistic skill, whether it be of the poet, painter, or sculptor, a field as yet little worked, is pointed out by Prof. R. B. Anderson in a recent book on "Norse Mythology." Prof. Anderson is Professor of Scandinavian Languages in the University of Wisconsin, and his book (creditably to the literary progress of the Northwest) is published in Chicago. The author calls anew the attention of the artistic world to the material for literary or pictorial workmanship in

THE MYTHS AND FOLK-LORE OF THE NORTH.

He very judiciously devotes a chapter of his book to this subject, and urges his favorite studies as material for artistic uses with such enthusiasm and knowledge as make it well worth the reading of artists who lack matter. It appears, indeed, as if a strong-minded artist who should take up this field in earnest might almost found a school.

It is a curious fact that our modern education is so exclusively classical that, while every tolerably well educated person is expected to be acquainted with the general outline of Greek and Roman mythology, and to hold clearly in mind the person and performances of the principal ancient heathen divinities, Jupiter and Juno, Venus, Hercules, and the rest, we are so ignorant of the myths and fables which by rightful descent would naturally be our own that a disclosure of an acquaintance with the mythology of the Norsemen, or a casual allusion to Thor, or Loke, or Odin, would be regarded either as an indication of great and unusual learning or of pedantic affectation. Yet our classical learning is only a graft upon a Northern stem, and no doubt the characteristics out of which the Northern mythology grew, and which it in turn fostered and promoted, underlie the habits of mind of the Northern nations to this day, however obscured and changed by modern fashions and faiths. Nor is there anything more difficult or hard to understand in the Norse religion than in the Greek and Roman; only the customs of classical education and literature have familiarized us with the one to the total neglect of the other. There is sense in Professor Anderson's suggestion that the artists may well turn from

THE WORNOUT SUBJECTS OF ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY

to the fresh and not less picturesque material of the fables of our fathers. Jupiter, Venus, Bacchus, Mercury, Vulcan, have long ago been served up in every style, and were at the beginning questionable subjects for Christian pens or pencils, because of real moral qualities they had none. Who would not laugh at the idea of asking Jupiter or Venus to do a self-sacrificing thing? Power and beauty alone are symbolized by them; but, clothed with the bright atmosphere of Italy or Greece, and endowed by poet and artist with every attribute of physical grace, they have become in our minds beautiful pictures of pure imagination. There are points of contrast between the classical and the Northern mythology. Many of the divinities of the one may be offset with those of the other, Zeus by Thor, the Titans by the Jotuns, Adonis by Balder, etc., the result of both mythologies being founded upon the forces of Nature. But in all the accessories and imagery, in all the anthropomorphic development of the operations and offices of these divinities, there are the strongest differences, greatly in favor, morally speaking, of the gods of the North.

THOMAS CARLYLE

says this: "To me there is in the Norse system something very genuine, very great, and manlike. A broad simplicity, rusticity, so very different from the light gracefulness of the old Greek Paganism, distinguishes this Scandinavian system. It is Thought, the genuine Thought of deep, rude, earnest minds, fairly opened to the things about them; a face-to-face and heart-to-heart inspection of things,—the first characteristic of all good thought in all times. Not graceful lightness, half sport, as in the Greek Paganism; a certain homely truthfulness and rustic strength, a great, rude sincerity, discloses itself here."

As a matter of course, the imagery attending the gods of Nature in the North and South differ entirely from each other, that of the South being marked by softness and grace, that of the North by vigor and robustness. Both have their advantages for artistic uses, according to the genius of a community or the gifts of an artist. We may imagine what statues Michael Angelo would have turned out had it come in his way to illustrate the Norse mythology. Such an embodiment of strength as the War-God Thor would have suited well the temper of the stern old Florentine.

THOR

is one of the most picturesque figures among the Northern divinities, always mighty, always bold, always on some strange adventure. In sharp and picturesque contrast with him is his wife, the fair-haired Sif, the goddess of the sanctity of the family and of wedlock. Thor was the god of thunder, the friend of mankind, the slayer of evil spirits, the defender of the earth and the heavens. Sif betokens mother earth with her bright green grass. Other fine figures are the spotless and noble Balder, who rules in the realms of light; Frey, who presides over the rain and sunshine and all the fruits of the earth; Nanna, the flower goddess, who spreads a fragant carpet over the earth. But to give any idea of their adaptation to the uses of painting and sculpture would require a relation of the legends which form a large part of Prof. Anderson's book. Certainly, in the hands of a strong and original artist, they would furnish fine and worthy subjects; and, in a time when everything is a theme for the artist's skill, so promising a field as the Norse mythology ought not to be overlooked.

Perhaps our Chicago artist, Mr. Gookins, whose brush is already acquainted with fairy land, might find here some matter for his skill, when he again turns to ideal subjects. One decided difference between the Northern and the Southern mythologies is pointed out in these words:

We [the Goths and their descendants] were a chaste people even before our fathers came under the influence of Christianity. The "Elder Edda," which is the chief depository of the Norse mythology, may be searched through and through and there will not be found a single nude myth, not an impersonation of any kind that can be considered an outrage upon virtue or a violation of the laws of propriety; and this feature of the Odinic religion deserves to be urged as an important reason why our painters and sculptors should look at home for something wherewith to employ their talent before going to ancient Greece.

Without subscribing fully to the author's abhorrence of the nude, which he elsewhere alludes to as "the loathsome nudity of Greek art," and, remembering that the number of clothes people wear is dependent largely on climate, and that what will do in Italy will not do in Iceland, it is still satisfactory to make the acquaintance of some pagan divinities who so far agree with us in their ideas of decorum that we do not have to divorce them altogether from all earthly relations to regard them with composure.

To the gods of Parnassus purity was so great a burden that those who represented it could sustain few other virtues. To the gods who dwelt in Asgard this was the foundation of character, and a matter of course, as to virtuous mortals.

Of the literary qualities of Prof. Anderson's books this is not the place to speak. It is to be hoped that his claim will soon be made good; that "The time must come when Norse mythology will be copiously reflected in our elegant literature and in our fine arts."

ROSA BONHEUR.

HER LIFE, BY RENE MENARD IN "THE PORTFOLIO."

Rosalie Bonheur was born at Bordeaux on the 22d of March, 1822. Her father was a skillful artist, but his children were numerous, and his utmost exertions were necessary to maintain them. He gave drawing-lessons, and his wife gave lessons upon the piano. But the excellent wife died early, and Bordeaux became intolerable to the unhappy painter, who moved with his four children to Paris. Rosa was 7 years old at this time. A long season of poverty followed. The children were placed with an honest woman "La Mere Catherine," in the Champs Elysees, but their education was entirely neglected. Rosa was presently sent to a dressmaker's, but when the time came to put a needle in the hands of this restless little girl, accustomed to perfect liberty, the attempt met with an amount of resistance that nothing could conquer.

Raymond Bonheur next placed his daughter in an elegant boarding-school, where he had arranged that she was to be educated in exchange for his drawing-lessons. But the child did not even know how to write, and showed neither taste nor capacity for study, while as to manners it was still worse; her vivacity, fun, the carelessness of her toilette, were all antagonistic to the habits of the school. Her thin print gown, disorderly hair, and total unconcern about dress, horrified the other pupils, who shunned her, and called her the "little beggar." It was known she did not pay. She was not slow to feel the peculiarity of her position, and found her revenge in reproducing the features of her aristocratic companions in caricatures, taking good care not to flatter them. Nor did the teachers escape; and it was not hard to identify the artist, for Rosa Bonheur took the regular prize in drawing, the only study about which she troubled herself. So she was taken away from the boarding-school.

Back at home she found occupation in copying her father's statuettes, prints, and studies, and soon became as laborious as she had been idle at school. Under her father's tuition she became able to copy the great masters at the Louvre. An incident gave her talent its special direction. The Bonheur family lived in the sixth story with a little terrace on the roof, such as is used for drying clothes. On this terrace Rosa brought up a little pet sheep, and whenever she was free for a moment she went to her sheep and drew it in every possible attitude. As this study had a peculiar attraction for her, she declared to her father that she would devote herself to animal-painting, and he was too much of an artist to oppose her taste. The necessities of study from Nature about Paris, in stables and butchers' yards, led the young artist to the extraordinary expedient of cutting her hair short, and often adopting male attire. Her features, energetic rather than delicate, aided the disguise. In 1841 she made her debut at the Salon with two pictures, "Rabbits" and "Goats and Sheep." Her great success dates from 1847, when she sent to the Salon her "Attelage Nivernais."

Her pictures have always sold readily, and her influence in the family soon became preponderating, and her brothers and sister all became artists, and all in the line of natural history—Auguste and Juliette painters, and Isidore a sculptor. Rosa succeeded her father as director of a school of drawing for young ladies, and has in turn been succeeded by her sister Juliette. A movement on the part of the pupils to imitate the close-cut hair and other peculiarities of Mlle. Bonheur did not meet with her favor. When her fortunes improved she settled in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg, and the garden of her house was immediately transformed into a pasture for her models.

Once as she was returning from the country in her male attire, she heard that one of her friends was ill, and hurried to her sick-room. She seated herself on the bed and was holding the hand of the patient when the doctor entered, and, seeing a young man in so familiar a position, hastily shut the door and discreetly retired. The patient suggested to Rosa that her costume was the cause, and she pursued and caught him on the stairs and surprised him greatly with the revelation of herself as a distinguished woman. On other occasions the jockeys have annoyed her greatly by their pressing invitations to take a drink. She now lives in a chateau at Fontainebleau, and owns pastures and animals, and has her own servants to hold her subjects while she paints. She no longer exhibits in Paris, but her pictures go directly from her studio to the galleries of her patrons.

Rosa Bonheur has won all the prizes at the Salon that are accessible to an artist of her sex. At the Universal Exhibition the jury awarded her a first-class medal, saying in their report that it was because the artist "could not receive the decoration." The Empress Eugenie decided otherwise; one day she called upon Mlle. Bonheur and left a jewel-casket upon the table. It contained the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Rosa Bonheur is the only woman who ever received it in France for intellectual achievements.

The pictures of Rosa Bonheur are remarkable for their skillful composition and incomparable knowledge of drawing and modeling, rather than for the quality of the coloring. The greater part of her works go to England. There is scarcely a parallel among women to her success in her art, accompanied as it is with a complete absence of all the sentiments and wants which usually characterize her sex. Of the Bonheur family every member is an artist, and, what is much more extraordinary, every one of them is talented. Juliette (now Madame Peyrolle) has sent a picture of sheep to the Salon this year, which attracts a great deal of attention.

ODDS AND ENDS.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. Gollman is in St. Paul, busy upon crayon portraits.

A. J. Rupert, a young artist and student at the Academy of Design, has several pictures in progress for the Exposition.

Mr. Murphy has closed his studio, but has not yet left the city. A small landscape of his appears at Jansen & McClurg's.

J. R. Robertson is painting a large, strong picture for the Exposition. The subject, a milkmaid, is the most pleasing he has recently painted.

There is some probability of a picture claiming to be a Van Dycke—full-length portraits, in armor, under life-size, of the Princes Maurice and Rupert—appearing in the Exposition.

A. J. Pickering is in the country. A recent portrait of his of a lady, in a somewhat grand style, with elaborate drapery, is carefully painted and much above our ordinary portraiture.

Miss A. C. Shaw is busy painting landscapes, and has several new pictures in her studio, which, it is hoped, will be exhibited in the Exposition. They are all good, and one extraordinarily so.

Some quiet little drawings of natural scenery in Indian ink, by F. B. Green, at Stanton & Mitchell's, are worth noticing. One of them, a scene in a shady lane with bright light upon the little figures, is especially admirable, and worth (if it is an original composition) ten times the price set upon it ($2.50).

Highwood's pleasant gallery on Wabash avenue, corner of Monroe street, has been enriched by several new landscapes from Munich, in the careful, skillful manner of the good Continental artists. This gallery, which has the advantage of being free and always open, offers the best opportunity we have for studying the Munich and Dusseldorf schools.

L. C. Earle has some good pictures in his studio. His game-birds are already well known. A couple of snipe on the wing, just started and flying away, seem as good as they well could be, the feathers like nature itself, the action spirited, and the detail most faithful. A more important bird-picture, not yet far enough advanced to make it desirable to describe it, has much more room for sentiment in it, and indicates that the artist is not limited to the mere transcript of feathers. Unfortunately this will not be done for the Exposition, as Mr. Earle is about to join Gollman in St. Paul. A picture on his easel, a study of figures in Germany,—a knife-grinder, etc.,—is very pleasing in color.

ELSEWHERE.

Sabin & Sons, New York, have republished Cruikshank's Sketch-Book, which had become rare.

As the New York Academy of Design has postponed the opening of its schools until December, an "Art Students' League" has been formed to study drawing, composition, perspective, etc., under Prof. Wilmarth, on the principle of the Parisian ateliers. Active operations to begin Sept. 15.

A bust of Washington Irving by the sculptor Macdonald is proposed for Central Park, New York. The head is to be twice the size of the head of Irving erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, or four times the size of life, and the pedestal richly ornamented with granite of different colors and bronze figures of prominent characters in Irving's writings, the whole to be 21 feet high.

An important work upon Japanese art is in course of publication in England. The authors are Mr. James Bowes and G. A. Audsley, both authorities in this department of art, the worth and interest of which are more and more recognized every year. It will consist of two volumes folio, and will contain a comprehensive introductory essay upon Japanese art, and a concise dissertation on the Keramic productions of Japan, with fifty elaborate colored plates produced from Japanese works of the greatest beauty. It is entitled, "Keramic Art of Japan," and is dedicated to the Duke of Edinburg. The description indicates that it will be an excellent introduction to the study of Japanese art. The first number has already been issued.

A NATION'S TEST.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Read at the O'Connell Centennial in Boston, Aug. 6, 1875.

A Nation's greatness lies in Men, not acres;
One Master-Mind is worth a million hands.
No kingly robes have marked the planet-shakers,
But Samson-strength to burst the ages' bands.
The might of empire gives no crown supernal—
Athens is here—but where is Macedon?
A dozen lives make Greece and Rome eternal,
And England's fame might safely rest on One.

Her test and text are drawn from Nature's preaching:
Afric and Asia—half the rounded earth—
In teeming lives the solemn truth are teaching,
That insect-millions may have human birth.
Sun-kissed and fruitful, every clod is breeding
A petty life, too small to reach the eye:
So must it be, with no Man thinking, leading—
The generations creep their course and die.

Hapless the lands, and doomed amid the races,
That give no answer to this royal test;
Their toiling tribes will droop ignoble faces,
Till earth in pity takes them back to rest.
A vast monotony may not be evil,
But God's light tells us it cannot be good;
Valley and hill have beauty—but the level
Must bear a shadeless and a stagnant brood.

I bring the touchstone, Motherland, to thee,
And test thee trembling, fearing thou shouldst fail.
If fruitless, sonless, thou wert proved to be,
Ah! what would love and memory avail?

Brave land! God has blest thee!
Thy strong heart I feel,
As I touch thee and test thee,
Dear land! As the steel
To the magnet flies upward, so rises thy breast,
With a motherly pride to the touch of the test.

See! she smiles beneath the touchstone, looking on her distant youth,
Looking down her line of Leaders and of Workers for the Truth.
Ere the Teuton, Northman, Briton, left the primal woodland spring,
When their rule was might and rapine, and their law a painted king;
When the Sun of Art and Learning still was in the Orient;
When the pride of Babylonia under Cyrus' hand was shent;
When the Sphynx's introverted eye was fresh with Egypt's guilt;
When the Persian bowed to Athens; when the Parthenon was built;
When the Macedonian climax closed the Commonwealths of Greece;
When the wrath of Roman manhood burst on Tarquin for Lucrece,—
Then was Erin rich in Knowledge—thence from out her Ollamh's store—
Kenned to-day by students only,—grew her ancient Senchus More;*
Then were reared her mighty builders, who made temples to the sun,—
There they stand—the old Round Towers—showing how their work was done;
Twice a thousand years upon them—shaming all our later art—
Warning fingers raised to tell us we must build with rev'rent heart.

Ah! we call thee Mother Erin! Mother thou in right of years;
Mother in the large fruition—mother in the joys and tears.
All thy life has been a symbol—we can only read a part:
God will flood thee yet with sunshine for the woes that drench the heart.
All thy life has been symbolic of a human mother's life:
Youth, with all its dreams, has vanished, and the travail and the strife
Are upon thee in the present; but thy work until to-day
Still has been for Truth and Manhood—and it shall not pass away:
Justice lives, though Judgment lingers,—angel's feet are heavy shod,—
But a planet's years are moments in th' eternal day of God!

. . . .

Out from the valley of death and tears,
From the war and want of a thousand years,
From the mark of sword and the rust of chain,
From the smoke and blood of the penal laws,
The Irish Men and the Irish Cause
Come out in the front of the field again!

What says the stranger to such a vitality?
What says the statesman to this nationality?
Flung on the shore of a sea of defeat,
Hardly the swimmers have sprung to their feet,
When the nations are thrilled by a clarion-word,
And Burke, the philosopher-statesman, is heard.

When shall his equal be? Down from the stellar height,
Sees he the planet and all on its girth—
India, Columbia, and Europe: his eagle-sight
Sweeps at a glance all the wrong upon earth.
Races or sects were to him a profanity:
Hindoo and Negro and Celt were as one;
Large as Mankind was his splendid humanity,
Large in its record the work he has done.

What need to mention men of minor note,
When there be minds that all the heights attain?
What schoolboy knoweth not the hand that wrote
"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain"?
What man that speaketh English e'er can lift
His voice 'mid scholars, who hath missed the lore
And wit of Curran, Sheridan, and Swift,
The art of Foley and the songs of Moore?
Grattan and Flood and Emmet—where is he
That hath not learned respect for such as these?
Who loveth humor and hath yet to see
Lover, and Prout, and Lever, and Maclise?

Great men grow greater by the lapse of time;
We know those least whom we have seen the latest.
And they, 'mongst those whose names have grown sublime,
Who worked for HUMAN LIBERTY, are greatest.

And now for one who allied will to work,
And thought to act, and burning speech to thought;
Who *gained* the prizes that were seen by Burke,—
Burke felt the wrong—O'Connell felt, *and fought.*

Ever the same—from boyhood up to death:
His race was crushed—his people were defamed;
He found the spark, and fanned it with his breath,
And fed the fire, till all the Nation flamed!

He roused the farms—he made the serf a yeoman;
He drilled his millions and he faced the foe;
But not with lead or steel he struck the foeman;
Reason the sword—and Human Right the blow!

He fought for Home—but no land-limit bounded
O'Connell's faith, nor curbed his sympathies;
All wrong to Liberty must be confounded,
Till men were chainless as the winds and seas.

He fought for Faith—but with no narrow spirit.
With ceaseless hand the bigot laws he smote;
One chart, he said, all Mankind should inherit,—
The right to worship and the right to vote.

Always the same—but yet a glinting prism:
In wit, law, statecraft, still a master-hand;
An "uncrowned king," whose people's love was chrism;
His title—LIBERATOR OF HIS LAND!

"His heart's in Rome, his spirit is in heaven,"—
So runs the old song that his people sing;
A tall Round Tower they builded in Glasnevin—
Fit Irish headstone for an Irish king!

O Motherland! there is no cause to doubt thee.
Thy mark is left on every shore to-day.
Though grief and wrong may cling like robes about thee,
Thy motherhood will keep thee Queen alway,
In faith and patience working, and believing
Not power alone can make a noble State;
Whate'er the land, though all things else conceiving,
Unless it breed Great Men, it is not great.
Go on, dear land! and midst the generations
Send out strong Men to cry the Word aloud.
Thy niche is empty still amidst the Nations—
Go on in faith, and GOD MUST RAISE THE CLOUD.

* "Senchus More," or Great Law, the title of the Brehon Laws, translated by O'Donovan and O'Curry. Ollamh Fola, who reigned 900 years B. C., organized a triennial parliament at Tara of the chiefs, priests, and bards, who digested the laws into a record called the Psalter of Tara. Ollamh Fola founded schools of history, medicine, philosophy, poetry, and astronomy, which were protected by his successors. Kimbaith (450 B. C.) and Hugony (300 B. C.), also promoted the civil interests of the Kingdom in a remarkable manner.

A Country Full of Foxes.

Lebanon (Ky.) Standard.

Mr. George W. Gabehart, who lives near Bradfordsville, has a pack of hounds with which he has caught eighty-odd red foxes in ten months. George believes in thinning out the foxes instead of the dogs, to save his sheep, which we think is a very good idea; for the foxes are far more destructive to the younger flocks of sheep than dogs, especially in this mountainous country. Red foxes are very numerous in this part of the country, and they do not prey upon the lambs altogether; they have been known to eat and kill pigs over one month old, besides coming in broad daylight to the doors of dwellings to catch chickens. The fact is, we could not do well without a few good dogs in this neighborhood, for if it was not for them the good mothers would have to put their babies in the closet and lock them up, to keep the foxes from stealing them.

PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS.

A happy young family—father, mother, and baby—came to live in a great city one May. Their home was one of many houses in a line, all alike, with a little ornamental balcony at one side, a bay window at the other, and a tiny grass-plot in front, which grandiloquently called itself "the garden!" Opposite was a row of houses very similar, and the dwellers on both sides came to take a lively interest in this family.

Very soon their refined taste evinced itself. Vines peeped through the fleecy curtains of the bay window, and a canary's cage hung from the centre. The piazza became gay with baskets and stands of flowers. Passers-by had glimpses of books and pictures, and a piano, where, every evening, when Rob Roy came home, the clear touch and tuneful voice of Helen, his wife, was heard.

Thus they commended themselves to the cultivated of the street, who cast favorable eyes upon them as fit partakers of *aesthetisches thee.*

But a greater company by far, the mothers, approved them for their adulation of the baby. And the baby was surely as lovely a one as heart could wish. A wee, round, delicately fashioned creature, pretty from the top of the head, crowned with little rings of sunny hair, to the rose-pink soles of her feet; with great, smiling blue eyes, a dainty little nose, and an actual sweet, cherry mouth, not the imbecile aperture for the reception of lacteals which goes by that name in the average baby face. You will observe I use the feminine pronoun. If a baby is pretty, vivacious, and acute, is it not sure to be a girl? If it is a Dutch cherub, with a splendid physique and a lumpish demeanor, which the little impostor tries to palm off as dignity (deceiving only his next of kin thereby), is it not,—bear me out, O mothers of the herd,—always a boy?

When the baby went to drive in her perambulator her course through the street was a royal progress. One loyalist after another staved her chariot to do her homage. They kissed her, of course; they rejoiced to find her tendrils would soon become curls; they peered into her mouth and gave each other intelligence concerning her latest tooth; they pointed out the dimples in her cheek, the two that indented her shoulders, the many that dwelt at her elbow and round her wrist and in her hands. Her most enthusiastic subjects counted her toes, examining each shining nail, scrutinized her fairy ears, and besought her to show them her tongue. When she condescendingly stretched it forth they whispered breathlessly, "She knows!"

Baby was a friendly creature, sweet-tempered as well as merry, and she patiently aired her gifts and graces before her people; but she was artful too, and kept her sweetest wiles for home.

What a famous day it was when she took her first steps! We saw the exhibition, and it was as good as a Christmas pantomime. At Rob Roy's ring Helen opened the door, and, the greeting kiss given, led him to the balcony and plunged at once into a description, quite intelligible to us from her gestures, how she had set baby against the wall and knelt before her with open arms to lure her to come to her, and how baby, after some hesitancy, suddenly flew to her, and she had tried her two or three times to make sure she could do it, and how there was no mistake. Then Rob shook his head and put on the most incredulous, teasing expression, and Helen, persisting, looked very pretty with her bloom heightened and a rippling brown lock straying into her earnest eyes. Asseveration proving vain, she went off for the champion walker of the universe.

Baby came, fitly arrayed for the solemnity in a short white frock much betrilled and a blue sash tied in a big butterfly bow behind. She greeted her father with effusion, but when he derisively requested her company for a promenade in the Park she grew calm. Being put in position the kneeling pair—for Rob the skeptic straightway became a devotee—enticed her to them by all their arts. But none of these blandishments moved baby until she chose to set out. Closely pressing herself against the wall, she watched her parents for a minute with a tranquil and cunning smile. Then catching her dress, danseuse-wise, at each side, she advanced, not as hitherto with the skimming motion of the sparrow, but with stately little steps, until just in front of them, where she paused in the prettiest attitude of coquetry and irresolution in the world, and signalized her victory by casting herself into her father's arms. Then shouting arose, in which we blush to say the overwrought spy joined, thus bringing condign punishment upon her eyes, for, discovering the publicity, the actors withdrew. Baby, throned on her father's shoulder, beat a tattoo against it with her wee blue-kid feet, and Helen, clasping his arm, laughed in sweet triumph.

Only a week after we heard that baby was ill. Very ill, the report was as the day wore on, and more than one pair of eyes filled when it grew plain that there was small hope of her recovery. Baby lay on the bed with the clutch of diphtheria at her darling throat,—her soft, milk-white throat, which we had so often kissed, lifting the coral the better to see its fairness and plumpness. She suffered, moaning constantly, sometimes catching at her throat with both hands, turning entreating eyes on her mother.

Her mother! who pored over her with deathless love in her face, who was fain to suffer torture for her child and could not, who was smitten with the sense that in her physical ease she was unjust to her.

"O God," she groaned, "take her to Thyself, if it be Thy will, but give me her pain, I pray."

She would stand for hours caressing baby with lips and hands, soothing her with all her store of fond words, looking at her with a smile—such a smile!—in her eyes.

"You must take rest," kind friends said.

"*I rest!*" she would answer, pointing to the restless little child. God was good. The day that baby lay a-dying she had no pain. She knew her father and mother, and constantly smiled a weak little smile upon them, and often held up her mouth to be kissed. At sunset she turned her great pathetic eyes upon her mother and held out her arms, and when Helen raised her head from that embrace and looked in her face she found baby had bade her good-bye.

For a little while she lay in pale, lovely sleep, within the snowy draperies of her crib, all among flowers, and then there came the day when her parents shut the light of their eyes from their sight, when they left their dearest in her lonely bed. Helen asked so piteously to go none could resist. She stood like a statue until the mound was heaped. Then every mother's instinct seemed to draw her down, and she fell on it in a deep swoon.

In a few days Rob carried her to her own mother, in whose household chronicles such loss had more than once been written, and together they mingled their tears.

That autumn Miss Ray came to spend a week in the city.

Miss Ray was 40. Her attire was in good taste, but it hung sharply off her angles, as is the treacherous wont of old maids' clothes; and it had the other fault ascribed to that order—extreme neatness. She was thin, her hair was threaded with gray, and her features were not beautiful; but on her brow dwelt peace and love shone from her eyes.

Miss Ray was one of the few mortals who know all the three chords of the Angels' Song. We are willing to ascribe glory to God in the highest, and content that there should be "peace on earth;" but who practices "good-will towards men?" She did. She had not the love of the philanthropist for man in the mass, but an individual love for each one as for a brother, sister. The outgrowth was quaint enough, but if you laughed first the tears of a genuine admiration hastened after.

She always mended torn bills because she never forgot the distress in a poor woman's eyes when her tattered money was refused in the shop, and her own modest means, promptly tendered, were insufficient. Her course through the village street was a devious one, because of the peelings, the broken glass, the rusty nails she gathered and put into the gutter. The child we have all met crying because he has lost the money for bread, or broken the milk-pitcher, was always consoled by her, and gazed after the dear, slim figure, with relief shining through his tears, the assuaging coin clutched tightly in his fingers. Old men found their empty tobacco-canister mysteriously replenished. Old women found the shawl they had coveted with the "desire of the moth for the star" waiting in the drawer to be worn on Christmas morning. Tired washerwomen were cheered by the package of tea that appeared on their table when they lit their late lamp after a hard day out, and as they sipped the steaming brew and felt revivification steal through their veins they gave up the conundrum, Who brought it? in placid satisfaction. The lank-cheeked boy gazing into the confectioner's window, the forlorn girl fixing wistful eyes on the doll in the toy-shop, had the treasure suddenly put into their hands. Her eyes "grew tender over drowning flies," and she duly fished them out and laid them in the sun to dry. How she has stopped dog-fights, tending the lame warriors on both sides; how she has snatched kittens from the very jaws of the puppy, cannot be told. If you surprised her in these deeds she blushed like a girl caught writing a love-letter. Her steps were as noiseless and beneficent as an angel's. Her friend took her driving to the cemetery one morning, and when they got there they wandered through the tranquil garden of the dead. Stately dowagers rolled by in velvet mantle and double chin; gay girls took their noonday airing and made plans for festal days and nights; two lovers read eternity in each other's eyes—all were unmindful of this fleeting, tragic life whose memorial stones gleamed thick and pale around them. They came upon a tiny red mound. "Poor Mrs. Roy's little girl," said her friend. "She was buried a week ago, and I hear the mother's grief was terrible," and she went on to speak of it.

"Poor thing! Poor young thing!" said Miss Ray, with the sympathetic tears rising. "I wish I could do something for her!" Then she considered. Presently her face brightened; she put her hand in her pocket, took out her *porte-monnaie*, and extracted therefrom a tiny package marked *Viola Tricolor*. She borrowed a trowel from a man at work near by, and soon had sown the little grave with seed and deftly covered them.

"There!" she said with a long breath of satisfaction. "Poor, young mother!"

Rob Roy passed a lonely, anxious winter. Helen was taken with diphtheria. She was not very ill, but the doctor urged care and watching, so Rob Roy left her with her mother. He spent every Sunday with her, and several days at Christmas-tide, when, I doubt not, they kept the birth-night of the holy child with smiles and tears. We pitied him in his solitary life. We looked at the one light at night and the darkened nursery-window, and sighed as we remembered six months ago.

But one day in early spring, when gentle airs were blowing the vapor about the soft sky, and flowers were thrusting their gay young heads above the black earth, Rob stopped under our balcony and lifted his glad face to say he was going for Helen to-morrow.

So she came back even sweeter than before for the mourning dress and for her selfless bearing of her cross. She took up the thread of her home life where it had fallen black and tear-stained, and wove it shining as before.

When she had been at home several days she said one morning, "Can't you come home early this afternoon, Rob, and take me to baby's grave?"

"Oh, yes," answered Rob, drawing her tenderly to him.

She, leaning on his shoulder, asked:

"Have you had anything planted there, Rob? I shall not see it bare, shall I?" entreatingly.

Rob hung his kind, foolish head. The day she came he had ordered an elaborate dinner, he had the house adorned with costly flowers, he had given her an exquisite trinket, but the thing she wanted most in the world he had left undone.

Then this wise woman, divining his trouble, said from her resting-place—"Never mind, we shall see about it together. I will look for you early." So kissed him good-by. But when he was gone the tears flowed over her face.

It was a lovely afternoon when they entered the great cemetery gates. A little chill lingered in the air, but it was sunny and calm. Helen held a cluster of white flowers, the purest, sweetest yet above the mould; her arm was in her husband's and her voice had somewhat of its old ring. But as they neared the angle which, passed, would reveal the little grave, Rob felt her tremble, and, looking down, saw a pale, quivering face, which hid itself against him, shaken with sobs. "I can't help it, Rob!" she gasped. "I have tried. But when I think of my baby and the dreadful clay heap over her, why my heart bleeds again!" And she made a gesture as to show how the thought tore her.

"My dearest," said Rob, grieved through all his honest heart, "you shall never see it so again, *never*, I promise you!"

Thus speaking they moved on, her head bowed low, so that she only knew by their stopping that they had reached her baby's bed. Rob started as if to utter an exclamation, then checked himself, and they stood in silence for awhile.

"Look up, Helen," he said at last, very gently. And lo! a marvel. The little mound smiled all over with pansies. They made a canopy above the harsh clay to hide it from the sight of love. With their root in death they opened fearless, innocent eyes, and spread abroad their store of purple and gold without stint to cheer the sad heart.

"Oh, Rob!" cried Helen kneeling down, and laying her wet, bright face against the flowers, "who could have done it? Oh, thank God! God bless her!"

When the evening of that day closed in a quiet home, said one who loved Miss Ray: "Did you notice her face to-night? It was as bright as if she had seen a vision of angels." But I think it was Helen's blessing.—*Mary Carroll in the New York Graphic.*

HUMOR.

"Je-ames, did ye ever saw a moose killed?" "No, Augustus, but I've saw a buck shot."

It is not so extraordinary that Nebuchadnezzar lived on grass. We know of hundreds upon hundreds who live on the turf.

A Columbus tombstone says:

They've buried me
'Longside of she,
And together in heaven
Is her and me.

A lady living near Troy has a piece of soap supposed to be a hundred years old. Isn't it astounding how long people can keep soap in the house and never feel the slightest temptation to use it?

It is an old saying that "It is never too late to mend;" and the man who makes his wife sit up in a hot night to fix his old clothes, while he snores under the mosquito bar, is the sort of person to say it.

"Ah, yes; the West is not entirely useless in the vast economy of nature," remarked a Bostonian. "It furnishes the pork to flavor our beans with, you know." Then he resumed the study of his "Principia."

A father, fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two sons to a distant friend's until the peril should be over. A few weeks after, the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

There is a man of sound judgment in Washington who is willing to bet $10,000 to $1 that within the next fifty years no monument will ever be completed to anybody in the United States, unless the person in whose honor the monument is erected happens to be living to push the enterprise along.

Keep your name and address about you during this season of sunstrokes.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* This is very cheerful advice, to be sure. On the same principle, a fond wife might say to her husband, as he leaves her for a few hours, "My dear, please leave a couple of hundred dollars to pay your funeral expenses with. There is no telling what may happen to you."—*Albany Argus.*

—A middle-aged woman fell as she was descending a pair of stairs on Jefferson avenue yesterday, and the first man to help her reach her feet was a banker who happened to be passing. "Did you fall, madam?" he inquired as he seized her arm. "Fall! Of course I fell, you fool, you! You don't suppose I'd sit down here to rest, do you?" she snaped. He didn't say.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Famous Bone-Setter.

Boston Advertiser.

The narrative in the *Daily Advertiser* of yesterday concerning Regina del Cin recalls the case of the Rev. Dr. Temple of Troy, N. Y., who is undoubtedly the New York gentleman therein referred to. His hip was dislocated by an accident in which he was thrown from a carriage. He endured excruciating agony for years, during which the best surgeons of this country and of Europe found themselves unable to restore the displaced bone to its socket. The London surgeons sent him to Paris, and the Paris surgeons declared that he could not be cured; or, if at all, only by a quack,—plainly meaning he could not be cured. Dr. Temple chanced to hear of this woman, and, despairing of aid from the regular faculty, went to see her. His account of his experience is most interesting. The woman made but little examination, and seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of what must be done. She directed him to apply a poultice over the affected part for a few days, for the purpose of softening the bone. She then, in the tenderest and easiest manner possible, put the bone back in its place; the cure was effected and the pain instantly ceased.

Dr. Temple preached in this city and vicinity several times last year. He is a man of high culture and of most estimable and lovely character. He had just returned from Europe and was entirely well. There was no soreness or lameness left, and but a little inequality in his step owing to the long constraint put upon the muscles of his limbs. He states that a son of the woman, who was a priest, had the same power the mother has; but unfortunately he died a few years ago. For many years the woman was much troubled by vexatious opposition from the regular faculty. She now, however, has a license from the Italian Government direct, having been successful in treating a member of the Royal family.

A Big and Wise Frog.

A frog said to be the size of a cow's head has made its appearance near Montreal, and has a voice as loud as a dog. Several unsuccessful efforts have been made to capture his frogship, but when pursued he dives into deep water and keeps quiet for several days.

REAL ESTATE.

The Loan Market Enlivened by the Increase of Building.

Permits for 124 New Buildings Issued During the Week.

Sale of the Controlling Interest in the Merchants' Building.

Review of the Other Transactions of the Week.

BUILDING.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY APPARENT.

The building permits for the week reach the extraordinary number of 48, and are for the erection of 124 houses. The permits are some of them for 20, 10, 12, 9 houses each. This is the best exhibit made this year, and, as most of them are dwelling-houses, it betokens the greatest activity in that kind of building that has ever been seen in this city. The causes of this great development of dwelling houses are the great cheapness of building, the want of other desirable investments, and also the lack of house-accommodations with all the modern improvements. There is a large number of houses kept in the market that are really hardly habitable. The people demand better accommodations, and the result is likely to be that within a year these rookeries will be abandoned in hundreds for the more desirable houses now building.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Mrs. E. McMaster, three-story and basement brick, 25x58 feet, at 466 West Adams street.

Olivet Church, three-story and basement, 70x60 feet, on Dearborn street.

J. H. Hubbard, twenty houses, each two-story and basement, corner Tremont and Sophia streets.

C. B. White, barn 25x29 feet, at 19 Blue Island avenue.

B. F. Horton, three-story brick, 24x40 feet, on South Park avenue.

Hans K. Knudson, two-story brick, 21x42 feet, on Evergreen, near Robey street.

John Green, three two-story and basement bricks, 24x54 feet each, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth streets.

William Bowers, one-story brick, 25x35 feet, at 25 South Desplaines street.

C. L. Jenks, three-story and basement brick, 24x68 feet, at 168 Third avenue.

Levi Wing & Co., ten two-story and basement bricks, 21x38 feet each, at 344 to 354 Burling street.

Philo Warner, three two-story and basement bricks, each 20x48 feet, at 5, 7, and 9 Hubbard court.

J. B. Loon, two-story brick barn, 50x31 feet, at 262 Michigan avenue.

F. Babcock, nine two-story and basement bricks, each 19x40 feet, corner Wabash avenue and Thirty-third street.

H. Parrott, six two-story and basement bricks, each 20x42 feet, on southeast corner Taylor and Leavitt streets.

L. Richards, four two-story and basement bricks, each 22x45 feet, southwest corner same.

G. W. Plummer, three-story and basement brick, 22x50 feet, at 221-23 Desplaines street.

W. H. Keough, two-story and basement brick, 23x50 feet, at 29 Pine street.

E. B. Rowe, two-story and basement brick, 22x30 feet, West Fifteenth street, near Laflin street.

J. L. Wood, two story brick, 21x64 feet, at 77 Langley avenue.

Same, four two-story and basement bricks, each 22x42 feet, on Johana place, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets.

James Sager, two-story brick, 20x32 feet, at 231 Maxwell street.

Dugan Bros., two-story brick, 50x65 feet, corner Noble and Division streets.

M. Bliss, three-story and basement brick, 40x60 feet, at 360-62 South Canal street.

Isaac Solomon, two-story brick, 48x25 feet, on Dania avenue, near North avenue.

F. F. Spencer, two-story brick barn, 26x34 feet, on Ellis Park.

George Weissbucher, two-story brick, 22x40 feet, on Dearborn street, south of Thirty-second.

P. Barks, two-story brick, 22x40 feet, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.

P. H. Pope, two-story and basement barn, 49x125 feet, on Madison street, near Leavitt.

J. H. Hubbard, two-story and basement brick, 22x40 feet, on Grand Boulevard.

Gen. Strong, two-story and basement brick, 23x32 feet, at 882 Prairie avenue.

Charles Hoffman, two-story brick, 20x48 feet, at 201 Ontario street.

J. B. Griffin, one-story brick, 25x60 feet, at 381 West Erie street.

Doty McKeany, twelve three-story and basement bricks, 21x34 feet each, on Laflin street, south of Polk.

Johana Leiser, two-story and basement brick, 25x80 feet, at 462 State street.

S. C. Brown, nine two-story and basement bricks, each 20x40 feet, on southwest corner Lake avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Board of Education, schoolhouse, 84x70 feet, southwest corner Division and Cleaver streets.

James Ward, three-story and basement brick, 25x75 feet, on West Randolph street, Carpenter's Addition.

D. Bean, two-story and basement, 25x42 feet, South Park avenue, north of Thirty-fifth street.

C. Sherfestien, three-story and basement brick, 20x79 feet, at 439 State street.

A. Sherferstien, three-story and basement brick, 20x55 feet, at 441 State street.

C. W. Brega, two-story and basement brick, 36x70 feet, on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-ninth street.

J. McCarthy, two-story brick, 20x16 feet, at 79 Johnson street.

Harman Groser, two-story brick, 20x44 feet, at 204 Thirteenth street.

Barling & Davis, seven two-story and basement bricks, each 21x60 feet, on West Lake street, near Morgan street.

Charles Champion, two-story brick, 24x44 feet, at 729 Larrabee street.

D. Leonard, two-story brick barn, 25x21 feet, on Fowler street.

A. T. Galt, two-story and basement brick, 20x54 feet, at 184 and 186 Ohio street.

A large force of men have been at work the past two weeks on the South Lawn Plow Company's Works. They expect to commence operations in ten days with a force of fifty men. The capital of the Company is $100,000. J. Seaman, Esq., late in the employ of the Brittania Iron Works, Bedford, England, is Superintendent.

THE MARKET.

SALE OF A PROMINENT BUILDING.

About the only transaction of general interest that was consummated during the past week was the sale of the control of the Merchants' Building, at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. This building is a substantial and capacious structure. It has a double frontage—on LaSalle street, with two entrances, and one entrance on Washington street. It is well built of stone, and five stories in height. It cost about $150,000, and was the property of a company with a capital of $300,000, held mainly by Canadian stockholders. J. T. Lester, of Lyon, Lester & Co., has bought the controlling interest in the concern at the rate of $135,000 for the whole, which is 45 cents on the dollar. The Merchants' Building is built upon leased ground, 100x105 feet, belonging to Tuthill King. It stands in the business centre of the city, opposite the Board of Trade, and in the midst of the banks, insurance-offices, and commission-houses. It is well rented, and its sale at the price we have mentioned can be taken to indicate nothing with regard to general values. It is only another of the bargains that are being picked up by our merchants and successful operators on the Board of Trade, who are investing some of their enormous gains in real estate which they know to be cheap and valuable.

The general condition of the real-estate market was one of extreme dullness. A number of sales were made, but none of them will attract particular attention.

Bees, Pierce & Co. have sold 40x100 feet on the northwest corner of Kinzie and LaSalle streets, for L. L. and C. B. Brown, to George Watson, for $10,000 cash. The purchaser will improve the property with a store.

L. A. Gilbert sold forty-six lots, Block 44, Clifton, Washington Heights, for A. J. Cooper, to W. A. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for $19,400; eight lots in Bradish & Wisner's Subdivision, for $4,000; for Oliver H. Brooks, 145 acres of a farm at Quincy, Wis., for $5,800; house and lot No. 84 Park avenue, for Dr. F. D. Clark to Seth Lewis, for $12,000; for Seth Lewis, a brick residence and 4¼ acres of land at Marengo, Ill., to H. Lowey; for O. H. Brooks, 1,100 acres timber-land in Wisconsin, to Jacob Hessler, for $20,000; for Carol Gaytes, to Oliver H. Brooks, a 4-story stone-front building, Nos. 192 and 194 Washington street, for $35,000.

Larkin & Holman have sold house and lot on Indiana avenue, north of Thirty-third street, for $7,000; and one lot in Hilliard & Hitt's Addition to Washington Heights for $250.

O. H. Gunn has sold 17 lots in Block 2, Gunn's Subdivision, for $9,000.

C. C. Abell has sold Lot 3 and east quarter of Lot 4, McCaffrey & Murphy's Subdivision, in Sec. 2. 38. 13, for $12,600.

Thomas Hoop has sold a lot on Michigan avenue, near Fifteenth street, for $45,000.

A. H. Brooks has purchased 40 acres in N. W. ¼ Sec. 25, 37, 13, for $40,000.

J. E. Lockwood has sold 40x180 feet on Lake street, west of LaSalle street, for $28,000.

Henry Walker sold 50 feet on Madison, east of Laflin street, with improvements, for $15,000.

George S. Shaw has sold at Evanston Lots 13 and 14, in Block 58, of Cosgrove's Subdivision, being of the corner of Lincoln avenue and Greenwood streets, $2,500; Lot 10, in Block 1, of White's Addition to Evanston, being on Chicago avenue, south of Greenleaf street, with building, $5,000; Lots 16 and 17, in Block 2 of Gibbs' Addition to Evanston, being 100 feet on Hinman avenue, south of Lee street, $4,500.

Ira Brown has sold a block of 50 lots at Thornton for $1,250; at Park Ridge, 15 lots for $100 each; and 4 lots at Lakeside for $100 each.

H. M. Wilcox has sold lot on Lake avenue, east front, just south of Thirty-seventh street, 40 by 160, with two brick buildings, for $14,500; lot on Ellis avenue, west front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, 44 by 185, with buildings, for $13,000; lot on Johnson place, west front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, 38 by 120, with two brick buildings, for $12,200.

Brown & Randall have sold ten lots at Homewood, each 25 by 125, for $1,500, and 600 feet at Park Ridge for $7,500.

Linn & Hawkinson have sold for Kilton & Williams three three-story and basement brick houses on Calumet avenue, 140 feet south of Twenty-ninth street, for $22,500; two two-story and basement brick houses, corner Van Buren street and Winchester avenue, for $14,000; two-story frame and 50-foot lot at Lawndale, for $3,500.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Aug. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

O'Brien st, 100 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Aug. 6	$1,900
Wentworth av, 250 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x151 ft, dated July 53	1,450
West Congress st, 137 ft w of Campbell av, s f, 25x136 ft, dated Aug. 6	1,500
North Clark st, between Burton place and Schiller st, e f, 24 93-100x161 ft, dated Aug. 5	3,000
North Dearborn st, 70 ft n of Huron st, w f, 30x100 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 13	5,250
Burling st, 400 ft n of Willow st, e f, 24x132 ft, dated Aug. 4	1,050
The premises No. 481, 483, and 487 Webster av, dated May 10	8,000
North Franklin st, s of North av, w f, 25x204 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 4	2,500
Western av, s e cor of Coblenz st, w f, 24x100 ft, with other property, dated Aug. 5	2,000
South Dearborn st, 93½ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 21x104 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 3	2,000
West Harrison st, 53 2-10 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x111 ft, dated June 29	6,750
Hubbard st, 75 ft e of Noble st, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Aug. 6	2,500
Park av, 112 ft e of Wood st, n f, 21 3-5x131½ ft with building, dated Aug. 6	12,000
West Chicago av, s w cor of Kedzie av, 25 lots, containing in all 602 4-10 ft to alley, dated July 27	6,250
Harding av, 250 ft s of West Ohio st, w f, 25x125 7-10 ft, dated July 3	600
Clark st, 375 ft s of Polk st, w f, 21 9-10x95 8-10 ft, with improvements, dated Aug. 7	9,600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Swan st, 120 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 7	800
Paulina st, 150 ft n of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated June 25	310
Fifty-fourth st, 24 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 57x124 9-10 ft, dated July 17	8,000
Evans av, 313 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 24x170 ft, dated July 17	1,200

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of 7 miles of the Court House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 7: City sales, 91; consideration, $380,650; north of city limits, sales, 3; consideration, $13,942; south of city limits, sales, 18, consideration, $60,927; west of city limits, sales, 1; consideration, $3,200. Total sales, 113. Total consideration, $458,719.

THE LOAN MARKET.

A FAIR DEMAND.

It has been found rather a tough undertaking to keep the market up to its last week's promise. The figures below, *in the line of actual loans* on Chicago real estate, show a slight falling off, but there is no diminution in the demand: on the contrary, new parties are presenting their wants nearly every day, and the prospects for a steady business are good.

Several large loans have been on the way for some time, but a great deal of hesitation has been witnessed in bringing them to a conclusion. A bashful, maiden coyness has been apparent on the part of both borrowers and lenders, which some parties think will be overcome by the recent decision of the Court on the disputed tax cases.

The consideration of instruments filed for record the past week has been run up to a high figure on account of the recording of a railroad mortgage for $35,000,000, given by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. This mortgage covers all the property and franchises of the Company, and is to secure 35,000 bonds. Of the amount in negotiation, $27,339,000 are reserved to be used only in exchange for existing bonds, and $7,661,000 are to be used only for improvements and extensions. Seven millions may, at the option of the Company, be 6 per cent gold-bonds. The balance is to be at the rate of 7 per cent currency. The interest is payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, the principal maturing July 1, 1905.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 7.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	223	$525,326	309	$846,596
Mortgages	55	35,558,448	70	352,424
Aggregate	278	$36,083,774	379	$1,199,020
Releases	223		276	

CHEAP SUBURBAN TRAINS.

THEIR NECESSARY RESULTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The articles in last SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE relative to cheap suburban trains meet a hearty response from the inhabitants of all the towns and villages in the vicinity of Chicago whose business compels them to make daily trips to and from the city. The most serious drawback to the growth and prosperity of these towns is the exceptional high rates charged for commutation tickets. There are thousands of families in Chicago, especially of mechanics and laboring men, who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of owning and occupying cheap country homes if they could be conveyed to and from their places of business in the city as cheaply as by the street-cars. Neither is it chimerical to expect that at no very distant day such low rates will be established. At present they are so burdensome as to almost amount to prohibition, but the time will surely come here, as it already has in other places, when the railroads will be compelled to transport suburban passengers at living rates, and the company which first inaugurates the system of cheap fares will reap a rich reward in seeing their road densely populated for a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the city, and in the remunerative patronage derived therefrom.

No city in the country of even half the size of Chicago but can point with pardonable pride to its suburbs dotted over with elegant villas and country seats for the rich, and cheap attractive cottages for the laboring classes, and this because capital has made it possible for the people to have such homes by providing cheap ways of reaching the city. Chicago has been less fortunate in this respect, and her suburbs have not grown and improved as they should. In fact, with few unimportant exceptions, the manner in which this class of property has been neglected, and its generally uninviting appearance as presented to the eye of a stranger approaching the city on many of the roads, is a positive disgrace to a city of nearly half a million inhabitants.

The chief reason for this state of things is the high rates charged by the railroads for commutation tickets,—a rate much higher than is asked at Eastern points; and not until a change has been made by existing roads, or capital shall have built cheaper channels of communication, may the suburbs be expected to keep pace with the rapid increase of the city in wealth and population. The experiment of cheap fares has been tried at other points with the best of success. There is no reason why Chicago, with her abundant railroad facilities, should be less favored than other cities, or why passengers may not be carried as cheaply here as in Boston, where the question of cheap fares has become a settled and permanent fact.

It may be said that the population of the suburbs is not yet sufficiently large to warrant the undertaking. Grant that this is true, and that at first it would not pay, or barely pay, the expenses of running the trains. The mere announcement of the intention of the road to adopt and maintain a cheap tariff would of itself be sufficient to quickly draw thousands from the city to the country, so that the time would soon be reached when a uniform rate of a half-cent per mile for commutation tickets would afford a fair profit to the roads. It is the universal experience of all owners of suburban property that in almost every case the first and greatest objection raised by the would-be purchaser is the high fare to and from the city. Let this objection once be done away with, and it is known that within a radius of, say, 15 miles from the city, the railroads will carry passengers as cheaply as the street-cars, or nearly so, the population of the territory embraced within it would, within a short time, increase twenty-fold, and the bare stretches of prairie on which the eye now rests would be covered with pleasant rural homes, the abodes of health and happy contentment. The railroads already built and centering in Chicago reach almost every square mile of this region. Being main lines, they are already being operated, and must continue so to be, and could inaugurate this movement at slight additional expense. Let them delay it, and sooner or later capital will step in and build roads especially intended to carry suburban passengers at living rates, as is done between Boston and Lynn, referred to in the articles mentioned.

Another pertinent matter is the great necessity for Sunday trains. Next to high fares, the most serious objection offered by many to becoming denizens of the suburbs is the impossibility of attending church in the city on the Sabbath, and to the present residents it is certainly a very serious deprivation. Many would gladly live in the country, but they hesitate to sever their connection with the churches of which they are now members. Very many others, whose associations may not be of this character, would gladly avail themselves of a Sunday train and cheap fare to visit the city each Sabbath and listen to sermons by some of the popular and eloquent city clergymen.

No road out of Chicago offers better inducements for summer residences and country homes than the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad. After reaching what was early known as "Union Ridge," at Norwood Park, the road runs over high rolling ground, through pretty villages and past charming rural homes. Splendid farms line the road on either hand. It is a country full of health, comfort, and independence. Unlike part of the region south of Chicago, no local or malarial diseases infest this section. Cheap fares would soon fill it with a teeming population, doing business in the city, but relieved from most of its annoyances. Along this road, as far as Desplaines, the cry is for a cheap Sunday train, by which those who desire may be enabled to attend Divine service in the city. May the time be not far distant when it will be an accomplished fact, and to both these questions of vital importance to the prosperity of the suburbs—that of cheaper fares and Sunday trains—may THE TRIBUNE continue to give its earnest advocacy.
B.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

The Excitement in the Rocky Mountain Region.

Cincinnati Commercial.

BEAVER, Utah, July 28.—There is a stir in the Rocky Mountains now, you can just bet. Utah is boiling as I never saw it before. On the part of Saint and Gentile there is a mingling of rage, fear, hope, and rejoicing for the truths revealed. When this trial began, it was evident that the Mormon witnesses had determined to make a clean breast of it, and that, if they did, the result would be an unparalleled sensation. I confess, with all my researches into the matter, I never knew it was half so bad, bloody, and horrible. We who have written histories of Utah have been charged with laying on the coloring pretty heavy, but our blackest colors do not begin to equal the reality. Said one witness to the writer: "Beadle did not tell half the truth; he could not know half of it." Even Mrs. C. V. Waite's narration, written in 1865, though plentifully spiced with horrors, falls short of the reality; no woman's imagination of crime could come up to what those men were capable of doing. And let it be remembered, too, that this story told in court is not a Gentile story, or, as Brigham Young would say, "a damned Gentile lie." Every one of the witnesses are Mormons, and most of them in good standing to-day. And it is perfectly safe to say that, with the strong Mormon influences surrounding them, and the Church notoriously exerting all its power to suppress as much of the story as possible, less rather than more than the truth has been elicited.

It is singular to note the expression the excitement takes. When the first day's testimony was concluded, all the rage and excitement here were on the part of the Gentiles; the Saints seemed as calm as a May morning. But in a little while came return reports from Salt Lake City of the fierce anger there, some over-enthusiastic Gentiles going so far as to propose a war of extermination, or at any rate hanging Brigham and all other heads of the Church. Then the Pacific-Coast papers began to arrive, their columns fairly bristling with rage and red-hot with denunciations of Brigham Young and the leading Mormons. The staidest journals seemed to grow wild. One advocated a reign of martial law until every Mormon murderer was executed. Another called for the immediate arrest of Brigham on a bench warrant before he should fly the country, and still another complained that the civil law was too slow, saying that "the streets of Salt Lake should be ornamented with the heads of the Mormon leaders." When the feeling was realized here it struck dismay into many. It seems that the six Mormon papers in Utah have literally bowed before the blast, and either are afraid to say anything, lest they make the matter worse, or really can't find anything to say. Beyond a few commonplaces about "waiting for more facts," or deprecating any allusions to a mob, they are silent. A late copy of the *Deseret News* institutes a blasphemous parallel between Brigham Young and Christ, suggesting that as the Jews cost their national existence for crucifying Christ, so may the Americans for charging the guilt of murder on Brigham!

For two days there were thousands of ugly rumors here. One was that if the jury acquitted Lee in the face of such positive testimony, the miners would take and hang him and part of the jury in two hours after! Then it was threatened that all the Mormons from the adjacent country would gather and rescue Lee by force and arms. Then a wilder rumor came that the Californians and people of Southern Nevada were so enraged they would come in force and devastate all those settlements from which the militia came to assist at the massacre. Of course this was all bosh; and much of the popular and newspaper comments nothing but nonsense. But underneath all the froth there does lie a universal determination of all the people on this coast, that in some way or other justice must be done. Even the staid old Sacramento *Record-Union* warns the Mormons that the release of the guilty will be the one step too far,—one that California will not bear unmoved. It then adds: "There are on this coast plenty of old emigrants who would be only too willing to avenge Mountain Meadows in their own way."

Well, all this has had one good effect, anyhow. It has, I think, determined the Mormon leaders to let the verdict go according to the evidence. The lawyers for the defense evidently think so. George C. Bates, the senior counsel, openly says the case is hopeless; that no evidence they have will mitigate the case, and that Lee is a doomed man. Bishop, the attorney from Pioche, for the defense, was utterly unmanned on listening to the testimony in Court. It made him sick at heart. The strongest man for the defense is the Hon. J. G. Sutherland, formerly of Saginaw, Mich. He is a small, soft-voiced, and unpretending man, seemingly more a Judge than an advocate (he was a Judge in Michigan), but he always gets in his work well, never fails on a technicality, and always takes all possible advantages of one. I think the defense are now merely fighting mainly to save Dame, Colonel and Bishop. There are witnesses abundant to prove an alibi in his case; and as to the military order issued by him, there are a dozen ways to evade the responsibility of that. Now note one fact: Lee is in custody, but not in good standing in the Church; Dame is in custody, too, but ranks high as a Mormon. Isaac C. Haight and John M. Higbee are out of the jurisdiction, beyond the reach of the United States Marshals, and still not cut off from the Church. Now observe how closely Mormon sentiment, as far as it finds expression, tallies with these facts. Haight and Higbee are, they say, the head demons, the guilty men who planned and directed the whole massacre; Lee is slightly guilty, "led into it by the others," while Dame is entirely innocent. Next year, perhaps, Lee will be dead or at liberty, and Haight and Higbee in jail; then Lee will be the head devil of the whole affair, and the others the innocents who were "forced in." I am not radical enough to want all the Saints punished for the crimes of a few, but I do get out of patience with them for their persistent attempts to cover up and excuse crime when a Mormon is guilty.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Less Confident Feeling in Financial Circles.

Loans in Light Demand—New York Exchange Weaker.

The Produce Markets Weakened by the Fine Weather.

FINANCIAL.

There was a quiet movement in every department of the loan market. The feeling of confidence in the immediate recovery of business is not as pronounced as it was when the export demand for our breadstuffs opened so briskly a few weeks ago. There are some apprehensions that trade must wait another season for the full realization of the hopes that were entertained for this fall. The steadier observers of the state of trade have not yielded to the depressed mood. They are waiting for accurate returns of the real state of affairs in the agricultural districts. No doubt if it turns out the farmers are to be disappointed in their hopes of a good harvest, commanding good prices, the results will be felt unpleasantly in business, but it is by no means certain that any such disappointment is in the future. It is not too late for an improvement in the weather that may materially better the financial outlook, and it is too early to take it for granted that the foreign demand is not to be exhaustive of our surplus. The weather at this writing is very fine. The last issue of the Mark Lane *Express* shows what may be the effects of this. It says: "The cereal crop just reaching maturity *has been saved by the fine weather*. We may yet have a moderate harvest, in good order. The harvest in France also is progressing rapidly; but general reports indicate less than a fair average yield, although in Paris and Marseilles prices have fallen 2 shillings." We may experience just such a favorable turn here in time to save us much that now seems lost.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers, and 6@8 per cent to desirable outside borrowers. The demand for accommodations is light, and leaves the surplus of loanable capital large enough to keep rates depressed.

On the street there is little doing in paper; rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weaker, and sold at 25c discount between banks for $1,000.

The orders from the wheat districts for currency are light and indicate a restricted movement of breadstuffs to market.

The clearings Saturday were $3,929,357; for the week they were $30,267,834, against $23,020,793 for the corresponding week of last year.

DECLINE OF BRITISH TRADE.

The instances are frequent in which the English newspapers find that British trade is suffering from the competition of other nations. A new case of this kind is mentioned by the Lisbon correspondent of the London *Times*. He chronicles the successful rivalry in the Portugal trade of the German, French, and Swiss. But he says:

British enterprise has so vast and varied a field for its development throughout the world that it may look with indifference on the decline of its activity in this little State; but it is a matter for regret for Portugal itself that the Briton should be so much less at home than he has been for half a century in a country where the very character of the people has been strongly affected by intercourse with settlers from our islands, engendering those earnest, punctual, honorable, quiet, and sober business-like and domestic habits which distinguish the Portuguese, and especially the inhabitants of Lisbon and Oporto, from all other nations of Latin blood, and particularly from their unthrifty, cafe-haunting, idling, and gambling Spanish neighbors.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S ASSIGNMENT.

One of the counsel of this firm has made an explanation of the reasons why they made an assignment under the New York State laws of insolvency, instead of going into voluntary bankruptcy under the United States laws. He says:

The case was not one in which proceedings in voluntary bankruptcy could be taken. Under the law such proceedings cannot be entered on until the bankrupt shall have prepared and filed various schedules, showing the names of all his creditors and amounts of their claims, character and location of his assets, and other particulars of a kindred nature. In the case of Duncan, Sherman & Co., having creditors and assets in every land, it must have taken many months before such statement could be prepared. Meanwhile the business of the firm must be suspended. There would be no official representative to take charge of the assets near at hand. Creditors on the spot would have suits, and judgments, and executions which would entitle some of them to preferences unjust to more distant creditors, who must now stand on equal footing. Nor could the latter have any protection from proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, for the case was not one for such proceedings under the Bankruptcy act. And, in the former supposition, while the case was ripening, the schedules in preparation, the business suspended, and the near-by assets without a controlling hand, enormous losses must accrue to the interests of property and creditors alike. Therefore it was that when the emergency arose the counsel of the firm advised the course which they had adopted, in the interest of all their creditors, without preference or distinction. Of the transfers of real estate the counsel but repeat what had been already stated, namely, that they are perfectly legitimate, but were it even otherwise the creditors are protected. The Assignee will investigate these transactions to the uttermost, and, as in duty bound, in the entire interest of creditors.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121¼	121⅝
United States 5-20s of '64	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅛	119½
5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅞	119⅛
5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	120⅝	121
10-40s	117⅜	117⅝
United States new 5s of '81	115⅝	116
United States currency 6s	121⅞	....

Gold was 113⅛@113⅜.

Greenbacks closed at 87⅞@88⅜ on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487½@490½; cable transfers, London, 491; Paris, 510⅝. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	516¼@512½
Germany (reichmarks)	95½@ 96½
Belgium (francs)	516¼@512½
Holland (guilders)	40⅞@ 41¼
Switzerland (francs)	516¼@512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27½
Austria (paper florins)	43⅞

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	103 & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	103 & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. certificates	99 & int.	....
Chicago City 6 ℔ ct. certificates	98 & int.	....
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds, short dates	103½ & int.	104½ & int.
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds, long dates	104 & int.	105 & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	....	95 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	.....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
German National Bank	125	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	155	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	.....	100
National Bank of Illinois	110	.....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	.....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	.....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	.....
City Railway, West Side	130	135
City Railway, North Side	111	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	.....
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	.....
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	.....	65
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	87½	88½
Pullman Palace Car Company	94½	96½
Exposition stock	.....	50
District of Columbia, 3.65s, guaranteed by United States	69½	70½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Gold opened at 113⅜, declined to 113⅛, and closed at 113⅛. On gold loans sales were at 1@1½ per cent for borrowing, and 2@1 per cent for carrying, as well as flat.

Governments closed dull and steady.

State bonds quiet and lower.

Railroad bonds moderately active. In the late afternoon Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s brought 115½; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, 87¾; Great Western firsts, 89; North Missouri, 90; and Toledo & Wabash firsts, 82. Central Pacific land-grant bonds were placed upon Stock Exchange call to-day, and sold at 96½.

The stock market, which opened dull and declining, closed with a better feeling at an advance in prices of ½ to 1½ per cent from the lowest point. Western Union and Pacific Mail were the leading features, the former rising to 82½, and the latter to 39¼. The final sales were 82 and 39. Lake Shore closed at 60¼, Northwestern at 41½, Rock Island at 105⅝, and St. Paul at 31½, the highest prices of the day. Ohios were steady at 18½@18⅝.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 45,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Lake Shore, 6,700 Pacific Mail, 8,300 Ohios, and 10,500 Western Union.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase of $1,586,000; specie, increase, $597,200; legal-tenders, decrease, $1,932,700; deposits, increase, $396,700; circulation, decrease, $54,300; reserve, decrease, $1,434,675.

Money closed at 1½@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $258,000.

Customs receipts, $456,000.

Clearings, $3,600,000.

Sterling exchange, 487@490.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¾	Coupons, '68	121¾
Coupons, '64	115⅞	New 5s	115⅞
Coupons, '65	119⅝	10-40s, regular	114⅝
Coupons, '65, new	119⅝	10-40s, coupons	117⅝
Coupons, '67	120⅝	Currency 6s	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	50¼	Virginia, new	37½
Tennessee, new	49½	Missouri	101¼
Virginia, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	82	New Jersey Central	109¼
Pacific Mail	39	Rock Island	105⅝
Adams Express	100¼	St. Paul	36⅛
Wells-Fargo	79	St. Paul pfd	59¼
American	57	Wabash	5¼
United States	42	Wabash pfd	6
New York Central	103¾	Fort Wayne	98¾
Erie	14⅜	Terre Haute	6
Erie pfd	20	Terre Haute pfd	22
Harlem	133¾	Chicago & Alton	103
Harlem pfd	1.6	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Michigan Central	62	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Union Pac. stock	72¼	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	60	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115
Illinois Central	97	Hannibal & St. Joe.	23¼
Clev. & Pittsburg	91¾	Del., Lack & Wil.	119¾
Northwestern	41¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	17⅝
Northwestern pfd	54¾	Central Pac. bonds	101¾
Cleve., Cin. & Col.	58	Union Pac. bonds	102

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1875.	Receipts 1874.	Shipments 1875.	Shipments 1874.
Flour, brls	3,431	4,958	8,149	1,619
Wheat, bu	30,110	46,600	35,172	162,744
Corn, bu	101,045	110,245	160,004	127,518
Oats, bu	6,470	56,010	8,331	68,702
Rye, bu	1,417	2,617	.....	1,110
Barley, bu	2,300	2,700	400	1,254
Grass seed, lbs	715	87,124	56,838	108,170
Flax seed	.....	101,400	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	2,700	14,000	.....	.....
Cured meats, lbs	64,500	11,395	1,498,912	897,638
Beef, brls	.....	.....	8	223
Pork, brls	130	1	645	278
Lard, lbs	40,600	9,150	118,461	41,800
Tallow, lbs	2,721	13,864	45,825	.....
Butter, lbs	123,506	55,130	259,116	21,350
Live hogs, No	6,547	4,542	5,419	6,286
Cattle, No	3,732	2,038	3,514	2,916
Sheep, No	1,481	958	.....	194
Hides, lbs	182,184	75,010	150,120	150,257
Highwines, brls	14	161	137	149
Wool, lbs	288,731	138,4[illegible]0	195,580	83,620
Potatoes, bu	150	842	650	3
Lumber, No. ft.	5,745,000	4,982,000	1,646,862	2,492,775
Shingles, No	2,425,000	1,740,000	383,000	1,766,000
Lath, No	.....	235,000	119,000	87,500
Salt, brls	.....	2,600	4,321	2,424
Poultry, lbs	800	1,000	.....	.....
Poultry, coops	7	80	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	.....	1	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	311	634	31	144
Cheese, bxs	3,641	1,841	787	167
Dried fruit, lbs	628	1,100	680	.....
G. apples, brls	369	7	.....	.....
Beans, bu	.....	26	.....	.....
Hay, tons	.....	80	9	70
Hops, lbs	1,840	370	6,000	.....

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 8,802 bu wheat, 5,801 bu corn, 13,115 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 3 red wheat, 18 cars No. 1 spring, 72 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (120 wheat); 24 cars high-mixed corn, 162 cars No. 2 do, 62 cars and 9,000 bu rejected do, 11 cars no grade do (259 corn); 2 cars rejected oats; 2 cars new rejected rye. Total (385 cars), 155,000 bu. Inspected out: 64,804 bu wheat, 217,415 bu corn, 14,169 bu oats, 352 bu rye, 417 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Aug. 7, 1875.	July 31, 1875.	Aug. 8, 1874.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	37,561	41,731	25,286
Wheat, bu	359,915	68[illegible],445	216,949
Corn, bu	756,753	1,53[illegible],656	751,52[illegible]
Oats, bu	55,340	94,726	31[illegible],925
Rye, bu	6,7[illegible]2	10,[illegible]63	23,69[illegible]
Barley, bu	8,060	6,410	17,490
Live hogs, No	47,[illegible]96	66,128	46,188
Cattle, No	18,660	13,713	17,139
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	39,525	37,424	19,268
Wheat, bu	296,980	626,8[illegible]4	319,881
Corn, bu	1,030,052	985,487	1,776,341
Oats, bu	128,355	51,483	220,448
Rye, bu	2,714	4,471	9,002
Barley, bu	2,207	3,334	8,746
Live hogs, No	31,653	34,435	32,911
Cattle, No	14,223	10,209	10,720

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from New York during the past week and the week previous:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Flour, brls	32,000	23,244	6,300
Wheat, bu	386,585	830,000	372,700
Corn, bu	74,430	274,580	823,000

It appears from cable inquiries that the recent strength in wheat in England is based upon reports of serious damage to the crop of spring wheat in the United States. Dealers there had previously made allowance for our winter-wheat disasters. As cable replies have been sent to the effect that our spring wheat crop is all right in the main, it is expected that the British markets will ease down during the coming week. New grain is arriving sparingly, but more freely than indicated by the inspection records. Several lots have been sold by sample, which were not placed in store. We note the arrival of a car-load of No. 2 spring, which was graded as such, but not reported. New rye and barley are now in order, and new oats will be here soon, though the weather is against an early marketing of the oat crop.

A good many remarks are made daily about the character of the dispatches received from New York by our Board of Trade. They are especially non-understandable on wheat, and the lengthy phrases in which the lack of definite information are couched suggest that the reports are more pleasing to the telegraph companies than to the people who pay for the messages.

The leading produce markets were less active on Saturday, several of them dull, and nearly all weak. The markets took their tone from the weather, as for so many days previously. The skies were moderately clear overhead, and the Northwest was free from rain, while the temperature was higher. This revived the hopes of those who have been operating for lower prices, and brought out free sellers, irrespective of the tone of advices from the seaboard and Europe. The shipping movement was very dull. Shippers did not care to operate in grain, and about the only thing done in that direction was to load on owner's account, in preference to letting the vessels lie idle. The better harvest prospect made buyers hold back in anticipation of a rather big decline in prices.

Dry goods were in moderate local and country demand at nominally steady prices. There was no important new features in the grocery market, the only noticeable change being a slightly easier feeling in sugars. Coffees remain exceedingly firm, and rice, sirups, molasses, teas, and most other lines were also held with unabated firmness. The butter and cheese markets remain as before, being fairly active and firm. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry and were firm. Apples and Turkish prunes were again slightly advanced, with which exceptions prices ranged the same as on Friday. There was a good demand for fish at well sustained prices. Canned goods remain dull as previously quoted. In the coal and wood markets there was a fair amount of trading at about steady prices. Oils were quoted firm and unchanged. There was a buoyant tone to the tobacco market. Reports of serious damage to the growing crops has sensibly strengthened the views of holders, and there now seems to be little doubt that prices will be materially advanced, later in the season.

Cattle were in heavy supply for the closing day of the week, and the prices current the day before were not fully sustained. A considerable amount of stock was left over, and the market at the close had a downward look. Quotations were $4.50@6.75 for shipping beeves, $3.00@4.00 for stockers and native butchers stock, and $2.25@4.25 for through Texans. Hogs were in scanty supply, and prices are strong at Friday's advance. Sales were principally at $7.85@8.10 for bacon grades, and at $7.25@7.85 for heavy weights. Sheep were in moderate demand at $3.00@4.75. Highwines were quiet and steady at $1.18½.

The retail lumber market continues active and steady. Dimension lumber is firm in consequence of the advance in the same grade at the sale docks. There is not likely to be a change in other grades at present. The offerings at the wholesale market were light yesterday, though the fleet began to arrive late in the day, but buyers generally preferred to hold off until the first of the week, and only a few cargoes of very desirable stuff were sold and removed from the market. The demand for iron and steel was up to the recent average. Rates are irregular and lower, though there is now a prospect of their stiffening, as many mills have shut down. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Timothy seed was dull and easier, under larger offerings, which caused many buyers to hold off. Green fruits were in fair supply and request, berries being stronger. Poultry and eggs sold at about previous figures.

A WAIL FROM OHIO.

The following is extracted from a letter dated Plain City, Madison County, O., Aug. 3, 1875:

This community, farmers and townsmen alike, will have to be fed, for a year to come at least, with bread shipped from other States. This is the first year since Ohio had an existence that she has failed to bread her people and have a little left for charitable purposes. But, so it seems now, she is not the Egypt, nor the asylum for the hungry, any longer; she must beg her bread. The rain has done its work. For six or seven long weeks we have been deluged with rain. From one and a half to two days at a time is the longest that we are without rain. Sunlight is a curiosity. Large portions of our wheat is not cut, and that that is cut is in a measure rotten in the shock; only two or three little bunches have been hastily stacked in a half-dried state. Our meadows are not mowed, and the grass is down and rotten. The oats are down flat in the mud and under the water. The cornfields are full of high weeds and grass, and in many places covered with water. Some of our highest gravelly lands will produce corn if the rain ceases between this and October. And, to "cap the climax," as the saying is, the army-worm is trying to destroy the little we have. The end is not yet. Sunday and yesterday several feet of water covered the bottoms, and went sweeping over meadows, wheat, oat, and corn fields, and pastures, bearing upon its murky waters the usual amount of fence-rails and other evidences of destruction. And still it rains, and looks no more like fair weather—nor half as much—than it did a month ago. We have a good deal of old wheat in the country, but it is in the hands of men who can and will keep it. The mills and markets will be out of flour in a month's time.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet and easier. The speculative department was deserted during a great part of the session, there being but a light demand, and the purchases made were chiefly to fill shorts. There were a few buying orders on the market, but they were mostly limited to lower figures than sellers would accept. Hogs were firm under a moderate supply, and other markets were steady on product, so that the easier feeling was entirely local.

SHIPMENTS—The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city during the times mentioned:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should's, lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
Week ending Aug. 5, 1875	1,3[illegible]5	1,989	790	452,183	4,553,124
Same week 1874	1,557	6,122	870	436,592	2,589,370
Since Nov. 1, '74	238,836	224,912	67,207	32,791,876	223,[illegible],726
Same time '73-'4	[illegible]83,464	157,323	68,552	31,126,484	186,230,664

†Includes all cut meats, except shoulders and S. P. hams

The shipments for four weeks ending Aug. 5 were: Pork, 15,630 brls; lard, 12,134 tcs; S. P. hams, 8,442 tcs; shoulders, 2,582,570 lbs; middles, 16,448,337 lbs.

MESS PORK—Was relatively dull, and declined 10@15c per brl; the trading was light, and almost confined to filling shorts on next month's contracts. Sales were reported of 15 brls cash at $21.45; 250 brls, seller August, at $21.37½; 5,250 brls, seller September, at $21.45@21.57½; and 500 brls, seller October, at $21.62½@21.75. Total, 6,015 brls. The market closed tame at $21.40 cash or seller the month; $21.50@21.52½ for September; and $21.62½@21.65 for October. Seller the year was nominal at $18.40@18.50; and extra prime do at $14.25.

LARD—Was dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York was a shade easier, and there was scarcely any demand here. Sales were limited to 250 tcs seller September at $13.75; and 250 tcs seller October at $13.95. Total, 500 tcs. The market closed steady at $13.62½ cash or seller August, $13.75@13.77½ for September, $13.95 for October, and $12.37½@12.40 seller the year.

MEATS—Were quiet but firm, and summer-cured lots were generally held a shade higher, under a fair demand and reports of increase in the volume of shipments, which have averaged more than 1,000,000 lbs or 50 car-loads per day the past week. Sales were reported of 60,000 lbs shoulders at 8½c; 20,000 lbs summer do at 8½c, loose; 300 boxes summer long clears at 11½c; 50 boxes do at 11½c; and 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms. The market closed at 8½c for shoulders, cash or seller August, and 8¾c for do seller September; 11⅝c for long clears, cash or seller August, and 11⅞c for do seller September; 12c for short ribs, cash or seller August, and 12⅛c for do seller September; 12⅛c for short clears, cash or seller August, and 12½c for do seller September. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the price for loose lots. Long and short clear, boxed, quoted at 12¼c; and long cut hams at 12½@13¼c. Summer-cured English meats 8½c for shoulders, loose; 11⅛c for Cumberlands, boxed; 11⅛@11⅜c for long clears do; and 11⅝c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 11@12c. Bacon meats quoted at 14@15c for hams, 9½c for shoulders, 13c for short ribs, and 13½c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $4.00 for mess; $9.50 for extra mess; and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¾@8⅞c for packers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and easier in tone, though not quotably lower. The decline in wheat made buyers hold off for concessions, but sellers demanded the prices of the previous day, being independent about selling, as stocks are very light. Sales were limited to 300 brls winters at $7.85, and 1,600 brls spring extras partly at $6.37½@6.40. Total, 1,900 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice winter extras, $5.75@7.75; common to good do, $6.50@6.75; choice spring extras, $6.00@6.50; fair do, shipping grades, $5.50@6.00; Minnesota, $6.25@7.25; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $4.00@4.50; rye flour, $5.50@5.60.

BRAN—Was in good demand and firm at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 30 tons at $16.50 on track, and $17.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.60@3.70 per brl for good and $26.00@27.00 per ton for coarse.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $14.00 on track, and 10 tons in sacks at $25.50 free on board.

WHEAT—Was less active and generally weak, declining 3@3½c, and closing at the inside prices of the session. The British markets were reported strong, and New York was non-committal till she had heard from Chicago and Milwaukee, while our receipts were light, only 120 car loads being inspected into store. But the weather was fine all over the Northwest, and that brought out sellers in force, while it caused buyers to hold back. A great deal of wheat was offered early, and most of it was taken, but after that the market was sluggish, though variable. The bears hoped for a big crop of spring wheat, and confidently predicted that a week or two of really fine weather in the winter-wheat regions would reduce the loss there to a small per centage of the whole. The chief point made was, however, in regard to receipts. It was argued that the fine weather will bring out both new and old wheat in as large volume as can be taken care of here, and more than will be wanted to ship. The offerings were, however, chiefly for next month. The old wheat now here was held well in hand, though settlements for this month were made on easier terms, the August premium being only 1c, against 1½c on Friday afternoon, and 2c on Friday morning. Seller September opened at $1.28, receded to $1.25½, rose to $1.26½, and declined to $1.25 at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.26@1.27½, closing at $1.26½, and current receipts (car lots) closed at $1.26½. Seller the year sold at $1.22@1.23½. No. 3 was in good demand for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.33; 74,650 bu No. 2 do at $1.26½@1.27½; 11,600 bu No. 3 do at $1.18@1.20; 2,000 bu rejected at $1.05@1.07; and 400 bu new rejected at $1.10 on track. Total, 89,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was rather quiet and easier. Sales were 8,500 bu No. 1 at $1.38@1.39. No. 2 was inactive and nominal at $1.34.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu new No. 2 red at $1.28, and 700 bu No. 3 at $1.21.

CORN—Was sluggish, and declined 1c per bu, though the feeling was a moderately steady one. Liverpool was steady, and New York dull; our receipts were fair, and nearly double the shipments, while the fact of finer weather in the corn-growing regions made the harvest prospects less gloomy than heretofore. There were few buying orders received, and receivers were free sellers for future on country account, the latter fact indicating that country operators have more confidence in the yield. There was a light demand for shipment, but it was from vessel-owners who wanted to keep their craft employed, not on Eastern orders, and the shorts filled in but slowly, expecting to be able to do better a few days hence. Seller September opened at 73c, sold at 73½c, declined to 72⅜c, and closed at 72⅝c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 71½@72½c, closing at 71½c. High mixed closed nominally at 71¾c. Cash sales were reported of 30,800 bu high mixed at 72c; 141,800 bu No. 2 at 71½@72½c; 22,400 bu rejected at 68@68½c; and 1,600 bu by sample at 67½@70c. Total, 196,600 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, and weak, closing 2½c lower for the month, and 1½c lower for September, than on the previous evening. New York was quoted firm, but the other local grain-markets were "down," and the fine weather enhanced the prospect for the new crop, leading many to expect larger receipts of new grain soon, and the offerings were larger, while there was less pressure to buy August, the majority of the shorts having filled in during the two preceding days. Some of the shorts who had sold at the top of the market were buying in at the profit offered by the decline, otherwise there was little doing. The difference between this month and next was reduced to 5½c at the close. The demand for cash was less urgent, and prices receded 1@2c. Sales were made at 58@61c. Seller August opened at 47½c, declined to 45c, and closed at 45½c. Seller September sold at 40@41½c, and closed at 40½c. Seller the year sold at 38½@39½c. Sales: 2,800 bu No. 2 at 58@61c; 600 bu rejected at 54c; 4,200 bu by sample at 54@65c, on track. Total, 7,600 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate demand, the trading being chiefly in cash lots, the offerings of which were small and limited to samples of new. Options were very quiet and easy, in sympathy with other grain. Seller September sold at 85c, and August was quoted at 86@87c. Cash No. 2 was held higher at 89c, with 87c bid. Rejected was quoted at 80@85c. Sales include 1,300 bu by sample at 75@85c on track.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand and irregularly lower. The market opened steady, but the fine weather and weakness in other grain brought out more sellers, and prices soon fell 7c per bu for September, and partly recovered afterwards, the decline being an inducement for buyers to take hold. Several sample lots of choice new were in from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and sold readily at $1.20@1.25 on track. No. 2 was nominal at $1.20@1.25, and rejected was offered at 75c. Seller September opened at $1.17, sold first at $1.15, fell to $1.10, perhaps, to $1.09, rose to $1.15, and closed at $1.14. Seller October sold at $1.08@1.12½, closing at $1.12. Cash sales include 6,600 bu by sample at $1.20@1.25 on track.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in fair request and steady at $21.50@21.55 for September, and $21.65@21.70 for October. Sales 3,000 brls at $21.50@21.55 for September, and $21.65@21.70 for October.

Lard was quiet and steady at $13.75 for September, and $13.95@14.00 for October.

Wheat was in moderate demand, closing ⅛c lower. Seller September sold at $1.24⅞@1.25⅛, closing at $1.24⅞@1.25⅛. August closed at about $1.25½. The year closed at $1.21.

Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 72⅝c for September, and at about 70⅞@70¾c for the month.

Oats were ⅛@⅜c higher under a good demand from the shorts and moderate offerings. Seller August sold at 45½@45⅝c, closing at 45⅝c. September sold at 40½@40⅝c, closing at the outside.

Barley was 2c lower, closing at $1.13 for September and $1.11 for October.

Charters were made for 30,000 bu wheat to Kingston.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—11 a. m.—FLOUR—Unchanged; No. 1, 29s; No. 2, 26s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 1d; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—34s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 80s. Lard—American, 60s 6d@61s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—5 p. m.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 29s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 10s 5d@10s 11d. Corn—Mixed, 34s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 80s; Eastern, 87s 6d. Beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 61s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 54s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

TALLOW—41s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 7.—PETROLEUM—24f.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—CONSOLS—For money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 107¼; '67s, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 104¼; New York Central, 90; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 25.

SUGAR—No. 12, D. S. spot, 24s@24s 6d; afloat, 24s@24s 3d.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—RENTES—64f 77½c.

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat 1@3c lower for spring on spot; moderate demand for future delivery, and 2c lower, with a fair business; sales 98,000 bu at $1.37½@1.38½ for No. 2 Chicago; $1.36@1.37 for hazed do; $1.41@1.43 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.47@1.48½ for No. 1 spring; $1.48½ for No. 1 Minnesota, and $1.60 for amber Western in store; also 132,000 bu No. 2 Chicago for all August at $1.38½@1.39, closing at $1.38½, and 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive from the canal at $1.44. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and firm. Corn opened firm and closed heavy; sales 61,000 bu at 80@83½c for steam Western mixed; 81½@85c for sail do, and 84½@86c for yellow Western, the latter an extreme. Oats are 2c better and active. Sales 109,000 bu at 65@68c for mixed Western, 66c for mixed Canada, and 68@73c for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12¾@12½c for city long clear. Lard firm at 14¼c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market firmer. Sales 200 brls at $1.23½ per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market steady with fair demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 8@8⅜c; prime at 8 7-16c, and white Havana at 9¾@10½c. Coffee—Market firm with fair demand. We quote Rio at 17½@20c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21½@21½c in gold.

FREIGHTS—Steady but quiet. To Liverpool, per steam, 16,000 bu grain at 8¾@9½d.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, 5,089 tons .... Saturday, 7th August, at 3 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons ... Saturday, 14th August, at 1 p. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons .... Saturday, 21st August, at 8 a. m.
ERIN, 4,040 tons .... Saturday, 28th August, at 3 a. m.
For London Direct ...... GREECE, Aug. 5 at 5 a. m.
HOLLAND .... August 12, at 12 noon.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

CARRYING THE MAILS BETWEEN

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

PASSAGE RATES VERY LOW.

For particulars apply to FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake, Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. MAIL.

Every Saturday to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, &c. Cabin, $65 to $80. Steerage, $28, including provisions. HENDERSON BROTHERS, N.E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

LEGAL.

WHEREAS,

WILLIAM A. EWING did on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1875, make his certain promissory note for six thousand five hundred dollars ($6,500), payable six months after date, which note was secured by the deposit as collateral security of a note for fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), dated January 20th, 1873, payable eighteen months after date, signed by Martin B. Ewing, payable to the order of the said William A. Ewing, and secured by a mortgage recorded in Book 261 of Records, page 112, in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois; and whereas default has been made by the said William A. Ewing in the payment of the said note made by him, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power in said note contained I shall, on Monday, August 9th, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the Chamber of Commerce, situated on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the said note of Martin B. Ewing, together with the mortgage securing the same, for the purpose of paying the said note of William A. Ewing, together with interest and costs thereon.

F. H. ROSS, Legal holder of said note and collateral.

Dated this 5th day of August, A. D., 1875.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Northern District of Illinois. In the matter of Isaac R. Roseberry and Charles H. Falch, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that I will receive until Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875, sealed bids or offers in cash for the whole or portion of the jewelry, stock and fixtures of said bankrupts, in their store, 131 State street, Chicago; that said bids will be opened in the office of the Register in Bankruptcy for the District upon Aug. 11, 1875, at 10 a. m., and submitted to the Court for acceptance or rejection. In case said bids are rejected, the sale will be indefinitely postponed.

ANSON GORTON, Assignee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM,

For Pulmonary Diseases.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

This institution for the cure and treatment of persons suffering from Lung Diseases, is now open and will remain so throughout the entire year. Asheville, 2,250 feet above the level of the sea, has for a long time been visited by such patients, and the climate is well known to exert a beneficial influence on consumptives. For particulars address

W. GLEITSMAN, M. D., Physician in Charge.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Massena Springs,

St. Lawrence Co., New York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at Hotel, or HATFIELD & BENSON, 114 Water-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. JAMES

LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or by cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. BIGELOW

The greatest specialist of the the age in the Northwest, where he is well-known, has established the largest practice in the past twenty years in chronic and secret diseases, of both male and female. Every case can be cured. His reputation guarantees this fact. Circulars sent for two 3-cent stamps. Communications confidential. His large work just published sent for $1, containing all facts worth knowing. Address C. BIGELOW M. D., 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. OLIN,

187 Washington-st., Chicago. Longer engaged than any physician in Chicago in the treatment of Chronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured. Ladies requiring delicate treatment, with home and board, may call or write in confidence. A book for all (illustrated), 10 cents.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE COUNCIL.

Communication from the Comptroller on Judge Wallace's Decision.

Delinquent Taxes to Be Collected by Levy on Personal Property.

Ordinance Providing for Collecting Under the General Revenue Law.

The Subject Made the Special Order for Monday.

The Common Council held a special meeting last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

The Clerk read the special call of the Finance Committee, which was placed on file.

The following

COMMUNICATION FROM COMPTROLLER HAYES

was read:

To the application of the city before Judge Wallace, of the County Court, for judgment for the delinquent city taxes and assessments for the year 1874, objections were filed by a large number of property-holders, who did not deny that the taxes were due and justly payable, but attempted to prevent judgment for the same against their property upon merely technical grounds.

I understand that the objections were sustained by the Court and judgment refused as against the property of the objectors, while a default was entered and judgment given against all the other property included in the application.

The amount of taxes embraced in this decision against the city cannot be ascertained immediately, but it is so large, the parties objecting are so numerous and influential, and the evidence of combination is so palable, as to demand the serious attention of the Common Council, and of the great body of our citizens and tax-payers whose means and inclinations do not permit them to join in the attempt to evade the payment of their just obligations, and nullify and destroy the government under which the lives, persons, and property of our citizens find protection.

It is evident that, should this combination of tax-fighters be successful, and their dangerous example be generally followed, the final result will be the closing of the public schools, the extinguishment of the street-lamps, the disbandment of the Fire Department and police, the destruction of our character and credit, and the surrender of the city to disorder, turbulence, and anarchy.

That I do not expect such a verdict is due to my confidence in the patriotism and firmness of the mass of our citizens, the energy of our collecting officers, and the sufficiency of the laws to meet such an emergency as the present.

It is also to be hoped that most of those who have been involved in this tax-fighting movement, when they realize its extent, its seditious and dangerous character, and the disgrace and odium which they may incur, will hasten to withdraw from it.

They will surely realize, upon reflection, that the cure for evils and abuses in government, real or imaginary, is to be found at the ballot-box, not in nullification, rebellion, or the abandonment of their duties as citizens. At all events, both law and public opinion must be invoked by the City Government to meet the exigency.

It has been charged, and is probably true, that some of the attorneys claiming to appear for objectors have solicited the business by personal application and circulars addressed to numerous tax-payers, and that others have entered objections for parties who have not employed them. Others, and no doubt most of the attorneys appearing, have acted upon retainer, in the line of professional duty, and are free from censure. For those who have been guilty of the practices forbidden by the rules of their honorable profession, the proper punishment would be to have their names stricken from the role of attorneys of the State, and, if the evidence warrants it, I shall direct proceedings to be instituted for that purpose.

Those objectors whose names have been used without authority should have the opportunity to withdraw their appearance, and I propose to delay the publication and summary proceedings contemplated until the 15th inst.

After that time, upon the advice of counsel for the city and other legal gentlemen of high attainments, who concur in the legality of the course, I propose, by publication in the newspapers, to inform the public and the collecting officers of the names of the parties who adhere to their objections, and shall direct their taxes to be collected by levy and sale of their personal property.

The authority to collect the taxes in this manner is found in the law and in the warrants now in the hands of the Collector, "commanding him to make, levy, and collect, as the taxes for such year, the several sums of money set opposite the real and personal estate of persons in said tax-lists mentioned or described, the goods and chattels of the respective owners of such real and personal estate."

Much as I regret the necessity of resorting to this mode of collection, I have no alternative, and shall pursue it until the object is accomplished, using in aid such other means as from time to time appear to be advisable. In all of which I trust I shall have the approval of the City Council. Respectfully submitted,

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

The communication was ordered laid over for publication.

THE ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance, providing for the collection of the city taxes of 1875 under the General Revenue law, was submitted by the Law Department:

Be it ordained, etc., SECTION 1. That the sum of $5,123,905.29, the sum being the total amount of appropriations heretofore legally made for all corporate purposes of the City of Chicago, and to be collected from the tax levy of the current fiscal year of said city, be and the same is hereby levied and assessed on the real and personal property within said city subject to taxation, according to the value of such property as the same is assessed for State and county purposes for the current year, the said tax so levied and assessed being for the current fiscal year of said city, and the said appropriations, the total amount of which has been ascertained as aforesaid, being as follows, to-wit.

[Here follows an authorized statement of the appropriations.]

SEC. 2. The City Council hereby elects to certify to the County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, the amounts required to be raised by taxation upon the assessments of property for the State and county taxes for the current year, to-wit, the year 1875, and to collect the taxes for the current fiscal year of said city in the manner provided for in the general revenue laws of this State.

SEC. 3. There is hereby certified to the County Clerk of said Cook County the several amounts appropriated, as aforesaid, and the said total amount, to wit, the sum of $5,123,905.29, which said several amounts constituting said total amount, the City of Chicago requires to be raised by taxation for the current fiscal year of said city, and the City Clerk of said city is hereby directed to file with the County Clerk of said Cook County, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1875, a copy of this ordinance duly certified by the said City Clerk, and also at said last-mentioned time to certify to the said County Clerk the said total amount required to be raised by taxation, as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, and amended by an act approved May 3, 1873.

Ald. Schaffner said that some doubt existed as to the power of the special meeting to pass the ordinance, and as the city did not desire to leave the slightest ground for objection, he moved that the matter be laid over and made the special order for the regular weekly meeting Monday evening. This would give the County Clerk time to certify.

The motion prevailed without dissent.

Adjourned.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

TERMITES.

The *termite* is known the world over as the white ant, and yet it is not an ant at all, but belongs to the order *Neuroptera*, which embraces the dragon flies, the May flies, and the lace-wing flies; whereas the true ant belongs to the order *Hymenoptera*, which includes the bees, the wasps, the saw-flies, the gall-flies etc., etc. The termites are social insects, and live in immense communities, like the bees and the true ants. Like the bees and the ants, too, they are divided into three classes, viz.: males, females, and neuters. The neuters are again separated into two castes, composed respectively of aborted males, called soldiers, and aborted females, called workers.

The soldiers have large heads and strong mandibles, fitting them for their sole duty in life, which is to defend the colonies, and fight to the death in the protection of the workers and the helpless queen-mother of the community. The workers, which compose the bulk of the colony, outnumbering the soldiers by about 100 to 1, have rounded heads and short mandibles. Upon them devolves the labor of constructing nests, tunneling galleries, collecting provisions, nursing the young, and waiting upon the queen. Strangely enough, both soldiers and workers are totally blind, and execute the ingenious and complicated operations involved in their domestic economy unaided by the organ of sight. The largest of the termites is the *Termes bellicosus*, which inhabits Western and Southern Africa. The workers of this species are one-fifth of an inch in length; the soldiers are twice as long and weigh fifteen times as much; and the males are four-fifths of an inch long and weigh thirty times as much as the workers. The full-grown queen is 2 inches in length and will outweigh 30,000 workers. "This soft, whitish beast," says M. Michelet, "is as large at least as one's thumb; a traveler professes to have seen one of the size of a crawfish. The larger she is, the more fruitful; the more inexhaustible this terrible insect-mother seems to be, the more adored by the fanatical rabble. She seems to be their beau ideal, their poetry, their enthusiasm. If you carry away with any rubbish a portion of their city, you see them instantly set to work at the breach to build an arch which may protect the venerated head of the mother, to reconstruct her royal cell, which will become (if there are sufficient materials) the centre, the base, of the restored city."

A colony of termites is founded by a single male and female, that have been named by naturalists the king and the queen. The royal pair are installed in a cell or chamber built in the interior of the nest exclusively for their occupation. The walls of this apartment are perforated with holes of sufficient size to admit the workers, but not large enough to allow of the passage of the queen. Hence she never leaves the cell in which she is inclosed while she lives. Yet no precaution would seem necessary to detain the queen in captivity, as her enormous bulk renders locomotion impossible to her. The head, thorax, and legs of this "mountain of mummy" are not larger than those of a soldier, but the abdomen becomes so distended that it weighs 2,000 times as much as the rest of the body, and cannot be moved or dragged by the feeble strength of its owner. The fecundity of the queen is quite as extraordinary as her size. From the hour she is established in the heart of her dominions, she begins depositing eggs at the rate of about sixty a minute, or upwards of 80,0000 every twenty-four hours, and of 30,000,000 a year. In a single day she produces more offspring than does the fertile queen-bee in the course of an entire year.

Thousands of busy workers attend upon the queen, feeding her and removing the eggs as fast as they are laid to other cells in the nest prepared for their reception, where they are hatched, and the young are nurtured and guarded until they have reached maturity. The greater portion of these nurslings are destined to become the workers of a future colony; others are developed into soldiers to serve with the workers; and still others in due time pass into the perfect winged state. At the opening of the rainy season, which generally commences in the latter part of May, the winged termites, consisting of males and females, in about equal proportions, are ready to swarm from the parent nest.

After the first heavy rain or two they pour out from the hive in vast clouds and mount on their wings for the first and only time in their lives. In the vicinity of large nests or termitaries the air will be thick with them as with blinding, fluttering snow-flakes. For a brief while they enjoy the novelty of flight, and then drop to the ground, and with a sudden forward jerk of the wings snap off these now useless appendages and voluntarily condemn themselves to be more crawlers on the ground. While the termites are swarming in the air and on the earth, their enemies of every kind are actively waging against them a war of extermination. Their strange exodus from the home of their birth takes place in the evening, but numerous foes are ever ready to precipitate an attack upon them. The bats and goatsuckers and other winged things consume them while hovering in the air, and, as they fall to the ground, ant-eaters, toads, spiders, other species of ants, and raveners too numerous to mention, spring upon them from every quarter, and continue the terrible work of destruction. It is supposed that not one in 20,000 survives to found a new colony. It looks like an imbecile proceeding on the part of nature to set in motion a train of circumstances that will lead to such excessive waste, but in explanation it is said by some naturalists that these hosts of winged termites are sent forth in order that they may have a chance to encounter the new broods from other colonies, and thus avoid the ill effects of mating among themselves and breeding in-and-in.

When the flying termites have descended to the ground and shorn themselves of their wings, the indefatigable workers will be found on the spot, rushing about in search of a pair whom they may convey to a place of security and adopt as their king and queen. A few couples only will be picked up by the workers, the remainder of the great host of wanderers sadly perishing in one way or another.

All the termites are miners, and the greater number are also architects and masons. One species, the *Termes arborum*, builds its nest in trees, sometimes at the height of 70 or 80 feet. These arboreal structures are of huge size, like sugar-casks, and are made of particles of gnawed wood and cemented together, and so strongly attached to a branch that the severest storm will not shake them from their foundations.

The *Termes atrox* build their nests in the form of upright cylinders, which are from 2 to 3 feet high, about 5 feet in diameter, and are composed of well-tempered black earth or clay. The cylinders are capped with a roof whose eaves jut 3 or 8 inches beyond the circular walls, giving the whole the appearance of gigantic mushrooms. But the most wonderful architects among the termites are the *Termes bellicosus*, whose dome-like dwellings rise to the height of from 12 to 20 feet. Their outward aspect is that of an irregular cone flanked with turrets gradually decreasing in height like the pinnacles of a cathedral. The external walls of this edifice are from 15 to 20 inches thick, and are hard as rock or sunburnt brick. Under the dome of the termitary, as the nest is called, there is a vacant space occupying about one-third of the total height. This open story or attic serves to maintain a uniform temperature throughout the structure. Just below the attic are situated the egg-rooms and nurseries. These are little cells divided off by partitions made of sawdust rendered solid by means of gum. Under the nurseries on the ground-floor is the royal chamber, an oblong apartment with an arched ceiling and walls pierced with circular openings. Round about this cell are distributed the offices, which are also vaulted rooms, communicating with each other by corridors. Along the walls of the termitary are ranged the magazines, in which are stored gums and vegetable juices, solidified and in powder. There is no visible entrance to these edifices, the termites entering them through long subterranean galleries. Although built of earth, and tunneled with corridors and cells, these nests are so stout as to bear the weight of a man, or even of a buffalo, and they form a favorite watch-tower for wild beasts, which are enabled to overlook the surrounding country from their summits.

Should one of these termitaries be broken into, an army of soldiers rush forth and charge against the assailant with indescribable fury. Being blind, their attacks are delivered wildly upon the first object that offers itself. If negroes are the aggressors they are soon put to flight, for the bite of the fighting termite is keen as a knife-cut, the insect hanging on to the bleeding wound he has made until he is torn from it limb by limb. "During the combat," writes M. Figuier, describing the scene, "the soldiers strike from time to time on the ground with their pincers, and produce a little dry sound, to which the workers answer by a sort of whistling. The workers immediately make their appearance, and, with their pellets of mortar, set to work to stop up the holes, and to repair the damage. The soldiers then re-enter, with the exception of a small number, who remain to superintend the work of the masons; they give, at intervals, the usual signal, and the workers answer by a whistle which means 'Here we are!' as they redouble their activity. If the attack recommences, the soldiers are at their posts, defending the ground inch by inch. During this time the workers mark the passages, stop up the galleries, and wall up with care the royal cell. If you manage to penetrate as far as this sanctuary, you may pick up and carry away from the cell which contains them the precious couple without the workers in attendance on them interrupting their work, for they are blind."

The termites are among the most destructive of living creatures. Nothing but stone and the metals are secure from their depredations. Their diet is vegetarian, and consists chiefly of the fibres of wood. As they are blind, they do not need to work in the light, but, on the contrary, avoid it, and carefully conduct all their operations under cover, so that the injury they are doing is seldom discovered until nearly or quite accomplished. In the course of a single night they will consume the entire wood-work of a building. They perforate the floor, the beams, the furniture, and every article and utensil of wood in the house, leaving all standing apparently intact, but in reality a mere shell, with the substance wholly eaten out. The chairs remain as placed the night before, but fall in pieces as one sits upon them; the staircase drops at the first foot-fall upon it, and the timbers that support roof and wall crumble at a blow.

Mr. Smeathman, who wrote a full account of the termites of Southern Africa toward the close of the last century, gives the history of a mahogany box that he left in the Government stores at Tobago, W. I. On opening the case it was discovered that a colony of termites had domesticated themselves within and devoured everything but the glass and the metal. Their cells were built up all around the pedestal of the microscope. After the substance of the nests was taken from the lenses, there remained a cloud of a gummy nature that was very hard to remove, while the burnish with which the brass-work was covered was totally spoiled. In the same store another colony of termites had attacked a cask of Madeira wine, and, completely gutting the staves, let out nearly a pipe of fine old wine.

It is related that an engineer surveying in Brazil, where the termites are troublesome, once left a trunk on a table over night. The next morning the entire contents of the box were found to be destroyed. The clothing was drilled full of small holes; the papers were cut into bits not an inch square; the black-lead pencils were utterly demolished; and some silver coins were spotted with black, corroding stains that it was impossible to remove. According to Humboldt, the ravages of the termites are so great in Central America that it is exceedingly rare to find books and manuscripts that have survived fifty or sixty years. Nothing escapes these terrible pests that can be demolished by their formidable jaws.

There are two species of termites inhabiting the south of Europe; the *Termes lucifugus*, a brilliant black insect with russet legs, and the *Termes flavicollis*, commonly called the Yellow-necked white ant. Neither species is known to do any harm to human habitations, but the latter lives in the interior of trees, and makes a good deal of mischief to the olive and other valuable trees in Spain and France. Towards the end of the last century a species of termite made its appearance at La Rochelle, in France, and, multiplying with great rapidity and creating immense destruction of property, filled the inhabitants of the region with dismay. Many houses in the towns in the basin of the Charente which the termites invaded have been completely undermined by them. The miners, in accordance with their habit, construct covered galleries by means of which they advance upon a building without danger of discovery. The galleries are made of agglutinated material, and are carried along the walls in cellars and other apartments, and are even suspended from the roof like stalactites. Instances have been known where these galleries or tubes have descended from the ceiling to the floor of a cellar without extraneous support. M. Bobe-Moreau states that he has seen the galleries thrown horizontally forward like a tubular bridge, in order to afford communication with some desirable point.

Of the operations of the termites in La Rochelle, M. de Quaterfages writes:

The Prefecture and a few neighboring houses are the principal scenes of the destructive ravages of the termites, but here they have taken complete possession of the premises. In the garden not a stake can be put into the ground, and not a plank can be left on the beds, without being attacked within twenty-four hours. The fences put around the young trees are gnawed from the bottom, while the trees themselves are gutted to the very branches.

Within the building itself, the apartments and offices are alike invaded. I saw upon the roof of a bed-room that had been recently repaired, galleries made by the termites which looked like stalactites, and which had begun to show themselves the very day after the workmen had left the place. In the cellars I discovered similar galleries, which were within half-way between the ceiling and the floor, or running all along the walls, and extending, no doubt, up to the very garrets; for on the principal stair-case other galleries were observed between the ground floor and the second floor, passing under the plaster wherever it was sufficiently thick for the purpose, and only coming to view at different points where the stones were on the surface; for, like other species, the termites of La Rochelle always work under cover, whenever it is possible for them to do so.

One species of termites, the *Termes flavipes*, dwells in the United States, extending as far north as Massachusetts. It may be found under stones and fallen timbers, beneath which its burrows extend into the ground. The workers of this species are white, with yellow heads, and the other classes are brown. It dwells in colonies of a hundred or more in the labyrinth of subterranean galleries and chambers which it excavates. In the centre of its nest, well-guarded in their cell, dwell the royal pair, that, as in the case with other termites, found and perpetuate the community. This species can be accused of no harm thus far beyond some destruction of vines by consuming their roots.

Termites are greedily devoured by the aborigines of tropical countries. The negroes of Africa prefer them roasted, while the Indians of South America knead them with flour and make them into a sort of cake. Travelers who have tested their quality pronounce these white soft-bodied insects very palatable, with a flavor like that of marrow or sweetened cream. Smeathman regards them as a more choice article of diet than the famous palm-worm—the larva of the beetle *Calandra palmarum*—which is so highly esteemed in our southern continent. A too liberal feast of fried termites is, however, not without dangerous consequences, as it is apt to produce a fatal kind of dysentery that proves mortal in a few hours.

FAMILIAR TALK.

ILLUSTRIOUS GOURMANDS.

The fastidious Byron declared that a lover should never see his mistress engaged in the vulgar operation of eating if he did not desire to be totally disenchanted; but it may more reasonably be said that, if one wishes to preserve his adoration of a great hero, let him never inquire how gross are the appetites which his demi-god satisties with the pleasures of the table. History has placed Charles V. among the exalted men of the past, second to very few in might of intellect and height of achievement, but Motley lays him low beneath our regard by whispering that he was a gluttonous eater. "He breakfasted at 5," says the author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," "on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at 12, partaking always of twenty dishes. He supped twice; at first soon after vespers, and the second time at midnight or 1 o'clock, which meal was, perhaps, the most solid of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweetmeats, and he irrigated every repast by vast draughts of beer and wine. His stomach, originally a wonderful one, succumbed after forty years of such labor."

We are not accustomed to pay peculiar honors to Philip II., but it may be worth while to remark, while passing, that the son inherited from the father a predilection for high living. We are indebted again to Motley for the information that Philip "looked habitually on the ground when he conversed, was chary of speech, embarrassed, and even suffering in manner. This was ascribed partly to . . . habitual pains in the stomach occasioned by his inordinate fondness for pastry."

Frederick the Great knew how to be abstemious when the necessities of a martial life constrained him, but the warrior died at last of too much good eating. "The King," wrote Mirabeau, "eats every day of ten or twelve dishes at dinner, each highly seasoned; besides, at breakfast and supper, bread-and-butter covered with salted tongue and pepper. We are at the last scene." Another authority informs us that Frederick was immoderately fond of eel pies peppered to excess. The King was afflicted with dropsy some time before his death, which occurred Aug. 17, 1786. "On the 4th of July," again writes Mirabeau, "when the doctor (the famous Zimmermann) saw the King in the afternoon, all had again changed for the worse. He had applied himself to public business from half-past 3 in the morning till 7. He then ate for his breakfast a plate of sweetmeats, composed of sugar, white of eggs, and some cream; then strawberries, cherries, and cold meat."

The illustrious Napoleon was guilty of voracity, although he dispatched his meals with the utmost haste. The state dinners at the Tuilleries occupied only thirty-five minutes, yet it is hinted that the Emperor consumed large quantities of food within the allotted time. The loss of the battle of Leipsic has been attributed to a shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions, with which Napoleon gorged himself until brain and body were incapable of action. But it must be mentioned to the credit of the Emperor that he was never addicted to wine.

Henry I. of England died of a surfeit of lampreys, and it is said that King John brought himself to the grave by feasting too greedily upon peaches and ale. William III. was given to inordinate eating and drinking. His dinner was the great event of his life, and he prolonged his stay at the board for hours together. Charles II. delighted in a concretion of eggs and amber-gris, and his death has by some been attributed to poison administered in this favorite dish. Peter the Great, that wonderful combination of the man and the brute, is to be ranked among noted gourmands. In his brief but vivid account of that monarch's visit to England in 1698, Macaulay says: "His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and, above all, a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation."

It is not singular that the imperative Cæsar should have been infected with the sensuousness of his age, and proved himself an epicure, albeit one of elegant or dainty manners. Curtius says of the Rome of Cæsar's day: "No sort of luxury flourished so much as the coarsest of all—the luxury of the table. The whole villa arrangements, and the whole villa life, had ultimate reference to dining. Not only was the cook a graduate in gastronomy, but the master himself often acted as the instructor of his cooks. . . . The circumstance of the guest taking an emetic after a banquet, to avoid the consequences of the varied fare set before him, no longer created surprise." The same author has reproduced the bill of fare provided at a feast given by Mucius Lentulus Niger, at which Cæsar assisted. "Before the dinner proper came sea-hedge-hogs; fresh oysters, as many as the guests wished; large mussels; sphondili; fieldfares, with asparagus; fattened fowls; oyster and mussel pasties; black and white sea-acorns; sphondili again; glymmarides; sea-nettles; becaficoes; roe-ribs; boars'-ribs; fowls dressed with flour; becaficoes; purple shell-fish of two sorts. The dinner itself consisted of sow's udder; boar's head; fish-pasties; boar-pasties; ducks; boiled teals; hares; roasted fowls; starch pastry; Pontic pastry."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN FLORENCE.

The system of public schools now existing in Florence, Italy, was established in 1865. In 1871 there were in the city thirty communal or municipal schools, attended by 7,000 children and taught by 266 instructors. At the same time there were several thousand older or advanced pupils receiving instruction in the night schools, or schools for secondary teaching. The communal school when complete in all its departments is divided into six classes. A preparatory school forms the lowest class. The next three classes are included in the lower grade of elementary teaching, and the remaining two classes compose the upper school. Not above fifty scholars are allowed in a room; therefore it often happens that one class will occupy two apartments under two different teachers. As the preceptors of the lowest and the highest classes have assistants, it follows that a school of not more than 300 children, and generally of many less, will be provided with eight teachers. The school buildings are well fitted, supplied with ample and excellent material, and are conveniently arranged and excellently cared for.

The teachers are obliged to undergo a thorough system of training in order to secure admission into the schools. Two years' attendance at the Normal School obtains a second-class certificate and three years a first-class certificate. A whole year is then given to practice under a teacher in a communal school, for which no remuneration is received. At the expiration of this time the holder of a second-class certificate may apply for a post as teacher in any of the lower four classes, but only the holder of a first-class certificate may aspire to a place in the two higher grades.

There is but one school session daily, and this begins at 9 in the morning. A recess of an hour at noon allows the children time for recreation and to dispose of the lunch with which they provide themselves. In the girls' school needle-work is taught from 1 to 3:30, and gymnastics and choral singing for the remainder of the session which closes at 4:30. In the higher grades the boys are dismissed at 3, having previously had their hour of drill in singing. Boys and girls are taught the same things in the same classes throughout the schools of Florence. Geography, grammar, analysis, elementary geometry, and natural history are studied by children under 10.

Great attention is paid to lessons in composition. These are introduced in the second class, which often contains children of 7. The exercises are at first very simple, but are most skillfully elaborated, and end by giving the pupils of the advanced classes an extraordinary command of language and facility of expression. Drawing is also carefully taught, with admirable results, while among the girls embroidery becomes, under the instruction given, almost a fine art. Plain needle-work is not neglected, and the mending of stockings and the cutting and making of men's shirts are practiced with proper painstaking by girls in the upper grade.

No foreign languages are taught in the communal schools. These are reserved for the higher schools, to which the pupils have access who desire to pursue their education for a considerable course of time. The municipal schools are daily visited by officers whose business it is to inspect their managements, superintend the examinations, and attend to their general well-being. A medical officer also visits each school weekly to inquire into its sanitary condition. The pupils pass a bi-monthly examination, the final one occurring in the last fortnight of June, after which the school year closes, and then follows a vacation of two months. From this description it would appear that the system of common-school education in practice in America might borrow with advantage some of the features that characterize the public schools of Italy.

RUSSIAN HORSES.

The returns of the Central Statistical Bureau of St. Petersburg publish the fact that, although the supply is decreasing, Russia maintains a larger stock of horses than any other country in Europe. It has almost three times as many in proportion to its population as either England, Prussia, France, or Austria. The number of these useful quadrupeds owned in its dominions is upwards of 20,000,000, or twenty-seven to every 100 inhabitants. Siberia has the best supply, there being in this district a horse to almost every man of the population. Poland, Finland, and Caucasia possess but few, while in the South and Southwestern Governments oxen take the place of horses almost altogether for agricultural purposes.

The four great breeds of Russian horses are the steppe horse, the mountain horse of Caucasia, the forest horse of the north, and the draught horse, called the Bitjug. The steppe horses are of various yet kindred descent, and are all noted in greater or less degree for keen sight, swift pace, great endurance, and exceeding hardiness. They live out of doors the year round, and are capable of sustaining extreme changes of climate and severe privations of food and drink. The Caucasian breeds are generally spirited, enduring, cautious, and sure-footed. The northern horses are distinguished for good temper, activity, strength, and endurance. The Bitjugs, which take their name from the river Bitjuga, are extremely strong and adapted to hard work as well as quick driving, but the race is said to be nearly extinct.

There are seven Crown studs in Russia, and one in Poland, containing, altogether, 3,602 brood mares and horses, with twelve Crown stables, having 945 stallions. There are also 2,444 private studs, containing 6,496 stallions and about 70,000 brood mares, besides upwards of 63,000 stallions and 62,000 brood mares in the copach and steppe "tabures." Three hundred and eighty horse-fairs are annually held in Russia, at which about 150,000 animals are sold out of about 263,00 brought to market. The average price per horse is about 60 roubles, making the yearly returns 9,000,000 roubles, or $6,850,000. An exhibition of Russian-bred stallions and mares will take place at Moscow the coming September, under the Imperial auspices, when about $15,000 will be distributed as prizes.

CRITICISM UPON TALMA.

A late book published in London includes in its rather miscellaneous contents some extracts from memoranda of Charles Young's holiday trips on the Continent. These are said by the critics to be remarkable for the sound opinions upon dramatic and pictorial art which they embody. Of a performance of Talma the English tragedian writes in a strain that is quite startling, as it is the first daring departure from the universal chorus of praise that has been sung in homage of the great French actor. The play in which Young witnessed the performance of Talma was "Les Templiers," and his comments run as follows: "Talma had a very indifferent part, and, I must be presumptuous enough to say, very indifferently he played it. His under-play, as well as his by-play, was very inefficient; devoid of grace, and tone. The constant use of his right arm, and the redundancy of his action, became tiresome. By the persevering frequency with which he shakes his arm and hand without occasion, he must, to a person ignorant of French, appear everlastingly menacing and defying when he is really meaning to do nothing of the kind. In short, I often found cause to complain of the inappropriateness of his action, the pantomime of his body telling a story utterly at variance with the utterance of his lips. He has a meaningless trick of closing his eyes, simultaneously with an expression of sickening grief at the corners of his mouth, at times when he is supposed to be burning with suppressed indignation. This was painfully apparent in Coriolanus, when telling his mother, on his return from the Senate, of their having banished him, '*Je suis un banni*.'"

CONSUMPTION OF CAOUTCHOUC.

It is estimated that in 1870 the rubber manufactories in America employed 6,000 hands and $8,000,000 of capital. The value of their products of all descriptions was set down at $14,500,000. In 1872 the imports of caoutchouc into the United States amounted to 12,000,000 pounds. Considerably more than half of this was brought from Para, in Brazil, the great depot of caoutchouc exportation from South America. In the same year 13,000,000 pounds of raw rubber, valued at $6,000,000, were imported into Great Britain. Two-thirds of this stock came from Brazil, despite of the attempts to force the East Indian caoutchouc on the market. It is predicted by the best judges that by 1880 the rubber manufacture will have increased at least 50 per cent.

IN FAVOR OF WOOD.

Mass-Meeting of Germans to Denounce the Fire Ordinance.

Much Oratory, and a Flood of Resolutions.

Thirteen "Wherases" and Six "Resolveds" Foisted on a Patient Public.

A mass-meeting of the citizens opposed to the present fire-limits and in favor of allowing people to erect wooden structures within the city limits was held last evening at Ogden's Grove. There were about 300 persons present, among whom, however, were but few people of note. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Carl Haussner, who stated that the call emanated from the Guard of the Republic, which was

A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION,

and they meant to take part in the politics of the city this fall and allow the people to be run no longer in the interest of bummers and scalawags. They thought best to begin with the fire-limit question, which was a most vital one with them all.

Mr. W. H. Sanborn was then nominated and elected Chairman of the meeting. Mr. J. W. Hoffman was chosen as Secretary.

MR. CHARLES HAUSSNER

then addressed the meeting, saying that the meeting was called as a measure to see whether the people have any rights. The present fire-limits were passed when the city was believed to be in immediate danger from fire. They had seen the result of this fire ordinance. Hardly a building has gone up since its passage, nor can any lots be sold. The very men who sold them the lots were the men who were in favor of extending the fire-limits. It was the interest of these men to send them far out in the country to sell more land. The Fire Department had greatly improved, and there was no longer a necessity for so stringent an ordinance. The property-holders were on the watch, and would prevent another conflagration. The land had greatly depreciated in value, and lots could be bought cheap, but a poor man could not buy, because he was not allowed to build a wooden building, such as his means allowed. They paid millions of dollars for a fire department, and a department that cost such sum should be able to protect their property. He had seen several leading citizens, and they had all told him that a contraction of the fire limits was a necessity. The very men who lived in frame houses, but got rich and live now in stone fronts, are all opposed to contracting the fire limits. These men want to force the workingmen to live in unhealthy tenements. The fire limit had to be decided sooner or later. The present Board of Aldermen might not be in favor of contracting the limits, but next election they could vote for such men as were in favor of giving the poor man a chance.

MR. J. W. HOFFMAN,

the next speaker, said idle talk would not do. They must show by their actions that they were in earnest, and then their demands would be recognized. He then praised the Guard of the Republic, which was organized to secure equal right for all men. He thought it would be expedient to appoint a committee to present proper resolutions to the meeting.

On motion, the following Committee on Resolutions were appointed: Haussner, Lauer, Wendelin, Evers, Shillo, Cook, and Dean.

LOUIS NELKE

then gave vent to his eloquence, showing what terrible wrongs had been committed upon the people when the present fire ordinance was passed. They had organized the Guard of the Republic to guard the interests of the people living in this glorious Republic. Everything was rotten and corrupt, and the authorities did not care for the people's rights, but their own interests. Therefore, they must all work together, men to man and shoulder to shoulder, and allow no corrupt politician to sneak into office. Chicago might sooner or later have an earthquake, when wooden buildings would be far better than those of brick. They could do nothing with the present Council;

THEY HAD NOT ENOUGH MONEY

for that, but at the next election they could certainly carry their point. It was the duty of every one living in the outskirts of the city to work for a contraction of the limits, or else they would soon be compelled to live outside of the city altogether.

The Committee not having returned when Nelke completed his oration, Mr. Hoffman regaled the audience with a song entitled the "Flag of Our Country."

At the completion of the song the Committee, which had returned meantime, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, After the July fire of 1874, under the great excitement, apprehensions, and particularly the pressure of Eastern and foreign fire insurance companies, the fire-limits of the City of Chicago were made coextensive with the city boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Great tracts of unimproved lands were thereby included, either property of mechanics and laborers, acquired by the savings of hard-earned wages, or open to get acquired by them as homesteads; and

WHEREAS, Said fire-limits ordinance makes it absolute either to build brick or stone or leave the land unimproved; and

WHEREAS, Buildings from brick or stone, notwithstanding the cheapness of the material, cannot be built with the means at the command of many mechanics and laborers; and

WHEREAS, A great many streets are not brought up to grade yet, and to build brick stores on such streets would be like building castles into the air; and

WHEREAS, To deprive mechanics and laborers, the bone and sinew of industry and society, of the chance to acquire their own homesteads, would drive them out of town, or induce speculators to build disease-breeding tenement houses; and

WHEREAS, All unimproved lands must pay taxes and assessments levied by the city, State, county, towns, and parks, without the right to improve them according to the means of the owners; and

WHEREAS, All owners and dealers in suburban real estate advocate the present fire-limits for their own enrichment and the detriment of the interests of the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, All the suburban places are mostly covered with frame buildings, or tinder-boxes as newspapers are pleased to call them; and

WHEREAS, All of said suburban places have not the facilities to subdue a fire or conflagration, when the City of Chicago expends every year nearly a million of dollars for the maintenance of a Fire Department; and

WHEREAS, Human power cannot always conquer successfully the elements, as was seen years ago in Portland, Me., and lately in Boston, Mass., where the most substantial buildings fell a prey of the devouring element; and

WHEREAS, An earthquake in Chicago is not less an impossibility as our two big fires, and in which case our stone palaces would be more destructive to human life than frame houses; and

WHEREAS, We know positively and by personal experience, notwithstanding the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works to the contrary, that the present fire-limits did and are working most disastrous in all trades and occupations connected with building; and

WHEREAS, A Fire Department costing yearly nearly $1,000,000 ought to be fit to quench a fire in a frame cottage; and

WHEREAS, It is sickening to be watched like thieves by policemen, Fire Wardens, Building Inspectors, and firemen, when a hundred feet of lumber are unloaded on our premises; therefore,

Resolved, That we will petition the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Chicago to change the fire-limits ordinance and to establish such lines as are agreeable to a majority of property-owners, or to re-establish those lines in existence before the July fire, 1874.

Resolved, That we only ask the privilege to build frame houses outside the re-established lines 20 feet in scantling from the grade of the street, and that not more than one house shall be under one roof, and that a space of 3 feet at least must be left between the adjoining building.

Resolved, That we are opposed that any factory or building wherein any hazardous business shall be carried on can be built of frame.

Resolved, That the owner of a frame house on leased ground shall have the right to move said house on any lot which he owns within the city limits, and outside the fire limits, without advertising.

Resolved, That we will request the Honorable Board of Aldermen to ascertain the standing of the public about our present fire limits by a popular vote.

Resolved, That if our most respectful prayer will not find any consideration with our present Board of Aldermen, that we pledge ourselves, jointly and severally, to support at the next ensuing election for Aldermen only such men who have pledged themselves before election, and, being elected, to work for the contraction of the present fire limits.

Jacob Lauer and others also addressed the meeting, urging a contraction of the present fire limits.

The meeting then adjourned.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST PAYING ARTICLE IN the city: something new; everyone must have it; also partner wanted. Call at 192 West Madison-st., Room 2, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Monday.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EACH SECTION OF THE city, for an article wanted by every household; quick sales and good profits. Apply to JOHN D. LATCHFORD, 125 Fourquer-st. Sole agent for Cook County and Milwaukee, Wis. No humbug.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—10 ACRES OF GROUND, 1 MILE INside city limits, under high state of cultivation. Crops for sale cheap. Address G 74, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LOUIS SMITH, 13 years of age, dark hair, dark complexion, blue eyes. She left her home Sunday, Aug. 1. Will be thankfully received by her parents. A. and N. SMITH, 70 Blue Island-av. Any one detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANCIL A. SMITH or Sarah E. Trowbridge. Address ANCIL RICE, care of Tribune.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF FORtune from New York wishes the acquaintance of a very nice, quiet young lady. Address, giving full particulars, P. O. Box 75.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES THE acquaintance of an elderly gentleman who would make a kind husband. Address N 137, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM FOX, JEWELER, IS in the city, he will see an old friend by sending his address to F 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FRIEND D., PLEASE CALL AT 169 South Jefferson-st. FLORENCE.

PERSONAL—L. F.—NOTE RECEIVED TOO LATE for appointment. Will be there Monday 5 p. m. sharp. A. K.

PERSONAL—MRS. P., FORMERLY OF 650 W—; There is a letter for you at office, Box 186. A.

PERSONAL—MATE: I SAW YOU, DEAR HEART. "Yours truly."

PERSONAL—CONSTANCE DESIRES THE AID and advice of a young lady widely acquainted in first circles, in a new social scheme. Will such address M 58, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN AGED 42 YEARS, worth $6,000, sober and industrious, although a practical man, wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of means and a practical housekeeper, of undoubted reputation, with a view to matrimony. First-class reference given and required. Address H 33, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—G. G.: WHO WERE YOU WITH Thursday evening at 7:30 on Madison-st., between State and Dearborn? CHAS. LE MONT.

PERSONAL—JOSEPHINE O'BOYLE: SEND ADdress to T 97, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MISS M. F. MUNSELL WILL FIND letter in city Post-Office.

PERSONAL—FAST TO THE SHELL. LETTER IN office. BIG HOUSE.

PERSONAL—IF MISS LIBBIE VAN DEUSEN IS IN the city, please send address to "WILL," Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BAY HORSE 12 YEARS OLD, SCAR ON the right hip. The owner can have him by calling at 169 Main-st., and paying charges.

FOUND—A WATCH. APPLY AT OFFICE OF ROBT. LAW, 126 South Market-st.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, BLACK, with white on feet and breast and end of tail; the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at 75 Stewart-av.

FOUND—MONEY—THE OWNER CAN HAVE IT by giving full description. Call at 98 Randolph-st.

IF THE PARTIES WHO TOOK A BLACK GROS-grain basque from the dressmaking establishment of Mr. Wratkowsky, corner Madison and State-sts., on the night of July 30, to Dr. Braun's, 244 North Clark-st., or communicate where it may be found, a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked. The basque was trimmed with knife-plaiting of the material, ribbon bows and buttons, and had a plaiting of crepe lisse in the neck and sleeves.

LOST—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON AND HALsted-sts., a pocketbook containing bills in favor of J. S. Hancox. The finder will return the same to 169 South Sangamon-st., or to this office, and be rewarded. W. R. HENSHAW.

LOST—FROM A LOT IN WRIGHT'S GROVE, ON Thursday afternoon, a dark-bay horse, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail. A suitable reward will be paid for information or return of the horse to W. E. SCATES at Evanston, or Room 55 Major Block.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE CAR, ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK pair of opera-glasses; finder will be rewarded by returning to WHITE, 221 State-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a bright all red cow, small clean head, and small horns; strayed from 207 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st., Friday, Aug. 6, 1875.

LOST—COACH-DOG PUP, 3 MONTHS OLD; THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 19 Harmon-court with Billy Wall or Bassett.

LOST—JULY 8, A WATER-SPANIEL DOG, brown, with breast and feet white; $5 reward, and no questions asked. 280 First-st., corner Paulina.

LOST—LARGE BLACK POINTER DOG, SCAR ON right shoulder, gray hair on nose, white under breast, and collar marked Major Greene. Large reward paid for his return, or advice where he can be found, at 284 Illinois-st.

LOST—OR STRAYED AWAY FROM THE VICINIty of North Robey-st. and Armitage-road, on Sunday, July 18, a cow; color all red; tops of both horns sawed off, or bob-tail, and about 8 years old. Any one finding said cow and returning her to Mrs. O'DAY, corner North Robey and Peterson-sts., will confer a favor and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SMALL sum of money, tickets of Company B's concert, cards of H. P. Merrill & Co. and O. S. Thayer. Finder may have the money by returning the book and tickets to H. P. MERRILL & CO., 70 State-st.

LOST—A VELVET AND SILK SASH. THE finder will please return to 146 Dearborn-st., and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BLACK AND TAN SLUT, SHORT-LEGGED, ears poorly cut, answers to the name of Rose; $5 reward for her return to 58 South Green-st.

LOST—JULY 29, A MEDIUM RED COW ABOUT 8 years old, medium horns, had on when lost a rope. Any information about her will be rewarded by $10 by addressing JACOB NOUZA, 6 Lessing-st., near Front.

LOST—SATURDAY, AUG. 7, FROM A CARRIAGE, between Field, Leiter & Co.'s, and Twenty-eighth-st., a black silk jacket, trimmed with black feathers. Liberal reward paid if returned to 128 Twenty-first-st.

LOST—WHITE ONYX LOCKET, OPENS AT THE end. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Room 6, 125 Dearborn-st. C. H. GAUBERT.

LOST—BETWEEN HOOLEY'S THEATRE AND Skinner's Hotel, on LaSalle, Washington, or Canal-st., an agate finger ring, oval stone. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Star and Crescent Mills, Randolph-st. bridge.

MISSING—MR. A. M. SCOTT MYSTERIOUSLY disappeared from his store, No. 57 Green-st., at an early hour Sunday morning last. Any person having any knowledge or information they can give will be kindly thanked and ever remembered by his afflicted wife and parent, Mrs. M. A. Scott and Mr. A. J. Scott. Word may be left at residence 188 Ewing-st., or TOBEY & PIERCE'S, 227 Desplaines-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon on the corner of Canalport-av. and Eighteenth-st. a black and tan slut with white breast. Any person returning her to 215 Portland-av., will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN ON Thursday, Aug. 5, from the prairie south of the Holden School, a good dark bay horse from 8 to 9 years old, had a rope halter on his head, the front feet a little scratched and the hair off. Any person giving information of him at 57 Ullman-st. will receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE DEtection and conviction of the thief who stole a Scotch terrier slut some weeks since from the Brevoort House; the slut has a black spot on left hind quarter from a burn; answers to the name of Fannie. Or, $10 will be paid for the return of the slut and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return of horse and buggy stolen from corner Clark and Monroe-sts. July 31. G N S, 36 Judd-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE FURNIture in good condition is wanted for a large private house in Waukesha, Wis., this week. Call or address L P B, 639 West Lake-st.

BY PARTY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—WILL sell very low, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, good as new, at private sale all this week. Call and examine, and get prices. R. S. DICKIE, 43 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st.

CARPETS ON INSTALLMENTS, AT PRICES LOWer than ever before. We can fit up your house with Brussels, tapestry, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, at prices lower than you have seen for fifteen years. It will pay you to examine our prices. The only carpet house on the West Side. For cash or installments our prices are unequaled. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 283 West Madison-st.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!! CROCKERY!!! GLASSware, glassware, glassware. The best quality of English china crockery, also fine glassware, on easy monthly payments, at very low prices. LOWELL BROS & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! WE CAN give you good Brussels and ingrain carpets at lower prices than were ever known in Chicago before, on easy installments. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—WE DON'T KEEP stoves, carpets, nor rat-traps; but we do keep first-class new furniture of all kinds, which we sell on installments 10 per cent cheaper than any other house. D. T. CALHOUN, 404 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLments at prices lower than ever before offered. Marble-top chamber sets at $50, $55, $60, $75, former prices $75 to $100; handsome marble-top dressing-case sets $75; latest styles parlor suits in all colors, with upholstered backs and rich puffing at $75, usually sold at $100 and upward; rich plush parlor suits, with puffings, at $125 and $150, usually sold at $175 and $200 by other houses; 40-pound hair mattresses, best tick, for $15; elegant marble-top centre tables $7, $8, $10, $12, $15. Now is the time to select your furniture. Houses furnished throughout, and payments taken monthly. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. For cash or installments our prices and terms are unequaled. Suburban people can save money by visiting our house. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHAMBER SETS, STOVES, TABLES, and miscellaneous household furniture. Fine opportunity for housekeepers in prospective or otherwise to stock up. Bargains for cash only from Monday (9th) till the following Saturday. R. S. DICKIE, 43 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, IN LOTS TO SUIT, A large lot of household furniture, comprising everything ever used in housekeeping; all nearly new; it will pay those in want of anything to call soon at 136 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SIX SECOND-HAND COOK STOVES, nearly as good as new; very cheap. Call day or evening, at 489 West Madison-st.

FURNACES! FURNACES!—THE "COMMANDer" furnace, all cast-iron, making it very durable, with great heating capacity. General agency with PERRY STOVE COMPANY, 143 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARpets, lease, etc., of a 17-room house, centrally located. Cheap to a cash customer. Address D 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, ONE OF THE celebrated "Boynton" furnaces mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE; perfect; used carefully two months. W. K. MANNING, 129 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NO. 8 COOK-STOVE; price, $18. Apply at 443 West Erie-st.

GO TO CHEAP JOHN'S PLACE, 643 WEST LAKE-st., if you want bargains in household goods, carpets, etc.; bedsteads, $1 to $15; stoves, $4 to $20; everything in the furniture line sold at private sale cheap and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Remember the place, 643 West Lake-st., formerly Jones' Bakery; open evenings until 9 o'clock; goods bought for cash where parties will sell very low; my motto is quick sales and small profits.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD goods cheap, now is the time to buy cheap by attending Hodges & Co.'s sales this week, 636 West Lake-st.; parties having goods to be sold will consult their own interest by calling on or addressing HODGES & CO., Union Park Auction Rooms.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH A FINE MARBLE-TOP chamber-set, a fine bed lounge that retails for about $25, from 10 to 15 yards of Brussels carpet, a well-made icebox. Address, with price, M 21, Tribune office.

MOSQUITO-BARS, MATTRESSES, IRON BEDsteads, lounges, cots, feathers, bedding, &c. WHIPPLE'S manufactory, 27 State-st., cheapest place in city. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Old mattresses and feathers renovated.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FURNITURE! furniture! furniture! Stoves! stoves! stoves! Carpets! carpets! carpets! Crockery! crockery! crockery! We have a large stock of furniture, stoves, carpets, crockery, and all kinds of house furnishing goods with which to furnish a house complete. Our goods are all new and first-class, and our prices are lower than were ever known before in Chicago. Our factory and basement stone front building, 25x125, is filled with choice goods, which it will pay all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We have chamber sets from $25 up to $175, which we will warrant to be as represented. We have good parlor sets from $40 up to $175, which we will also warrant to be as represented. We have good carpets from 50c to $1.50 per yard. We have determined to sell our immense stock of furniture, stoves, carpets, and house furnishing goods at a great reduction, and will offer for the next 30 days the greatest bargains ever offered in Chicago. As we own our store and pay no rent, and have very small expenses, we can afford to sell at very small profits, and will do so for cash or on easy monthly payments. Open evenings. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class goods. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CHILDREN'S CARriages, clothes wringers, and fluting-machines. Our carriages are of the best Eastern make, and we are closing out our stock at prices that defy competition. COLBY, RHORER & CO., 295 West Madison-st.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery at terms to suit the purchaser, and at popular prices. As usual, we keep nothing but the most reliable goods, for which we pay cash, and can, therefore, offer better inducements to the purchaser than any other house. Look at our goods and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ON INSTALLMENTS—INGRAIN AND BRUSSELS carpets and parlor furniture on weekly or monthly payments. We appreciate the hard times, and are selling at bottom prices. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS—A LARGE ASSORTment of finely-finished walnut and marble-top chamber suits, on our usual easy terms and unsurpassed low prices. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE SECONDhand household goods cheap, and good as new, address H 12, Tribune office.

RANGES AND STOVES—THE "SWEET HOME" range is the best and neatest for the smallest money. Go see it at A. M. SHARLE'S, 142 Lake-st.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! ARGAND COOKing and heating stoves. The celebrated XX Paragon ranges, the Magee ranges, the New American Cook, the Revenue, and other styles, in fact, the finest stock of stoves in Chicago, on easy monthly payments. LOWELL BROS & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

SEE THAT OUR NAME IS ON EACH WOVEN wire mattress you buy. We make the best beds in the market. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD, THAT elegant and economical piece of furniture, is made in seven styles, representing seven different kinds of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed, and occupying only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. More than 5,000 are now in use in Chicago alone, and still the demand has just begun. No house is completely furnished without it. From the humblest cot to the finest mansion you will now see in use the justly celebrated Empire Parlor Bedstead. Adapted to any room in any house. Sold on installments or for cash, to suit purchasers. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 283 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING goods for clear well-located lot in Wilmette. Address LUDLAM & CO., 123 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping; carpets, furniture, etc. B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK STOVE CHEAP FOR cash. H 87, Tribune office.

$250 CASH WILL PURCHASE FURNITURE and fixtures of a restaurant doing a first-class business; in perfect order. Must sell at once on account of sickness. A rare chance for an energetic man. Call, to-day or Monday, on E. R. WILBUR, 404 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS FROM $1,500 to $30,000, at 10, 9, and 8 per cent; paper bought and sold. ISAAC H. PRICE, 188 Madison-st., Room 7.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, and mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES THE LOAN OF $50 in exchange for board, or security given. Address J 9, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold. Loans made on real estate at 8 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MERCANTILE INSURANCE STOCK, full paid. M. B. DERRICK, 128 Clark-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL LOCAL STOCKS and securities, or borrow or lend money on them, call on D. T. HIGGINSON, 96 Washington-st., basement.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 9 TO 10 PER cent on mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED UPON REAL ESTATE AND short time loans upon approved collateral security. J. K. RODGERS, Room 9, 123 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 115 Clark-st., Room 3, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at the UNION TRUST CO., 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS as required; also, on good collaterals, &c., &c. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 5 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 2, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, houses on leased lots, and other good securities. 143 Clark-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. Address C 71, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UP on Chicago real estate. H. W. HUNT, Room 5 Methodist Episcopal Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, &c., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON improved property in and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture and household articles. Address L 1, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates. E. F. ADAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 46.

NOTE OF $2,500, SECURED ON PROPERTY AT Englewood, for sale. Address B 22, Tribune office.

PARTIES WILL FIND AT THE DIAMOND LOAN and Purchasing Company money in sums to suit on real estate, merchandise, household goods, watches, diamonds, and all kinds of valuables; also some valuable farming lands in Arkansas for sale or exchange. Room 5 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

SUMS OF $100 TO $1,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSES and lots in the city by H. F. BALDWIN, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO LOAN—$3,000 OR $3,500 ON IMPROVED CITY property at 10 per cent. for 3 or 5 years. Address G 15, Tribune office.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO ADvance money on all kinds of staple merchandise and furniture in sums to suit—household goods, pianos, sewing-machines, guns, revolvers, horses, buggies, carriages, and all articles of value, ladies' and gents' wearing apparel, diamonds, jewelry, gold and silver watches, etc. All communications confidential. Fire-proof vaults and burglar-proof safes for valuables. Private entrance in the rear. D. C. GEARY, 94 Fifth-av.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SHORT SECURED PAPER. MONEY loaned on collaterals. C. J. ADAMS, 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS on city real estate, or for building purposes, at lowest current rates. W. G. THOMPSON, 122 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

WANTED—LOANS—I HAVE SOME APPLICAtions from good parties for loans on ample real estate security; I can place large or small amounts. JACOB C. MAGILL, 71 Clark-st.

WE HAVE $5,000 TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT, without commission, on first-class real estate security; city certificates and commercial paper wanted. PERRY & HUNT, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$2,500 ON GOOD IMPROVED INSIDE property; security ample. Address H 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—$750 ON SOME ELEGANT DIAMONDS; will pay liberal interest, but not pawn-broker's rates. Address D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN $2,000 AT 10 PER CENT FOR 12 months on note, the maker and indorser both being Chicago citizens of undoubted responsibility; principals only address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF SEVERAL HUNDRED dollars on some valuable diamonds and silverware for 3 months, with privilege of 3 more if found necessary; willing to give reasonable interest. Address C 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$500 FOR ONE YEAR; will give liberal interest, and security on improved real estate worth $1,700. Address L 89, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SOME GOOD NOTES SECURED ON choice inside business property at a liberal discount. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN $5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 per cent; no commission; first-class city improved property. Address E 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$200 ON FIRST-CLASS PERsonal security worth four times the value; A 1 reference. Address C 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOAN OF $25,000 FOR 3 to 5 years on unincumbered inside property. Address, giving terms, etc., C 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 10 PER CENT, no commissions, or 9 and 1¼, on a choice lot in Evanston worth $15,000. Address OWNER, No. 5 Honore Block.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $2,000 TO $2,500 ON PROPerty (200 feet) at Englewood. 1½ and 10 per cent. Address B 86, Tribune office.

$1,000—$1,000 AND $1,200 CASH IN HAND TO loan for two or three years. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 37, 96 Clark-st.

$2,000 AND SMALLER SUMS TO LOAN ON city property at current rates. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st., Room 19.

$5,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years at 9 per cent on city, Hyde Park, or Kenwood property. C. WALTER BROWN, Room 1, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE within city limits, for a term of years, by OLIVER BESLY, 137 Washington-st.

$6,500 WANTED, 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON IMproved property worth $16,000. Address or call on Tuesday, F B H, Room 9, 84 Washington-st. Will pay 9 and 2. Prefer to deal with principals.

$15,000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS ON clear, first-class city property; 8 per cent only will be paid. Principals address or apply to H. C. HOYT, 209 LaSalle-st.

$40,000 IN BONDS AND MORTGAGES FOR sale, secured by marble-front houses, near Union Park. PETERSON & BAY, 30 South Clark-st.

$41,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $500 to $30,000; money in hand. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY and farm property at current rates. WM. LINDSLEY, 122 Washington-st. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.—Bargains in lots:

WEST DIVISION.

	Feet.	Location.	Price.
Ashland-av.	50	Near Jackson	$170
Ashland-av.	100	Cor. Adams	180
Ashland-av.	100	Near Congress	150
Adams-st.	50	Near Lincoln	135
Adams-st.	49	Cor. Lincoln	135
Adams-st.	20	Jefferson Park	200
Monroe-st.	25	Cor. Lincoln	150
Monroe-st.	48	Near Lincoln	135
Wood-st.	50	Near Adams	80
Lincoln-st.	25	Near Adams	75
Van Buren-st.	25	Near Wood	80
Washington-st.	50	Near Robey	125
Washington-st.	30	Near Leavitt	100
Washington-st.	40	Near Ada	250
Park-av.	22	Near Hoyne	135
Warren-av.	24	Near Oakley	80
Western-av.	25	Near Oswego	55
Ogden-av.	164	Cor. Harrison	80
Ogden-av.	124	Cor. Twelfth	80
Ogden-av.	24	Near Polk	70

SOUTH DIVISION.

	Feet.	Location.	Price.
Wabash-av.	50	N'r Thirty-fourth	140
Wabash-av.	50	N'r Thirty-second	170
Wabash-av.	65	Cor. Eda	125
Wabash-av.	24	N'r Thirty-fifth	100
Michigan-av.	50	N'r Thirty-second	180
Michigan-av.	50	N. of Thirty-fifth	150

NORTH DIVISION.

	Feet.	Location.	Price.
Dearborn-st.	40	Cor. Ohio	175
Dearborn-st.	40	Near Chicago-av	140
Indiana-st.	70	Cor. Cass	200
Oak-st.	24	Near LaSalle	115
Oak-st.	150	Near the lake	100
Oakwood-st.	300	Near the lake	60

LAKE VIEW.

	Feet.	Location.	Price.
Belmont-av.	150	Cor. Halsted	40

HOUSES.

Washington-st., near Elizabeth, elegant 3-story marble-front, smaller house in part pay...$30,000
Monroe-st., near Robey, new brick...6,250

FOR SALE—$550 WILL BUY A GOOD BUILDING lot near corner Thirty-first and Halsted-sts. R. C. GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1060 MICHIGAN-AV., BEING A GOOD house of 10 rooms; will sell for what the ground is worth. NELSON THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—TWO 1-STORY BRICK HOUSES FOR one-third their value; one occupied as sample-room and billiard hall, and one a dwelling. Inquire on premises, 714 South State-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE ON OUR BOOKS A LARGE number of residences on the South Side avenues and on the North Side that we can sell at very low figures. B. W. THOMAS, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINELY FINISHED BASEMENT cottage, No. 1275 Shurtleff-av. Terms will be made to suit purchasers, or will exchange for corner lot. Apply on the premises. E. NICHOLS.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE AND A CORner lot, cheap, with a stone front, No. 743 West North-av.; cash, $1,000, balance monthly payments.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR EXCHANGE—100 to 300 feet or less on Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st.; 300 feet or less on Woodlawn near station and South Park; 1¼ acres on Halsted-st., north of Graceland-av.; a splendid neighborhood. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEW 10-ROOM house and lot; South Side; good location. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST LAKE-ST., PART PAYment in cash or merchandise; balance on long time; title perfect. Address C 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$375 CASH WILL BUY A LOT JUST north of Central Park on West Huron-st.; title perfect; abstract furnished. This is a bargain. Address K 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—BRICK HOUSE, and frame cottage, and lot on South Morgan-st.; will take good Iowa land as part pay. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 6 M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ILLINOIS OR Iowa farms, two houses and lots near Lincoln Park. Apply Nos. 7 and 9 West Randolph-st., basement.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $4,500 EACH—2 brick houses on West Monroe-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. The houses are octagon fronts, 10 rooms with all modern improvements, and entirely new. Terms very easy. CLARKE & SILVA, Room 11, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—66 FEET FRONT AND 164 FEET deep to alley, just south of Thirty-first-st., on South Park-av. West front. Very cheap for cash. CLARKE & SILVA, Room 11, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE—HOUSE and lot, 146 Aberdeen-st. Owner going to California.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—49 FEET ON FOURteenth-st., near State. Street improvements all paid for. For particulars see or address the owner, A. RIBOLLA, 632 Butterfield-st., thereby saving commission.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT ANY MONEY DOWN, large lots at Lawndale, to persons that will improve. N. F. MERRILL, 3 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, ON West Superior-st., near Lincoln-st.; will take good Iowa land for first payment. ARZA CRANE, Room 3, 48 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot, at $3,500. Call for a week at 1961 South Dearborn, near Thirty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—60 FEET on Van Buren-st., west of Desplaines.
20 feet on Canal-st., north of Adams.
House and lot on Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
4 lots in Norwood Park.
House and lot No. 74 Pinnell-st.
House and lots No. 110 Arnold-st.
WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney-at-Law, Room 36 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A NEW brick house and lot on South Side for sale very cheap at $7,000; also one to exchange for other good property and a little cash. W. D. COOPER, 13 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT for small cash and monthly payments; must be sold this week. Apply on premises, No. 275 Dayton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHEAP—CHEAP—OGDEN-av., near Jackson-st., 50 feet, fronting on two streets. This is an extra fine property, can be improved to unusual advantage for business and residence. Now is the time to make your money tell. Call and see plat. H. OSBORN & SON, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, VERY cheap; small payments down; bought on long time, by GEORGE P. POPE, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES, ON BRICK BASEments, all modern conveniences, on Indiana-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.; $3,000 each; can't be beat for the money. No. 1605 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story house and barn; all modern conveniences; only $4,500. Inquire Room 6 Methodist Church Block, 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—500 FEET, ON PRAIRIE AND CALUmet-avs., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., unincumbered, very cheap. Will take some other property in exchange. NELSON THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT ON WAbash-av., south of Twenty-second-st., at a bargain, on easy terms. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. MAUGHAN, ROOM 21 REAPER Block, No. 97 Clark-st.: Sheldon-st., near Washington, 50x125, price $150 per front foot, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years; West Lake-st., near Paulina, 25x120 feet, Adams-st., corner of Robey, 11 lots, cheap; Madison-st., near Paulina, 80x125 feet; Park-av., northeast corner of Oakley, cheap; West Lake-st., near Leavitt, 75x150 feet, price $125, one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years; Walnut-st., cottage, No. 62, and lot, 37x125; West Lake-st., a store and basement, and lot.

FOR SALE—50 TO 500 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Grand Boulevard; 150 feet deep; terms easy. MOSES GREENWOOD, Room 23, 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND lot on West Side, between Fulton and Van Buren-sts., the southwest corner of Madison and Paulina-sts., 22x100, one-story and basement. Call on or address O. WELLS, 640 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES WEST SIDE, near Robey-st. Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Would take other property in part payment. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, rents for $48 a month, ground lease only $60 a year; no taxes; will sell at half price; will take horse and wagon as part payment. GAGNE & MORIER, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON WEST-SIDE MONroe-st., near Leavitt and Sheldon-sts., east of Union Park. Address F 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, with lot, corner Lake and Oakwood-avs., east front. One of the most desirable corners in the southern part of the city. Price $8,000 on very easy terms. Apply to O. W. BALLARD, 76 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., 24 OR 48 FT. BY 124, between Oakley-st. and Western-av. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CITY—WE OFFER NEW 10-ROOM brick house, bath-room, and other modern improvements, for $4,000, half running 5 years, balance on easy terms. MILLARD & DECKER, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—OR RENT—BY E. L. Canfield, 57 LaSalle-st. House No. 290 Walnut-st. To builders, several pieces suitable for residence blocks, on favorable terms.
North LaSalle, near Goethe-st., handsome house.
Have list of good real estate exchanges.
E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE 7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; WILL sell cheap for part cash; no trade wanted. Address M 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 15 NORTH GREEN-st., a large 6-room cottage, with summer kitchen and barn; long ground lease. Inquire at 207 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH building, and lot, 37½x125, corner Carpenter and Ohio-sts., at a bargain. Also house of 14 rooms and lot 28x100 feet, on Aberdeen-st., south of Van Buren, at a sacrifice for cash. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE:
$3,000 brick house and lot.
$5,000 brick house and lot.
$2,000 brown stone house and lot.
$11,000, 100 feet on State-st.
GEO. H. HESS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $100 TO $150 EACH, AT Washington Heights, on Tracy-av. and Johnston-av.; depot on the ground; free railroad pass to Chicago and return for three years to every purchaser; terms, ¼ down, balance one, two, and three years at 7 per cent interest. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON LAKE-ST., WEST OF railroad, at $50 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON Warren-av., near Stanton-st.; will take a span of good horses or horse and buggy on first payment. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW brick 2-story and basement house, with bathroom, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water, marble mantels, sewerage, etc.; incumbrance, $2,000, five years to run at 10 per cent; equity must be in cash. Inquire by mail of ADVANTAGE, 227 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER BUILDING WITH A drug store and good physician practice; the building, with a large store, six rooms above, and a stable, in one of the best streets in Chicago. None but those who mean business need answer this. Address C 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25x125, INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-first-st., all grove; only $40 per foot. GEO. V. BYRD, 195 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY HOUSE and lot on Harrison-st., near Hoyne. 2-story house, barn, and lot near Twenty-eighth-st., a little west of State. Large grocery store, dwelling, barn, and lot near Thirty-first-st., west of State. Also some other good property. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 103 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—ON STATE-ST., CORNER north of Thirty-ninth-st., improved with new brick store, with large frame building attached in rear; there are 20 large rooms, cost over $8,000, will sell at $6,200 as owner must leave for Europe at once on account of sickness in family. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 103 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED, large lot on Monroe-st., near Western-av., for house and lot between Washington and Adams-st.; will pay cash or assume incumbrance. Address E 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT ON FORREST-AV., east front, near Thirty-third-st., $90 per foot. E. C. [illegible], 63 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 NORTH HALSTED-st., southeast corner Fulton-st., two 2-story frame houses, well rented; lot, 56 feet to alley.
Ohio-st., just west of Dearborn-st., south front; lot, 48x100 feet to alley; party wall on both sides.
Chicago-av., northwest corner of Market-st., lot 52x100 feet to alley.
Milwaukee-av., corner Carroll-av., lot 45 feet front; cheap.
Any of above can be bought cheap, and on easy terms.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE PARK-AV. PROPERTY. INquire of owner, 631 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST.—STORES PAYing 10 per cent net on price asked. Madison-st., block of stores and offices; will take part exchange. Desirable residences and business property a specialty. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 2 STORIES and basement, on Monroe-st., near Western-av., $4,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE STORES, CORNER OF HALsted and Harrison-sts. Also, corner basement. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS REMAINING UNSOLD; can be had cheap, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Fifty-fourth street and South Park, running through to Calumet-av. This valuable property belongs to a non-resident, who has determined to sell it to the highest bidder. Any one desiring to buy any part of these fronts will please address or call on me, making their offer one-third cash, balance on long time. Will sell in lots. This property has a beautiful grove of timber on it, and nearly fronting the music-stand. NELSON THOMASSON, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, NEARLY new, and 8 years' lease of lot; $400 down, balance $40 per month. 387 Fulton-st. E. A. FOX.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE for unimproved city lots, a genteel frame house and lot, suitable for two families, located on South Side. C 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 20 OR 40 FT. ON Illinois-st., between State and Dearborn. NICHOLSON organ factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—YOUR OWN PRICE, NEW COTTAGE and 2-story house, on leased land. 48 Western-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL.
Ho! for a home, a rural retreat,
Where the wild flowers bloom with incense so sweet,
And the zephyrs, as gently they play o'er the land,
Bear the love songs of birds on every hand.
Only one hundred dollars, that's all your'e to pay—
Little more than the price of a song, you may say—
And only five monthly, but ten to give down.
Scarcely twelve miles away, in a beautiful town.
A chance such as this may again never come,
Seize on the prize and secure your own home.
O! remember, in fighting the battle of life,
What thousands are wrecked, and go down in the strife
Bereft of a shelter for children and wives,
In ruin for having paid rent all their lives.
Take warning by this, to Desplaines then repair,
And choose for yourself from the lots you'll find there.
Call on STILES, ninety-nine on East Madison street,
And take a short ride on the cars with free seat.
The title is perfect, the abstract he'll show,
And will point out the lots any day you may go.

Large lots $100, $5 per month.
Business lots $200, $10 per month.
Cottage and fine lot $1,250, $20 per month.
Five acres and cottage $2,000, $500 cash.
Free tickets to purchasers to see this property.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY—The entire Glen Flora Farm, containing over 500 acres, situated on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, adjoining the beautiful city of Waukegan on the north, is offered for sale as a whole or in parcels to suit purchaser. Beyond any doubt this is one of the most valuable tracts of land for subdivision and suburban residences on the whole lake shore, being in close proximity to the celebrated Glen Flora Mineral Springs, also to Glen Flora Station (a regular passenger station, 1¼ miles north of Waukegan Depot), which is located on the farm. For further information, apply to or address C. C. PARKS, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,000—A GOOD 7-ROOM COTTAGE and lot at Evanston, $100 down, and $15 monthly.
2 lots and unfinished cottage with a good cellar at Park Ridge, $500, with $100 down, and $10 monthly for balance.
New 12-room 2-story house on brick foundation, and two lots at Park Ridge, $2,500, $300 cash, balance to suit.
6-room cottage and 3 lots, at Glencoe, $700; only $100 down and $15 monthly; has a good cellar and well.
$1,000 will buy a new 7-room cottage and two lots at Desplaines, $100 down and $15 monthly for balance; a good piano taken towards one of the above places. Show them free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT CLARENDON HILLS, A FEW elegant building lots, in the very choicest locations, in this growing suburb, having fine sloping southern and eastern aspects, and affording splendid views of the finest scenery around Chicago. To parties who will improve immediately, we offer unusual inducements. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLARENDON HILLS—FINE NEW house, just finished, with large lot, which we will sell much below its value, and we want an offer. The property can be seen free of expense on application to HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOUR COTTAGES and lots at Normal Station. 608 West Jackson-st., 2-story house and lot 42x150 feet. 793 West Lake-st., cottage, business property. 349 West Congress-st., cottage. Washington Heights property. 24 lots at Lawndale. Two houses at Lawndale, and a general list of property to exchange both city, suburban, and country. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO HOUSES, new, and very cheap, on easy terms. Call and examine these bargains. Also a few very fine lots on long time at low prices, and only 6 per cent interest. MASON & MILLS, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GO TO NO. 11 CHAMBER OF COMmerce for nice houses and lots on easy payments, in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park. School facilities the best in the country, and railroad fare only 10 cents. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, $300; $85 DOWN; $4 monthly. 4 acres and cottage, $575; $100 down; $8 monthly, at Hobart. Population 1,500; 32 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad. Office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT OAK PARK, one of the finest residences in the place, large lot, shady and comfortable; will exchange for city unimproved. M. C. NILES, 32 Metropolitan Block, or Oak Park.

FOR SALE—PART TRADE—2 NEW HOUSES AND large lots with barns in Englewood. Monthly payments. Splendid location. BUDD, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAND TRADERS, CITY OR COUNTRY, make money very fast by purchasing my $10 and $25 lots, located near Calumet River manufactures. Perfect title. Abstract, plats, handbills, free. Agents wanted. Address M 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A SACRIFICE, two beautiful suburban lots, for carpets, furniture, organ, or will trade for news depot or barber shop. Address D 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES OF LAND WELL cultivated; new house, and a good well of water; 1 acre of timber. Apply at 265 West Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY A FINE RESIDENCE lot on the South Side near the lake shore, 3 blocks from the depot; cut this out and bring it with you to 90 Market-st. NON-RESIDENT.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—SEVERAL good lots at Park Ridge; excellent location, near depot; or will exchange for good furniture. RANDALL & BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—$600 CASH WILL BUY 10 LOTS IN SEC. 18 South Chicago if taken within three days. GAGNE & MORIER, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, FROM $1,000 to $10,000, houses with large lots. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER NEW 10-ROOM BRICK houses, Lake water, bath-room, etc., for $4,000; one-half running 5 years, balance on easy terms. MILLARD & DECKER, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$75—$10 A MONTH. I HAVE A FEW fine lots to close out near city and railroad. A great bargain. S. W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, 10 acres improved, near station at Lombard, 20 miles from Chicago. Address J. SNYDER, Lombard, Ill.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—NORTH SHORE residence property, improved and vacant. The most beautiful north of Chicago. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FORTUNE FOR AN ENERGETIC man. The choicest subdivision in the market, 2¼ miles out; all the improvements made. The right man can buy it with $3,000 cash, and balance on long time; lots released as sold. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, cheaper than any one else can sell them, and on easy terms. R. C. GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—TWO ACRES on Madison-st., just west of city limits. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN FERGUSON'S ADDITION to Washington Heights for $150, $20 down, balance $5 a month. A free pass for 3 years given with each lot. All invited. Property shown free. B. B. FERGUSON, Room 15, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EASY PAYMENTS MONTHLY—TWO handsome new houses at Normal School, Englewood. Will be ready in two weeks; well built on brick basements. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND cottages in finest part of town, on terms to suit all. Monthly payments, if desired. Lake water. Near churches, schools, and depots. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT HYDE Park; new press-brick-front house, 28x60, near depot. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT KENWOOD; east fronts; near depot; cheap for cash or will sell on long time. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS IN RAvenswood on monthly or quarterly payments. You never will buy so low as now. Address J 80, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 640 ACRES, 24 MILES northwest of Chicago, 1 mile from C. & N. W. R. R.; good water; $35 per acre. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES PRAIRIE AND TIMBER, 35 miles from city; price, $20 per acre. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 37, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO Europe will sell at a bargain, or exchange for unimproved property in or near this city, 337 acres of the heaviest hardwood timber land east of California, with coal and iron on same, situated near Oakland, Preston County, W. Va., 2 miles from Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with down grade to same. A sure fortune in this property for a young or any enterprising man. Best of references given. Address C 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN ILLINOIS, 5,000 ACRES WILD land at $4.50; 2,000 acres, cultivated, at $10 per acre. For further information apply to JOHN N. WHEELER, at G. W. Miller's office, 220 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE FRUIT FARM near Mattoon, $18,000. GEO. H. HESS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM, 25 MILES FROM city. Apply to KATE PETERSON, 334 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE, IMPROVED farm near Sedalia, Mo.; also desirable tract of land for good residence on the West Side. WILLIAMS & CO., 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOME TRADE—LAKE COUNTY, ILL., 138, 114, 3 pieces of 40 and 1 of 10 acres; McHenry County, 80 and 318 acres; Kane County, 120, 80, and 2 acres; Cook County, 200, 160, and 120 acres; Du Page County, 208 and 80 acres; Iroquois County, 320 and 80 acres; Allegan County, Mich., 40, 35, 21, and 10 acres; 160 other well improved farms. Price and location to suit all. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 8, Otis Block, 120 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM AT A GREAT BARgain, situated in Winnebago County, Illinois, 4 miles from Winnebago Village, on C. & N. W. R. R., 10 miles from Rockford. 232 acres prairie, mostly under cultivation; 50 acres timber. Divided into 10 lots by good board fence, stream of never-failing water running through it; good frame house, 11 rooms; also good sheds and outbuildings; one of the best and highest improved farms in Northern Illinois; this fine property will be sold cheap and on very easy terms; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage as long as desired. For further particulars inquire of C. H. SPAFFORD, Rockford, Ill., or F. E. BRETT, at Field, Leiter & Co.'s, Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OVER 300 FARMS, located and improved to suit every one. Full particulars with J. G. HUSZAGH, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$15,000 WORTH OF town property in one of the best business towns on Cedar River, in Iowa. All clear, and title perfect. N. F. MERRILL, 3 Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A GOOD RESIdence on the North Side, worth $7,000 to $8,000. B. W. THOMAS, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for the equity in a very desirable furnished residence at "Nyack on the Hudson," near New York City. This is a most beautiful place, and a good trade can be made. B. W. THOMAS, 132 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE HOUSE, ON CORner lot, South Side preferred, for Washington Heights or Irving Park property, and cash or assume. Address for four days D 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECTION OF LAND, IN IOWA OR Missouri, suitable for stock-farm, for city or suburban property. Address for one week E 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, FROM $3,000 TO $4,000, for a good paying business of value, or tract of land, clear. 46 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—LOT, OR HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH Division, valued at $1,000 to $2,000, in exchange for horse and buggy and suburban lots. Owners only address B 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, WORTH $7,000, FOR three houses and lots in city paying $900 rent; incumbrance, $1,666 each. Call at 183 Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH ABOUT $5,000; will pay $2,500 cash—balance in clear South Chicago lots. E. R. BENEDICT, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—STORE AND dwelling, with lot, on good street. Call Monday or Tuesday. SCHONFELD & YOUNG, 184 Clark-st.

WANTED—FOR TWO CLIENTS, BUSINESS properties worth $100,000 to $200,000 in each instance, for which money and other clear property will be paid. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE OWNERS WISHING to dispose of their property to give me prices and description. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—I HAVE AN inquiry for good building lot, for all cash. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—40 OR 50-FOOT LOT, EAST OF LASalle and north of Van Buren-sts.; price not to exceed $300 or $400 per foot. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT KENwood, or in vicinity of Forty-seventh-st.; will give a choice inside lot, $25,000, and $10,000 cash for lot that will suit. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ON MADISON, HALsted, or Blue Island-av., worth about $12,000; will exchange for above 100x340 feet on Twelfth-st. (park front), balance cash, or will assume. JAMES T. YOUNG, northeast corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts. Room 3.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH—A RESIDENCE BEtween Morgan, Ada, Monroe, and Washington-sts.; $6,000 to $12,000. Owners and direct agents, with bottom prices, only. Apply at once. W. H. MOORE & CO., 133 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY A. D. HYDE, 13, 152 LASALLE-ST.:
175 Twenty-first-st., 8 rooms, $12.
22 Fourth-av., brick house of 12 rooms, $65.
780 Larrabee-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $25.
72 Grant-place, 2-story frame, 14 rooms, $40.
15 Belden-place, frame, 10 rooms, $25.
426 State-st., 4 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT, WITH Mansard story, stone front dwelling, 1236 Wabash-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE ARRANGED for two families, 7 rooms, bath-room, and closets, furnished or unfurnished, in pleasant location, half a block from steam or street cars. Apply on the premises, 45 Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., near the lake.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES JUST BEING COMpleted, on Harrison-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Also a 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Vincennes-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. J. C. FARRINGTON, 3 and 4 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—COTTAGES 449 AND 479 WEST Huron-st., and 740 West Superior, between Lincoln and Robey (choice neighborhood); or for sale on monthly payments. S. T. KING, 146 East Madison-st., 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—NO. 443 WARREN-AV., NEAR OAKley-st., a 2-story and basement brick house; new, modern improvements, very low. Apply at 97 and 99 South Water-st. J. G. BEARDSLEY.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 356 WENTworth-av. Inquire next door north, or of D. H. DICKINSON, 310 North Water-st.

TO RENT—FIRST HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE OF Lill-av., east of Lincoln-av., two blocks north of terminus of Lincoln-av. cars; newly finished, 8 rooms, closets, etc.; has not been occupied; pleasantly located; $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NO. 1533 SOUTH DEARBORN-st.—Nice three-story 10-room house, with stable; modern improvements. Inquire next door north.

TO RENT—NO. 1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house with brick barn, all modern improvements, only $60.
No. 849 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, 11 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, east front, only $50 per month.
Also, 139 Twentieth-st., cheap.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 10 COTTAGE place, near Thirty-first-st. station. Apply as above.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF HOUSES, ALL SIZES and prices, from $10 to $100 per month. Call and get a list. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD AND ALSO CHEAP houses and parts of houses on South and West Side, at from $8 to $25. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 103 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 143 ABERDEEN-ST.; RENT $15. Apply at 143 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; newly painted and renovated throughout; barn in rear; rent reasonable. OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY brick house, with use of bath, etc. Inquire at 140 South Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, LAKE water, bath-room, etc. Price, $30. MILLARD & DECKER, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY AND basement stone front residence on Ashland-av. and Jackson-st. Very cheap to the right party. S. W. RAWSON, 135 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, at 16 Stanton-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Inquire next door or at 837 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—2 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwellings in desirable location on South Side, together containing 34 rooms in good repair. Also a 3-story and basement marble front dwelling. Apply at office of GEORGE C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT, QUIET, AND COMfortable house of 8 rooms, large pantry and closet, barn, etc. Apply on premises, 619 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Washington-st. Owners will board, if desirable. Address K 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$475 IN ADVANCE WILL PAY THE rent of a neat, 8-room, 1½-story cottage, well located, near to business, in good repair, from now until May 1, 1877. Address A 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT 5-ROOM COTTAGE 423 West Sixteenth-st., $10 per month; also new 5-room cottage 566 Sedgwick-st., $15 per month. Apply to owner, W. H. SISSON, 691 North Franklin-st., or Room 23, 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—111 HOYNE-ST., A NEAT 8-ROOM BRICK and large lot, all in good order, at low figures. Inquire of DRURY, 361 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, for three years, to a responsible tenant, or exchange for cheaper place. Address A 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, CLOSETS, and pantries. House in good order. No. 20 North Ann-st. Inquire at 119 West Lake-st. R. P. PRICE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, $10 PER month. 266 Centre-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, cheap; can board owner for rent if preferred. C. J. TAYLOR, 651 Wabash-av., or 88 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—UNION-AV.—TWO-story house of eight rooms; gas and Lake water; near horse and steam cars. F. B. HAMILTON, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, stores, and rooms on the West Side. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, IN A 1 ORDER, 6 ROOMS, kitchen, pantry, closets; large barn, etc. Rent, $20. No. 20 Artesian-av.

TO RENT—340 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Jackson-st.—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Apply in the drug store.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, ALSO LODGing-rooms, with or without board, at 15½ North State-st.

TO RENT—12 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—3 LARGE rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT PARLOR TO A married couple without children, on Warren-av., near Union Park; terms reasonable. Call at 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—1406 WABASH-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement house, ten rooms, $40.
207 Twenty-sixth-st., basement cottage.
474 North LaSalle-st., three-story and basement house, excellent repair, $70.
461 Fulton-st., two-story frame, ten rooms, thorough repair; $35.
Inquire of GEORGE G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE AND BARN, 962 FULton-st., $20; suites of rooms corner West Lake and Oakley-sts., $18 and $20; new stone front, 72 North Peoria-st., two-story house, $35. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, BEST LOCATIONS, residences $600 to $1,200 a year. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 1 McCormick Music Hall, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 700 WEST MADISON-st. 8 rooms, water and gas; only $25 per month. Apply at 699 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park. 10 rooms, water, gas, and bath; only $35. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 680 MICHIgan-av. Furniture, carpets, etc., for sale cheap. Can be used for boarding house. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS; $15; furnished, $20; three rooms, $10. 669 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A LADY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS—first-class custom—will rent part of store and rooms; a fine opportunity for good dressmaker or first-class cutter and fitter. Please call at 563 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO DESIRABLE TENANTS, new brick houses on West Monroe-st., near Leavitt; octagon fronts, ten rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to J. WEST, 399 West Monroe-st., between Western and Campbell-avs., or WEST & CO., 65 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL estate and renting agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

The new two and three-story brick houses building on corner of Wabash-av. and Peck-court, 12 to 14 rooms each; all the modern improvements; rents reasonable to good tenants.
[illegible] Michigan-av., 12 rooms, only $60 per month.
[illegible] Wabash-av., two-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, [illegible] per month.
[illegible]-av., large frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, [illegible] yard with good barn.
1479 Wabash-av., cottage, 8 rooms, $30 per month.
[illegible] and 423 Cottage Grove-av., 8 rooms, $25 per month.
Brick building, 960 Wabash-av., 10 rooms.
476 Michigan-av., marble-front, 10 rooms, only $60 per month.
23 Groveland Park, 8 rooms, splendid location.
54 Sixteenth-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $60 per month.
Large marble house, 123 Calumet-av., 14 rooms, rent low.
836 Indiana-av., 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $60 per month.
24 Sixteenth-st., 15 rooms, $60 per month.

WEST DIVISION.

25 Park-av., stone front, 11 rooms, rent reasonable.
629 West Van Buren-st., new stone-front house, 12 rooms.
186 South Sangamon-st., 10 rooms.
527 West Washington-st., 9 rooms.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A WELL-FURnished house of 13 rooms, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Private family preferred. Address A 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OCTAGON STONE FRONTS, 12 ROOMS, $50.
1 marble front, 10 rooms, $48.
1 brick, 10 rooms, $40.
2 bricks, 10 rooms, $30.
All new with modern improvements, first-class neighborhood, vicinity of Union Park. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A NICELY-ARRANGED BRICK HOUSE with 9 rooms, bath and laundry; convenient to street and steam cars. Rent reasonable. For particulars apply at 102 Twenty-ninth-st. Best of references required.

TO RENT—DWELLING 414 WEST MADISON-ST., 10 rooms, in good order. W. WALLER, Room 11, 41 Clark-st.

TO RENT—312½ FULTON-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, in good order, only $25 per month, and furnished rooms for $2 per week; unfurnished rooms only $1 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 209 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM BRICK house, with brick barn; one 9-room house and barn; also, one flat, 6 rooms, modern improvements; location a desirable one, near Lincoln Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT, 10 rooms, closets, pantries, and bath-room, all in good order, and a small barn, at 170 North Morgan-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL improvements; gas fixtures, etc.; barn; all newly painted, etc. West Monroe-st., near Western-av.
Also,
168 Ellis-av.—House, 10 rooms, in good order, all improvements. Rent low, or sell on easy terms.
C. WALTER BROWN, Room 1, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH, HOUSE 807 WENTworth-av., in perfect order; room for two families. C. J. ADAMS, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING, WITH SIX rooms, closets and bath-room, hot and cold water, at 202 West Ohio-st., near Curtis-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, COTTAGE AND BARN, 57 William-st., near corner Van Buren and Aberdeen.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL—PARTLY FURnished; also, one corner store, with fixtures complete. Call at 491 Madison-st. N. S. GROW.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 15 WESTERN-av. Household furniture, etc., for sale at same address.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS, IN GOOD REpair, modern improvements, 221 East Jackson-st. Apply at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—1489 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER THIRTY-second-st., a 2-story and basement octagon stone front house, containing laundry tubs, water closets, bath room, coal vault, and every modern improvement, all in fine condition, cheap to good party. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—NO. 59 PAULINA-ST., A COTTAGE with 6 rooms, pantry, and basement, all in good repair, for a small family. Rent $25 per month. Inquire of L. A. MUNN, No. 462 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 2-STORY frame house of 7 rooms, in good repair. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON LEXINGton-st., near Western-av. RHODES & CLARKE, Room 15, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING A HOUSE pleasantly located would share with a gentleman and wife, Sept. 1; rent $25 per month; West Side. B 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, IN GOOD location, north of Twenty-fifth-st., and east of Wabash-av. Carpets and stoves sold at a bargain.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH, 2 FINE 2-STORY AND basement brick houses, new, on Bowen-av., between Langley and Vincennes, South Side. Apply to M. G. TOWNSEND, 117 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO RESPONSIble party. Private family preferred. 22 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side, convenient to street cars. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 117 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., near Monroe. Nice location and good repair; sewerage complete. Rent, $25. Apply at 609 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, in good repair, hot and cold water, washbowls, bath, closet, etc. Apply at 271 Thirty-first-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, modern improvements, situated near Ellis Park, on Vincennes place. Will rent cheap to good parties. Apply on premises, or T. P. PHILLIPS, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 22 AND 24 ADAMS-ST. WILL rent for a term of years on favorable terms. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE COMPLETELY furnished, bath, good barn, in good order, near Union Park; cheap to a responsible party. Address K 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1, A FURNISHED HOUSE near the station in Hyde Park. Owners will take rent in board. Address L 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE TENANT WANTED FOR a well-furnished, conveniently-located South Side house, of moderate size; no indigent families nor deadbeats need apply to C 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO-STORY brick house, octagon front, and brick barn on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; will rent cheap. Apply at 1585 Wabash-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AND pleasant grounds at Highland Park; rent low. V. B. DENSLOW, Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—3 NICE HOUSES, one fine cottage. Finest part of town. Near depots, churches, and schools. Lake water. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND SLEEPing-rooms from $3 to $5 per week. Apply at 98 and 100 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 636 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 224 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FIVE ROOMS AT NO. 10 Sedgwick-court, near Division-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, pleasant, respectable, and cheap, with modern conveniences. Apply at Room 46, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. INQUIRE 329 State-st., third floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—EITHER FRONT OR back parlors, or both, with furnished basement; complete for house-keeping; all together or single; rent reasonable. 657½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINgle gentlemen, pleasant east and south-front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to board on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; use of bath, etc.; references required. Address D 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 21 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 376 STATE-ST., FURNISHED or unfurnished; gentlemen and their wives accommodated. Apply at Room 16, third floor.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, $16; ALSO stable for 1 or 2 horses, if needed at 1289 South Dearborn-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN DAVY Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE; also unfurnished rooms in suites of two, with gas, hot and cold water; and one floor to good parties to board parties in house. 52 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $12 TO $25 per month; also a furnished cottage of 5 rooms. Inquire at 168 South Clark-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—CHEAP—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS at Irving House, 218 Washington-st.; restaurant attached; gents preferred; references required; everything first-class.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 374 South State-st., at $8 and $10 a month. Apply on 2d floor.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS; FURNISHED COMplete for housekeeping, or unfurnished; $12 and $15. 56 West Harrison-st., new brick.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS without board; references exchanged. 18 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A COTTAGE—THREE pleasant rooms and basement. Good neighborhood. 81 Twenty-fifth-st. (Near Cottage Grove-av.)

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a French family, with or without board; regular French table; centre of street-railways; terms reasonable. 69 Randolph-st., near State.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in Bryant Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Apply to Janitor, Room 56.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, cheap, down town. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 167 EAST Madison-st. Inquire at Room 23.

TO RENT—651 WABASH-AV., PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board. 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR for gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, in a private family on the North Side; references required. Address H 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room, also two single rooms; hot and cold water and bath on same floor. 14 Peck-court, near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—FOUR rooms complete for housekeeping; beautiful parlor furniture, etc., price $196. Address H 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping; water and gas. 1270 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 44 South May-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, WITH closet, for gentlemen only. 1 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; also single room, pleasantly located, at 211 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT, lower tenement of 6 rooms, just calcimined; Carroll-av., near Elizabeth. W. K. MANNING, 18 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at [illegible] Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping or lodging. 19 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR BRICK building for housekeeping, $15; one 6-room flat, modern improvements, $20, near Lincoln-av. cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closet, suitable for two; bath-room on same floor. Inquire at 218 Illinois-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. Religio Philosophical Publishing House Building, 324 Dearborn-st., south of P. O.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, in suites of two and three, for small families; $2 to $2.50 per week. 557 Milwaukee-av., Edwards' Block.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, single and en suite. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS, WITH MODERN IMprovements, at 352 South Park-av. Inquire at premises.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND ROOM IN family of first-class teacher (French) by inquiring at 410 West Madison-st., notion store.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, MENdel Block, corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WITH WATER AND GAS, suitable for housekeeping. For particulars inquire at 311 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICE, LARGE ROOM, WITH clothes-press, at 69 Aberdeen-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 966 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms, only $12 per month. 149 East Madison-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, GAS AND WATER; NEAR street-cars, at 1873 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, OVER millinery store, 924 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODern improvements; third floor 214 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 1006 WEST Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs. Rent $12.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND CLOSETS. 635 VAN Buren-st. No calls on Sunday.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING. Call Monday, 9th, from 8 to 10 a. m., at 127 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 GOOD ROOMS, CORNER Congress-st. and Cicero-court, $12; 234 Hastings-st., $8. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, 293 WEST MADISON-ST. Apply Monday at 190 West Van Buren-st. Also 2 or 3 rooms at 213 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE front suite to 2 or 3 gentlemen; also single rooms; prices low. 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COUPLE DESIRING A FEW ROOMS in a good neighborhood for housekeeping or lodging can be accommodated with a part or all of the upper floor of 640 Congress-st., with or without carpets, hot and cold water, bath-room, and gas. Terms easy.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for man and wife, for $15 each. 286 Erie-st., corner of State. All modern conveniences.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 152 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. TRANSIENTS accommodated. 3 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 532 Wabash-av. Call all the week.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FRENCH flats with all modern conveniences, 5 rooms, closets, etc., in my new block corner of Archer-av. and Twenty-third-st. Apply at office. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE FRONT room, neatly furnished. 292 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—AT 551 WABASH-AV., VERY PLEASant unfurnished rooms on second floor, with bathrooms, closets, and all modern improvements; convenient for light housekeeping; all newly fitted up; also front parlor on first floor, nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. THOMPSON House, 163 South Clark-st., Room E. Transients taken.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with water and gas; also a barn, at 349 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WITH USE OF FRONT room, or seven rooms, furnished for housekeeping. J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, FIVE ROOMS AT 161 Centre-av.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS OVER STORES, SUITAble for a family or boarding-house. Inquire of JOSEPH E. BROWN, Room 9, 184 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE SINGLE room, well furnished, for gentleman. Apply at 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, at 161 and 163 North Clark-st., corner Indiana.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AT 71 HONORE-st., two blocks from Madison-st. cars, very convenient for housekeeping.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND PANTRY IN GOOD REpair. 171 Hubbard-st. Water in kitchen.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with use of kitchen if wanted for housekeeping, with a lady alone; $10 per month. 146 North Paulina.

TO RENT—2 NICE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; beautiful location. 297 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ANY length of time; West Side. Address L 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SLEEPing-rooms, $1 per week. 181 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—WOULD RENT PART OF MY HOUSE to a small family, without children, and take payment in board; location near corner Thirtieth-st. and Michigan-av. Address OSBORNES, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A TIP-TOP house; one block from cars; six rooms, pantry, china and clothes closets; very desirable location. Apply at 19 Artesian-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bed-room for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at 83 South Green-st., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT $2 TO $4 PER ROOM—NEWLY CALcimined suites, one to nine rooms, for housekeeping, in brick building northwest corner Lake-st. and Western-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE BEST SUITES OF ROOMS on the West Side for housekeeping, with closets, water, and gas, in stone front building 638 West Lake-st. J. D. WEBER, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CLEAN AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, at $2 per week, at the Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT PRICES TO suit the times; references required. Apply to P. F. RYAN, 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—14 ELDRIDGE-COURT, NICELY FURnished rooms, with all modern improvements, in marble-front; four doors from Lake Park; from $8 to $25.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen. 49 North Ann-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT PARlor for gentleman and wife. Board for lady only. No other boarders. Address J 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in Howe Building, 243 State-st., corner Jackson.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN, northeast corner of State and Monroe-sts., opposite Palmer House. Prices low. Inquire at Room 16. Transients taken.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, to gentlemen and wives, or four gents, at 251 South Clark-st., near Grand Pacific.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURnished, with or without board, at 752 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed front rooms to gents or gent and wife, at 183 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE gentlemen in private family. 70 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, WEST SIDE, private family. Terms moderate. Address B 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINELY AND COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms by the day, week, or month; best location in the city. Room 18, 71 Monroe-st., near State-st.

TO RENT—365 WARREN-AV., A SUITE OF SOUTH front rooms, newly calcimined and papered.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, MODern improvements, to gentlemen. 616 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED LODGING-rooms, 4 unfurnished rooms to family. 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—BEST LOCAtion on the West Side and cheapest rents, by the day, week, or month; one suit for housekeeping. 191 West Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to first-class parties; unexceptionable references required. 282 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL at very reasonable rates. Newly furnished throughout. 15 and 17 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—3, 4, OR 6 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS for housekeeping. Southwest corner Jackson-st. and Ogden-av., brick.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM NICELY FURNISHED, with gas and water. 79 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS IN marble front. 3 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR UNFURNISHED AT 1274 Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, USE of parlor, piano, bath, etc.; private family, in new brick. 137 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FURnished or unfurnished. 150 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 7 ROOMS ON PRAIRIE-AV., OR ¼ of brick house, price $25; also good carpenter shop. W. K. WELLS, 157 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLY AND IN SUITS, in building southeast corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av. GEO. McCONNELL, 180 E. Adams-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND NICELY FURNISHED front room; 1 small; cheap. 145 E. Madison, Room 22.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, cheapest in the city, for ladies and gentlemen, by day or week; open all night. 46 S. Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUIT OF FRONT rooms with all modern improvements, also one single room. 650 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, 4 FRONT rooms in the brick dwelling northeast corner Polk and Clinton-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR TWO FAMilies if required. Inquire at 591 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, single or en suite. Inquire at the rooms, 227 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON FIRST floor at 284 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM FOR SINGLE gentlemen. Inquire at 166 South Green-st.

TO RENT—461 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNished, without board, to gentlemen only; very pleasantly located on avenue just north of Twenty-second-st., in a private family. Address H 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—10 ROOMS OR THE UPPER PART OF 367 West Madison-st.; price $35 per month. Inquire of MRS. S. C. COFFEY, 614 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—GREAT BARGAIN—FOUR BRICK stores and dwellings, South Side, near Halsted-st.; tenant can make large profit by sub-letting; owner is out of city. Apply to WM. HARTY, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY, 967 AND 969 WEST LAKE-st., one store; first-rate location for a milliner; fixtures all up and ready for use. Inquire of N. DYE, 383 Park-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, RESIDENCES, rooms, etc., in all parts of the city. Rents collected, taxes paid, and all business relating to real estate transacted for residents and non-residents. Established in 1854. J. M. MARSHALL, House Renting Agent and Real Estate Broker, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO SIGN-PAINTERS—I HAVE FOR rent, until next May, the third story of stores 46 and 48 West Lake-st., 40x80, lighted on three sides, and will take sign-painting in payment of entire rental.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 296 STATE-st., near Van Buren, nice store, and cheap. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A PART OF THAT FINE STORE, 204 and 206 Wabash av., formerly occupied by M. O'Brien. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS, FIT FOR CIGARS and fruit, poultry or millinery business, at 1164 South State-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—STORE, NICE LIVING rooms, next door to school, all new. 69 Garibaldi-st.

TO RENT—ANY PARTY WANTING A 4-STORY and basement stone-front building, with elevator and well lighted, situated in central location, and well adapted for any wholesale business, can obtain it at a very low rental; we want an offer, and will rent any part desired. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE REAR PART OF STORE 150 Dearborn st.; entrance in alley. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—OLD GROCERY STAND—A STORE ON Milwaukee-av., with fixtures; also one on Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A STORE IN GOOD LOCATION, CHEAP. Inquire on premises, southwest corner Paulina and Hubbard-sts., or 49 LaSalle-st. JAMES ROCHFORD.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THREE STORES AND SOME good office-rooms, on Madison-st., near the bridge. Inquire of DR. J. A. MORRIS, Room 10 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE, ALSO 7 rooms on second floor; rent very low. Apply on premises 1290 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NIXON Block, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A NICE FURNISHED basement office, LaSalle-st., near Madison-st.; desk, gas, and fire provided; $10 per month. Address B 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 153 RANdolph-st., 20x75 feet, near Sherman House and opposite Court-square. Favorable terms to a good party. Inquire in the building.

TO RENT—NEW, LARGE BRICK STORE, WITH shelves, counters, fixtures, etc., ready for a grocery, but adapted for any business, especially furniture trade. Rent low, and good locality, at 623 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HALL 70X36, FITTED UP FOR MAsons or Odd Fellows; also, front sleeping-rooms, at 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF BRICK BUILDing 59 Third-av., near Van Buren-st., suitable for laundry or any light manufacturing business. Apply to T. O. ILLSLEY, 1294 State-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 122 LAKE-ST., EXCEPT second floor. Basement 186 South Clark-st., and many excellent rooms centrally located. Rents low to good tenants. Apply at the office of M. McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER POLK AND Clinton-sts., a basement formerly used as a barber shop, with dwelling in rear. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—LOFT 46x150 WITH STEAM ELEVATOR and power, also 2 rooms 23x60 cheap, with power in building. Nos. 63 and 65 South Canal-st. DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 20x60 feet, to rent for light manufacturing. $20 and $15 per month. BADGER, PEOPLES & CO., 57 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ANY SIZE; cheap rent; good locality. Apply or address FRANKLYN, 320 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 189 WEST MADISON-st., suitable for any light business, and three living-rooms for housekeeping, by COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING TO RENT STANDS at the Caledonian Picnic had better do so at once by applying at 186 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, OF 12 or 15 rooms, where owners will board for all or part of rent, with the privilege of taking a few other boarders. Address G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, BEtween Adams and Washington and east of Ashland-av.; or a suite of 5 or 6 rooms, for housekeeping; must be in good repair and convenient. Address B 82, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF ABOUT 5 rooms, with water and gas, or half of a house; rent not over $25. CHAPIN, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE FROM 6 TO 9 rooms, thoroughly furnished with every requisite for housekeeping. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, etc., A 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 14 rooms, partly furnished; would prefer to board the owner; location must be first-class. Address, with particulars, F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR PART OF A house, of about 4 rooms, on West Side. Address, stating location and rent, K 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN FIRST-CLASS LOCAtion, two houses, with modern improvements, connected; unexceptionable references. L 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping, in the vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park. Address, with lowest terms, B 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms on South Side, until 1st of May or longer. C. H. GREEN, 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR, BEDROOM with closet, and one small room, unfurnished, front or back, near street cars, West Side; state location, size of rooms, price per month, etc. Address S, 641 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A house, 5 or 6 rooms, between Lake and Van Buren, and Wood and Sheldon-sts., for three adults; rent must be moderate. Address G 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished front rooms, with or without board, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st.; location and accommodation must be first-class. Address K 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL PRIVATE family of adults, a well-furnished modern house on the South Side; location must be good, and north of Eighteenth-st. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping for a gentleman and wife; must be within six blocks of the corner of Ann and Madison-sts. Address, stating price and locality, E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 PLEASant unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, with bath, etc., attached. Must be south of Division and east of Clark-sts., and cheap for $20 or $25. Address, with particulars, D 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, or cottage, in good neighborhood, North or South Side, for light housekeeping; no children; state price. Address D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR FLAT OF about 8 rooms, well situated on North Side, near street cars. Address, stating price and location, "SOL," Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 OR 4 unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping; family of three; location must be between Van Buren and Randolph-sts., Sangamon-st. and Ashland-av. Privilege of bath-room required. A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, near business locality. Address J 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, OR flat of 5 or 6 rooms, in good and convenient location; must be first class in all its appointments; no suburban or city limits places wanted. Address, for 3 days, M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LANDLORDS HAVING cottages or medium-priced houses can find ready tenants by leaving the same with us to rent, as we have a great demand for the same. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and child, part of a house, 4 or 5 rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or small house in a good neighborhood, on the West or North Side. Any one having too large a house, and wishing to rent part cheap can find a desirable tenant by addressing the undersigned. House with bath-room and barn preferred. Address, with terms, J 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BEtween Lake and Adams, east of Morgan, to a responsible party, and no questions asked. Rent not over $7 a month. Address J 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, 4 OR 5 rooms for housekeeping on West Side. Address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence in North or South Division. Address F, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 to 12 rooms, convenient to cars, and first-class in every particular. State price and location. Address H 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 TO 12 rooms, convenient to cars, all modern improvements; would purchase furniture if first-class. State price and location. Address C 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, MODerate-sized dwelling house for one or more years; modern improvements. Give terms and location. Address B 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING at least 14 rooms, rent to be paid in board, with privilege of taking a few other boarders; location preferred on Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address L 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 HORSE-POWER WITH about 50 feet of room; must be cheap; wood-working. Address A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL UNFURNISHED cottage house, or rooms suitable for housekeeping; rent low and pleasant location. Address, stating terms and location, O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, South Side, north of Twelfth-st., not to exceed $8 to $10 per month; give particulars. Address K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a furnished room, not large, with use of bath-room, near Union Park. State price, and address D 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE BED-ROOM, with small room off, or two rooms adjoining each other, for two single gentlemen; best of references given; South Side preferred, in neighborhood of Twelfth-st. Address M 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, a suit of furnished front rooms on West Side, with or without board; references given and required. Address L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT SIX OR EIGHT-ROOM house for $25 to $40, south of Carroll and west of Aberdeen-st. Address M 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE 23D INST. ROOMS for light housekeeping. Address DRUGGIST, 243 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side. CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, No. 8 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED room in a private family for a young married couple. Please state terms. Address C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE of about 10 rooms; South Side east of State, or North Side. State location and price, A 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENant, a medium-sized stone or brick house, with all modern improvements, on or south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st., on North Side. For the right place a fair rent will be paid and long lease. G 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, PLEASANT, furnished house or cottage in a good neighborhood. Address M 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR housekeeping. C 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE at moderate rent of about 10 rooms by a family who will not misuse the furniture; references. Address H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED AND commodious basement in vicinity of Clark and Washington-sts., or else a large room on first floor. Address, stating rent and particulars, H 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WHO HAS A MEDIUM-sized store, in first-class location, that they will rent part for a nice genteel business? Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, West or North Side; will pay $12 to $20, 6 months in advance if desired; would buy furniture. Address, with terms, H 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS in east end of Lake View; rent low for a prompt paying tenant, monthly in advance; security if required. Address E 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED rooms on West Side, east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st., near Washington-st.; no objection to room with carpet. Address F 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side, near cars, by a small family, for 3 years at $400 rent per year; only with a good neighborhood considered; LaSalle and Dearborn-sts. preferred. Address D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 or 10 rooms, east of Wabash av., north of Twenty-second-st., south of Sixteenth-st. Address, for 5 days, D 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 4 or 5 rooms, West or South Side; rent must be low. Address D 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURnished rooms for light housekeeping, east of State-st., north of Twenty-second. B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COUPLE WANT ABOUT three rooms, furnished, for housekeeping; South Side; prompt pay; references; good care and cheap rent; give price. Address F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, partly furnished, and board owner; best references. K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT SIX rooms, in good neighborhood, and having modern conveniences; rent must be moderate, and tenant will be permanent, if everything is satisfactory. Address PROMPT PAY, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, OR FOUR OR five rooms, for housekeeping, West Side; prompt pay. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, a suite of furnished front rooms, in house having bath-room and gas; terms must be moderate and stated in reply. Address K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 to 8 ROOMS, between Harrison and Washington and Halsted and Center-av. Address T, 239½ Newberry-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO JOIN the advertiser, owner of several valuable patents, to start chemical works and oil manufacture in one of the growing Western cities; is well acquainted with the dry-distillation of wood, the manufacture of acids, silicates, and all chemical preparations, oils, dredgras, and lubricators used by dyers, printers, tanners, and curriers, and manufacturers in general. Address G 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,500, TO TAKE charge of a Chicago house of a good paying, well established business. Here is a splendid chance for a man who wants to get into a good profitable business. Address JACKSON, P. O. Box 363, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, with $10,000 cash, can get a large interest in a legitimate business that will pay from 25 to 50 per cent on his investment; the interest is worth to-day $25,000, and satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. None but those having funds in hand, and meaning business, need address M 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MEMBER OF BOARD OF Trade, doing a profitable commission business (no speculating), would like a partner with about $5,000 for the purpose of increasing the same; best of city references given. Address A 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, TO aid in the manufacture of hardware that pays large profits, and sold at wholesale and C.O.D., only. My facilities must be enlarged at once to fill my orders. Mechanic preferred. E 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE THE place of retiring partner in an established commission business; investigate; references required and given. Address M 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $8,000 to $15,000 in cash, to take an interest in a manufacturing and mercantile business in a country town, one of the best points in the West; will guarantee 200 per cent; no one need answer unless he means business and has the cash; a full investigation given; no notice will be taken unless address with full name and where an interview can be had. H 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTner in good standing to take an interest in a stock company for manufacture of barbed wire fence; protected by first patent; only $5,000 required, and guarantee against risk; no experiments; a sure thing for big money. Address, giving real name, A 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WOULD LIKE AN INTERest in a good commission house; would put in some capital; have had several years' experience and can control a number of shippers. Address B 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ELIGIBLE PERSON, with $150, may join the advertiser in a respectable and easy occupation which will net from $50 to $100 a week. B 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000; A PARTNER in a hardware house going to Europe would sell his interest in an established business. Apply to OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business with not less than $10,000; the business already established; more capital wanted to extend the business; no debts to assume or accounts to buy; a good office man desired, and such a party can have the handling of his own money and ours too. Address A 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT AN ACTIVE BUSIness man with $1,000 capital, to engage in the auction and commission business in an enterprising city in Michigan. Address W M, Chicago P. O., Monday and Tuesday.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500; PRODUCE commission business; a live, active man with experience preferred; to the right man a good chance, good store, and location, well established trade, going to do large business with Delaware peach trade. Those meaning business only need apply. Address D 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,100 TO TAKE half interest of retiring partner in a paying manufacturing business, well established. Address A 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC business man capable of lecturing in public; business principally during Exposition here, and during Centennial, Philadelphia; must have from $300 to $500; (undoubtedly a bonanza). Call or address, for five days, Prof. PHIL MAYERS, 40 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—UPHOLSTERER OR CABInet-maker with a capital of $2,000 in an established business in city. Address E 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 in a well-established furniture business. References exchanged. Address E 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MILLINERY AND dressmaking business, $3,000 capital required. Fine location and a splendid trade already established. Address J 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH some office experience and $300 cash to purchase interest in a safe, established business. Address D 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, FOR A NEW scientific novelty entertainment, for the first time in America. Address C 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—CASH ENTERprise; will pay $3,000 first month. No bonus to pay. Particulars 87 South Clark-st., Room 10.

PARTNER WANTED—FINANCIAL—WITH $1,000 or undoubted credit; business established; paying largely; money wanted to extend; unusual good investment. Address M 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-established millinery business; must have capital; a thorough knowledge of the trade not necessary, as the advertiser is capable of running the business. Address G 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, BY an inventor, to introduce his new and valuable patented invention. 116 East Washington-st., Room 27.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ACTIVE AND WELL-established hardware business in one of the most flourishing towns in Wisconsin; requisites, good character and capacity and a respectable amount of capital; it will pay. Address D 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHed meat and vegetable market doing a good paying business. Apply at 26 Fourth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTABlished second-hand furniture store. Address H 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GROCERY AND liquor store doing a good business. Capital required, $400. Address H 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN A permanent and profitable undertaking, can be secured by a good business-man having $1,000 cash, or collaterals. Call and investigate after 3 o'clock Monday, or address R. R. Levi Wing & Co., bankers, Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

MACHINERY.

A COMPLETE SET OF LINSEED OIL MACHINERY to exchange for lands or suburban, clear. B. B. FERGUSON, Room 15 Otis Block, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE POWER TREAD MAchine for $25; also a foot-power scroll saw, very cheap, at 54 Farrell-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE, 80 HORSE-POWER; PART cash, balance real estate. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 2 BLAKE STEAM PUMP, cheap for cash. E. P. HAVEN, 18 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—40-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND double circular saw-mill, of our manufacture; all new; stored at Little Suamico, Oconto Co., Wis. The above will be sold cheap. For particulars address H. A. F. BLANDY, Newark, O.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND MACHINery, engines, boilers, etc., in exchange for city or suburban property. FRANK DOUGLAS Machinery Co., 249, 251, 253, and 255 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND PORTAble engine about 5-horse power, in good running order. Address F. WELSCH, 348 Dayton-st.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND TURNING-lathe, cheap for cash. WM. MAVOR & CO., corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED—STATIONARY ENGINE 14X20; MUST be in good order and but little used. Address, with lowest cash price and where to be seen, G L, Tribune office.

WE HAVE FOR SALE 1 14x20, 1 14½x24, 1 10½x24, 1 10x20, 1 10x16 inch stationary engines, and a large lot of small sizes, both portable and stationary. All kinds of new and second-hand machinery, boilers, steam pumps, supplies, fittings, etc. Second-hand machinery, etc., wanted. We buy or sell on commission. BADGER, PEOPLES & CO., Machinery Depot, 57 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CAR[RIAGES.]

AUCTION SALES OF HORSE[S] and harness every Tuesday, Thu[rsday] commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTO[N'S] Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Wash[ington] ...

A FIRST-CLASS ROAD MARE ...

A BARGAIN—A GENTLE FAMI[LY] ...

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ...

A BARGAIN OF HORSES BUGG[IES] ...

A FIRST-CLASS ROADSTER ...

A FIRST-CLASS NEW DEMOC[RAT] ...

A HORSE FOR SALE ...

AT 108 NORTH DESPLAINE[S] ...

AT 42 MONROE-ST., CARRIAG[ES] ...

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CA[RRIAGE] ...

AT AUCTION—MARTIN'S BAZ[AAR] ...

A. S. MILLAR, AT 196 EAST ...

A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE BUGG[Y] ...

A STONE TRUCK FOR SAL[E] ...

A RARE BARGAIN—MUST ...

BEST WORK HORSE IN TH[E] ...

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF ...

FOR SALE—NEW SQUARE ...

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIN[E] ...

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE ...

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, A[ND] ...

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ...

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY H[ORSE] ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORS[E] ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ...

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ...

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ...

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MO[ST] ...

FOR SALE—MY THOROUG[HBRED] ...

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY ...

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP BUG[GY] ...

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT ...

FOR SALE—ONE NICE YOUN[G] ...

FOR SALE—COAN & TEN ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SQUAR[E] ...

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW ...

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP-B[UGGY] ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SPE[EDY] ...

FOR SALE—LIGHT SIDE-B[AR] ...

FOR SALE—TOP PHAETON ...

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP ...

FOR SALE—AT METROPO[LITAN] ...

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE ...

FOR SALE—A SORREL M[ARE] ...

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT MA[RE] ...

FOR SALE—ONE NEW OP[EN] ...

FOR SALE—4-YEAR-OLD ...

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOU[ND] ...

FOR SALE—FINE SADDLE ...

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ...

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR ROA[DSTERS] ...

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANG[E] ...

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW ...

FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVAN[CES] ...

FOR SALE—3-SPRING EXPR[ESS] ...

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLAS[S] ...

FOR SALE—THREE SETS ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOR[SE] ...

FOR SALE—AT S. F. W...

FOR SALE—2 TOP BUGGIE[S] ...

...TED—TO RENT.

...RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ...HAUNCEY J. BLAIR, No. 3 Cham-...

...RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ...te family for a young married couple. Address C 14, Tribune office.

...RENT—A GOOD 2-STORY HOUSE ...rooms; South Side east of State, or ...location and price, A 80, Tribune of-...

...RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS TEN-...n-sized stone or brick house, with all ...te, on or south of Chicago-av. and ...n North Side. For the right place a ...n and long lease. G 26, Tribune of-...

...RENT—A SMALL, PLEASANT ...se or cottage in a good neighborhood. ...me office.

...RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR ...C 92, Tribune office.

...RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ...nt of about 10 rooms by a family who ...furniture; references. Address H 12, ...

...RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED AND ...basement in vicinity of Clark and ...else a large room on first floor. Ad-...and particulars, H 24, Tribune office.

...RENT—WHO HAS A MEDIUM ...first-class location, that they will rent ...al business? Address C 82, Tribune ...

...RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT ...West or North Side; will pay $12 to ...nce if desired; would buy furniture, ...H 17, Tribune office.

...RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS ...ake View; rent low for a prompt pay-...in advance; security if required. Ad-...ffice.

...RENT—1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED ...Side, east of Union Park and west ...Washington-st.; no objection to room ...s F 70, Tribune office.

...RENT—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH ...by a small family, for 2 years at $600 ...with a good neighborhood considered; ...rn-sts. preferred. Address D 67, Trib-...

...RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 18 ...of Wabash-av., north of Twenty-...Sixteenth-st. Address, for 5 days, D 56, ...

...RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING ...West or South Side; rent must be low. ...ne office.

...RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFUR-...s for light housekeeping, east of State-...y-second. B 75, Tribune office.

...RENT—A COUPLE WANT ABOUT ...furnished, for housekeeping; South ...references; good care and cheap rent; ...s F 2, Tribune office.

...RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ...hood, and board owner; best reference. ...

...RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT SIX ...od neighborhood, and having modern ...must be moderate, and tenant will be ...verything is satisfactory. Address ...aro Tribune office.

...RENT—COTTAGE, OR FOUR OR ...for housekeeping, West Side; prompt ...7, Tribune office.

...RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND ...of furnished front rooms, in house ...and gas; terms must be moderate and ...ddress K 32, Tribune office.

...RENT—COTTAGE, 6 to 8 ROOMS, ...rison and Washington and Halstead ...ddress T, 222½ Newberry-av.

...RTNERS WANTED.

...NTED—A CAPITALIST TO JOIN ...owner of several valuable patents, to ...ks and oil manufacture in one of the ...ties; is well acquainted with the dry-... the manufacture of acids, silicates, ...parations, oils, dredgras, and lubri-...s, printers, tanners, and curriers, and ...eneral. Address G 64, Tribune office.

...NTED—WITH $7,500, TO TAKE ...hicago house of a good paying, well ...s. Here is a splendid chance for a ...ed into a good profitable business. ...P. O. Box 253, Chicago.

...NTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ...h, can get a large interest in a legiti-...ill pay from 25 to 50 per cent on his ...terest is worth to-day $25,000, and sat-...will be given for selling. None but ...in hand, and meaning business, need ...ne office.

...NTED—A MEMBER OF BOARD OF ...a profitable commission business (no ...d like a partner with about $5,000 for ...easing the same; best of city refer-...ess A 36, Tribune office.

...NTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, TO ...nufacture of hardware that pays large ...wholesale and C.O.D., only. My facili-...ed at once to fill my orders. Mechanic ...ribune office.

...NTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE THE ...partner in an established commission ...; references required and given. ...ne office.

...NTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN ...$15,000 in cash, to take an interest in ...mercantile business in a country ...t points in the West; will guarantee ...need answer unless he means busi-...; a full investigation given; no no-...aless address with full name and address ...H 59, Tribune office.

...NTED—A RESPONSIBLE PART-...nding to take an interest in a stock ...acture of barbed wire fence; protect ...ly $5,000 required, and guarantee ...rements; a sure thing for big money. ...ame, A 64, Tribune office.

...NTED—WOULD LIKE AN INTER-...ommission house; would put in some ...everal years' experience and can con-...ppers. Address B 27, Tribune office.

...NTED—AN ELIGIBLE PERSON, ...oin the advertiser in a respectable ...which will net from $50 to $100 a ...e office.

...NTED—WITH $15,000; A PARTNER ...house going to Europe would sell his ...blished business. Apply to OLIVER ...ngton-st.

...NTED—IN A MANUFACTURING ...ed less than $10,000; good trade al-...amer capital wanted to extend the ...ry or accounts to buy a good ...and such a party can have the hand-...and ours too. Address A 69, Trib-...

...NTED—I WANT AN ACTIVE BUSI-...,000 capital, to engage in the auc-...business in an enterprising city in ...W M, Chicago P. O., Monday and ...

...NTED—WITH $1,500; PRODUCE ...iness; a live, active man with experi-...e right man a good chance, good ...well established trade, going to do ...Delaware peach trade. Those mean-...d apply. D 24, Tribune office.

...NTED—WITH $1,100 TO TAKE ...retiring partner in a paying manufac-...established. Address A 43, Tribune ...

...NTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC ...pable of lecturing in public; business ...xposition here, and during Cen-...must have from $300 to $500; (un-...za). Call or address, for five days, ...RS, 40 South Clark-st.

...NTED—UPHOLSTERER OR CABI-...a capital of $2,000 in an establish-...Address E 32, Tribune office.

...NTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO ...well-established furniture business. ...Address E 22, Tribune office.

...NTED—IN THE MILLINERY AND ...usiness, $2,000 capital required. Fine ...did trade already established. Ad-...office.

...NTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH ...erience and $300 cash to purchase in-...tablished business. Address D 13, ...

...NTED—WITH $500, FOR A NEW ...entertainment, for the first time in ...C 96, Tribune office.

...NTED—WITH $500—CASH ENTER-...$5,000 first month. No bonus to pay. ...Clark-st., Room 10.

...NTED—FINANCIAL—WITH $2,500 ...redit; business established; paying ...d to extend; unusual good invest-...2, Tribune office.

...NTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-...ing business; must have capital; a ...of the trade not necessary, as the ad-...running the business. Address G 9, ...

...NTED—WITH SOME MONEY, BY ...ntroduce his new and valuable pat-...6 East Washington-st., Room 27.

...NTED—IN AN ACTIVE AND WELL-...ware business in one of the most flour-...onsin; requisites, good character and ...table amount of capital; it will pay. ...e office.

...NTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISH-...table market doing a good paying ...0 Fourth-av.

...NTED—WITH $500 IN AN ESTAB-...d furniture store. Address H 23, ...

...NTED—IN A GROCERY AND ...good business. Capital required. ...Tribune office.

...NTED—HALF INTEREST IN A ...profitable undertaking, can be se-...ness-man having $1,000 cash, or col-...nvestigate after 3 o'clock Monday, or ...ing & Co., bankers, Bryant Block, ...Dearborn-sts.

...ACHINERY.

...T OF LINSEED OIL MACHINERY ...r lands or suburban, clear, B. B. ...Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

...NE-HORSE POWER TREAD MA-...also a foot-power scroll saw, very ...

...NE, 30 HORSE-POWER; PART ...l estate. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, ...n-st.

...O. 3 BLAKE STEAM PUMP, ...P. HAVEN, 18 South Canal-st.

...ORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND ...aw-mill, of our manufacture; all ...e Suamico, Oconto Co., Wis. The ...ap. For particulars address H. &...O.

...OR SECOND-HAND MACHIN-...llers, etc., in exchange for city or ...FRANK DOUGLAS Machinery ...South Canal-st.

...UY A SECOND-HAND PORTA-...5-horse power, in good running or-...ELSCH, 248 Dayton-st.

...ALL SECOND-HAND TURNING-...WM. MAVOR & CO., corner ...-sts.

...IONARY ENGINE 14X22; MUST ...er and but little used. Address, with ...d where to be seen, G 1, Tribune ...

...SALE 1 16x30, 1 14½x24, 1 10½x20, 1 ...ch stationary engines, and a large ...both portable and stationary. All ...ed machinery, boilers, steam ...ngs, etc. Second-hand machinery, ...s or sold on commission. BADGER ...achinery Depot, 57 West Washing-...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF TUESDAY'S SALE:

Road establishment—Elegant dark bay Hambletonian mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, kind in all harness and under saddle, free from vice, not afraid of anything; extra fine proud, high steppers, very spirited and stylish actors. One of the most beautiful and attractive roadsters in the city.

Team of dark bay draft horses, 2,400 pounds, 16 hands high, are an A No. 1 team for general business; good and kind in all harness, and warranted sound.

A large assortment of open and top buggies, side bar, and end spring of all styles and makes, and but little used.

One sorrel road or family horse, sound and kind; is a free and stylish driver; can be driven by a lady or child, and sold only for want of use.

One jump-seat family carriage.

One clarence, circular glass front, built by Brewster & Co.

Two family phaetons.

Two 6-seated rockaways, all as good as new.

One bay coupe or carriage horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, a very stylish and fast traveler; has got endurance, fears nothing, and is warranted sound.

Also a full line of harness, single and double, new and second-hand.

Express and delivery-wagons, and a large assortment of other vehicles, and with these we shall sell twenty-five other horses, of which a description will be given at time of sale.

Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock. "Weather never interferes." WESTON & CO., Auction Bazaar.

A FIRST-CLASS ROAD MARE, HALF-SISTER TO Observer, to exchange for second-hand piano, or will sell. Address M 75, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—A GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, WITH harness and phaeton, for sale. At 378 Belden-av.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND buggy harness, at low prices. 645 Wabash-av. JOE ISLE.

A BARGAIN OF HORSES BUGGIES AND HARNESS is offered for cash—1 powerful 10-year old work horse fit for any sort of rough work; price, $65; 1 8-year old work horse, can haul 40 cwt., price, $85; 1 6-year old fast buggy horse for $95, a 1-horse truck for $50, and your choice of 3 fine business buggies for $75 each; 2 heavy sets of single harness for $12 per set, and 3 fine sets of buggy harness for $14 per set, at 371 West Fifteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

A FIRST-CLASS ROADSTER, WITH BUGGY AND harness, for sale cheap, at 91 South Clark-st.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW DEMOCRAT WAGON, PATent wheels, one or two seats, very cheap; 183 West Van Buren-st. DUTTON & SON.

A HORSE FOR SALE, 1,100 POUNDS, SUITABLE for any kind of business. I will sell him cheap if called for to-day. 667 Madison-st.

AT 108 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST., FOR SALE cheap for cash, one new top road wagon, one new open buggy; also a good second-hand two-seated buggy; or will exchange for old buggies. ROBERT SHAW.

AT 49 MONROE-ST., CARRIAGES AT COST, BEfore removal. Will close out summer stock at cost. Will remove Aug. 20 to new building 218 Wabash-av., built expressly for the business, with carriage elevator and all conveniences. G. L. BRADLEY.

AT MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 257 and 259 State-st., south of Jackson, elegant phaeton, quite new, cost $350, price $200; very fine top buggy, cost $350, for $175; good top and open buggies, $30 to $125; express wagons and harness very cheap. Our regular auction sale on Wednesday morning.

AT AUCTION—MARTIN'S BAZAAR, NOS. 257 AND 259 State-st. Regular auction-sale on Wednesday morning of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, &c.

A. S. MILLAR, AT 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., will repair our carriages and buggies at prices that will astonish you.

A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE BUGGY AND ONE TWO-seated; also one second hand top buggy, for sale cheap. Inquire at 453 North Wells-st.

A STONE TRUCK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for horse or buggy. Call at Room 32, 152 Dearborn-st.

A RARE BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD—WORTH $1,000, I am wanting, and offer a horse that trots easy in 30, fine looker, accustomed to city, any woman or child can drive him with safety; also a new side-bar buggy, a very fine new harness. Call at 701 West Lake-st. any hour, if you mean business.

BEST WORK HORSE IN THE CITY FOR $100, 1,350 pounds; single or double; warranted. Have no use for him. 160 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF SQUARE BOX, TOP, and open buggies, side bars, with or without improved patent springs, buggy poles, 1 Portland cutter, 2 grocery wagons, second-hand top and open buggies; also, carriage painting, upholstering, and repairing at low prices, at HATHAWAY'S, 800 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY taken on debt, very cheap. 23 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND buggies, open and top; also, a good new harness, cheap, at 731 State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL truck wagon, in good condition, at V. BLATZ, branch office corner Union and Kate-sts.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, BUSiness rig. Inquire at 1403 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW TOP BUGGY, phaeton style, at a bargain. Call at Room 13 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16¼ HANDS high, long heavy tail, coming 6 years, weight 1,150, perfectly sound, steady, and reliable; an elegant coupe horse, and good for any service; $225 will buy him. S T, 159 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE SADDLE horse; has all the gaits. Address D 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE AND BUGGY. Horse first-class for lady's and children's use; is sound, gentle, and a good traveler. See him at 138 or 137 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FURNITURE—A good, young, and sound business horse, at 379 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SERVICEABLE, medium-sized horse, and a good open business buggy; also a light young horse fit for express or grocery wagon, and a very heavy draft mare, to be seen and sold at 430 West Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF YOUNG draft horses; no trading. 153 North-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH ROAD mares in the city, cheap; must have money. Address E 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY THOROUGHBRED SADDLE horse, 8 years old; has all the saddle gaits, gentle, warranted perfectly sound, and is one of the handsomest and most stylish horses in the West. Would trade for a nice carriage. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; price reasonable. HARVEY EDGERTON, 37 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP BUGGY, 2 HACK CARriages, light spring wagon, and iron axle heavy wagon. Call 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A cross-matched span of horses, sorrel and gray, 6 and 7 years of age, weight 2,100. They can trot in 3:30 together; they are as good single as double, are warranted sound, and are sold for no fault whatever, owner having no further use for them. Also, rockaway carriage, double and single harness, whips, blankets, etc., to be sold together or separate, at half their value. Apply to GROOM, rear of 580 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NICE YOUNG BLACK HORSE, sound as a nut, kind and gentle, formerly the property of A. S. Gage, Esq.; price $300. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAN & TEN BROEKE SQUARE-box top-buggy, cheap. 193 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SQUARE-BOX OPEN BUGgy, city make, as good as new. C. J. CORSE & CO., Room 1, 118 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW SIDE-SPRING PATent-wheel buggy, $60. Also wanted—horse in exchange for painting, graining, etc. Room 6, 117 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND HARness; first-class rig; cheap for cash. Address M 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SPEEDY YOUNG HAMbletonian mare, one of the most promising in the State. J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT SIDE-BAR ROAD-WAGON, or will exchange for a good top-buggy. Address R B, Post-Office Box 356.

FOR SALE—TOP PHAETON, BOUGHT OF COAN & Tenbroeke, in good order, for $150 cash; also buggy and harness. 757 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, PHAEtons and buggies, at 99 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT METROPOLITAN CARRIAGE Works, 153 South Canal-st., some nice light grocery wagons, second-hand phaeton, and two-seated business buggies, cheap.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE HORSES, ONE PAIR 20 cwt. A few mare boarding horses wanted with practical care, at 168 and 170 Ontario. WM. BYRNE & CO.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, YOUNG AND sound, also a leather top buggy and harness, cheap for cash. Call Sunday or Monday, No. 536 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT MARE, HARNESS AND new buggy for exchange for good real estate. Address, giving location, etc., J. E. B., Box 400, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW OPEN, SQUARE BOX buggy, cheap; or I will take old buggy in part trade, or coal. 554 Rebecca-st.

FOR SALE—4-YEAR-OLD BLACK MARE, 1,250 pounds, sound, will give on trial for $115; two-seated buggy, leather cushions, in good order, at one-half its cost last spring; grocery wagon, good order, $50. Good driving mare, must be sold to-day, price $50. 42 Harmon court.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOUND HORSE, SUITable for a lady. Also a handsome small saddle horse. At TAYLOR & HEATH'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE SADDLE HORSES AND SINGLE drivers at TAYLOR & HEATH'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ROADSTER, ALMOST thoroughbred, kind and gentle. TAYLOR & HEATH'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR ROADSTERS; FINE SIZE; can trot in 3 minutes or better, together. Also a single roadster. All handsomely broken. TAYLOR & HEATH'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE BLACK ROADSTER, 15 hands 1 inch high; can trot in 3:10 or better; any lady can drive him. TAYLOR & HEATH'S livery, boarding, and sale stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY REAL estate, a very fine pair of horses, gentle, kind, and sound, can trot fast. Also a stylish Hamburg rockaway, Coan & Ten Broeke buggy, sulky, double and single harness, &c. Owner leaving the city, and must make immediate disposition; will sell cheap for cash, or in exchange will assume small incumbrance. Inquire of FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW OPEN CARRIAGE, regulated for top; I will exchange it or other work for a rockaway. Carriage shop 74 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—TO PAY ADVANCES, ONE SET LIGHT double harness. Collateral Loan Bank, 172 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2 SPRING EXPRESS WAGON; CHEAP for cash. 1/8 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRAFT HORSE, 7 years old. 110 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SETS COACH AND SEVERal sets of single harness, very cheap; or will trade for horse. OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE AND WAGON. First house south Central Park. J. MAHER.

FOR SALE—AT S. F. WRIGHT'S STABLE, 250 Wabash, one good sound young work horse; weight, 1,200 pounds.

FOR SALE—3 TOP BUGGIES AND 1 OPEN BUGgy, patent wheels, and 2-seated California wagon, very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—A MAMBRINO mare, five years old, 15½ hands high, very gentle, will trot in 2:50; with side bar wagon. Address J. B., Post-office box 356.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SMALL BAY SADDLE horse, six years old, sound, for $65; a nearly open buggy and harness, very cheap for cash; call Monday. Rear 558 State-st.

FOR SALE—1 LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON AND horse. Inquire at 723 State-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH YOUNG (BAY) HORSE, FAST and very nice buggy horse; also top buggy and harness; cheap for cash or will exchange. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL TRADE FOR FURniture, a fine buggy mare; also a riding pony and large draft horse and truck, with work. Apply to F. C. DARLING, 198 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STANDING-top buggy and harness; have no use and will sell cheap. P. F. SCANLAN, 230 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND—FINE SIX PASSENger rockaway; a good Victoria & Kimball jump-seat; also, two bar wagons three-quarter size; all in perfect order and cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TOP BUGGY AT COST, and one top buggy for $175 that cost $400; new tops put on at half price. 374 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY OR SADDLE HORSE; also top-buggy and top grocery wagon, cheap for cash. Call to-day, 11 to 2, at 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD HORSES. APPLY AT 56 ARbor-place, near Carroll-av. and Sheldon-st., or 100 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 SKELETON WAGON; WILL trade for top-buggy. 98 West Monroe-st.

FOR FINE ROADSTERS, FAMILY SADDLE horses and ponies, and a fast pair of Ethan Allens call at 133 Michigan-av. R. C. ANTHONY & CO.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR dray or truck, for $150, worth $300, or will exchange for a lighter horse. Call at 1 and 3 North Clark-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A THOROUGH-BRED ETHAN Allen horse, 6 years old, fine style, and a first-class driving horse either double or single, can trot a mile in 3:15, has been handled but a few weeks, and will be sold low, as the owner is about leaving town. Can be seen at E. B. DRAPER'S Boston Stables, opposite Exposition Building.

I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND OPEN and top-buggies, express and delivery-wagons, that will be sold cheap, will exchange now for old buggies at 173 and 175 West Adams-st.

MULES FOR SALE, SINGLY OR BY THE SPAN, cheap for cash; will warrant as represented; have sold 106 in the last ninety days. Inquire at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

MUST BE SOLD, 2 YOUNG AND SOUND GENtleman's driving horses, can trot better than 3 minutes; 1 superior saddle and driving horse, 1 side-bar and 1 end spring buggy, the property of a gentleman going to leave the city. Can be seen at Boston Stables, 144 and 145 Michigan-av.

ONE NEW PHAETON, 1 NEW SIDE BAR, 3 SET single harness, 1 horse who can trot right fast, and 2 good stepping business horses for sale at 141 Twenty-third-st. Also to exchange a Pennoyer & Shaw phaeton for a square box top buggy.

STABLING ROOM—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-class stable accommodation will improve opportunities by calling at 417 West Harrison-st. Six horses can be accommodated. THOS. HAYDEN.

TO EXCHANGE—A SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON (Stivers), in perfect condition, for a heavier business wagon. Inquire at 171 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND LIGHT SPRING wagon in exchange for a fine suburban lot; will pay difference in cash if good rig. Inquire at 906 Milwaukee-av.

WHO LEFT THE PONY AT 100 WEST MONROE-st. four weeks ago?

WANTED—FOR CASH—HORSE, BUGGY OR phaeton, and harness. B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD TWO-HORSE truck. Apply to OBERNE, McDONALD & CO., 131 and 133 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUSINESS top-buggy; one with Concord springs preferred. Apply at Room 16, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STYLE HORSE, GOOD stepper and young; must be cheap for cash. Apply at rear 524 Park-av., near Hoyne.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE HARNESS SUITAble for a light carriage or buggy. Address E 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME GOOD HEFT MARES, AT 294 South Morgan-st. Cheap for cash. I. SMITH.

WANTED—10 TEAMS AND 10 LABORERS, WITH picks and shovels, early Monday morning at northeast corner Peoria and Congress-sts. A. MINOR.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A GOOD SECOND-HAND open buggy. Apply to GEO. E. CLOW, 80 Wayman-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, GOOD STYLE MARE from 6 to 8 years old, that can step better than 3 minutes. Address, giving age, price, and color, E 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, BLACK or bay, about 2,300 lbs., sound, gentle, and well matched. Address J 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, OR either. BROWN & RANDALL, Room 7, 168 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—EXPRESS WAGON AND HORSE, IN exchange for desirable land. Apply at 94 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A BUGGY HORSE FOR A FEW months or less. Must be cheap. Address BUILDER, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SPAN OF MULES, WEIGHING 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, well broke and reliable. Will pay cash. Call on Monday or address J. L. HODGES, 63 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO DO PLANING-MILL WORK FOR A good top-buggy. Address or call at 80 Main-st.

$35 WILL BUY A HORSE SUITABLE FOR A delivery wagon. Apply at 1077 State-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for good short-time paper or duebill on first-class printing house. Address C 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for advertising in a first-class commercial paper. Address A 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND TOP BUGGY AS first payment on cottage and lot, balance long time given. Address Mrs. S, Tribune office.

1 SPAN MULES 7 YEARS OLD; 1 SPAN MULES well matched; for sale to-day only, at 669 Indiana-st., West Side.

$400 WILL BUY A GOOD HACK RIG, OR would trade carriage for landau, and pay difference. Come and see the rig. BASSETT STABLES, 19 Harmon-court.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS—A LADY HAS A FARM IN MISSOURI and would like to exchange for suitable business in city or good country town. Address G 5, Tribune office.

COUNTY LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY property. Inquire of J. M. PHELPS, at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s, corner Monroe and Franklin-sts.

EXCHANGES—IF YOU WANT TO EXCHANGE farms, lands, or any description of property, real, or personal, get our Monthly Exchange Record (10 cents). The only one published in the United States. THOMAS & CO., 194 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL FINE SUBURBAN residences on lake shore for unimproved lands in the West. Address A 65, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIdence; 8 acres in Hobart, no incumbrance, price $12,000; want residence on avenue; might assume. Call Saturday or Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 27, 97 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, lot and stable, 104 North LaSalle-st., for well improved farm in Wisconsin or Illinois. Apply on premises to B. FLYNN.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 OR 500 FEET OF BEST large lots at Irving Park, for house and lot, and will pay some money, or assume. Address one week, D 19, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS and suburban lots; also improved country property; insurance stock and mortgages for city improved. M. B. DERRICK, 128 Clark-st.

I HAVE A FARM I WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR No. 1 auction goods for country trade, dry goods, boots and shoes, and notions. Address B 20, Tribune office.

I HAVE UNINCUMBERED LANDS IN ILLINOIS or Nebraska to exchange for cottage; would assume incumbrance. J. N. WITHERELL, 156 Washington-st., Room 4, basement.

I WILL EXCHANGE TWO GOOD SUBURBAN lots and some cash for good coal team and wagon. Call Monday. M. V. HOGAN, 168 East Washington-st., basement.

I WILL GIVE EQUITY IN HOUSE AND LOT 1080 Indiana-av., $3,000, for clear suburban lots. Address OWNER, No. 5 Honore Block.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT RESIDENCE LOTS, clear, north of Twenty-second-st. (say 50 feet) for 195 feet on Forty-third-st., near Langley; $2,000 incumbrance. JOSEPH S. JOHNSTON, Architect, 20 and 21, No. 144 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C., D. & V. Railroad. Good chance for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSES—HEAVY WAGONS and coal-boxes, or either separate. No. 12 Armour-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND HALF-ACRE LOT, in a thriving town, near Chicago, worth $1,800, for $500 cash; balance for stock of groceries or other good business. Call or address 47 Flournoy-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE, FINE HOUSE AND grounds at Hyde Park for good farm near Chicago. C. WALTER BROWN, Room 1, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE IN CITY, Englewood, or Evanston, a piece of acre-property in suburbs, beautifully located for gardening purposes, between two railroads. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES GOOD PRAIRIE land in Laporte County, Ind.; 40 acres fruit land, near St. Joe, Mich.; some suburban lots 5 miles from Court-House; all clear of incumbrance. R. KENNEDY, Room 10, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES, with large, highly-improved grounds, clear, in town near Chicago, for city or first-class suburban property; also farm for West Side house; Minnesota lands and town, improved, for city or choice suburban. C. WALTER BROWN, Room 1, southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR FARMS, OR lands, or good suburban; $7,500 worth of personal property, and a large factory in a town near Chicago. B. B. FERGUSON, Room 15 Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HAY FOR SECOND-HAND buggy and two cheap work-horses. Address H 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $8,000 IN TWO OCTAgon brick houses with deep lots in first-class location on South Side; want suburban home, clear, or with slight incumbrance, or city or suburban lots, clear. Address E 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STYLISH RESIDENCES AT Highwood, Winnetka, and Highland Park for wild lands or lots. Greatest inducements to parties wishing homesteads. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND NEAR EMporia, Kan., for house in Chicago on leased lot or other good property. R. W. SWINBURN, 1067 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AND SUBURBan lots, clear, for good clear lands in Eastern Kansas. J 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF FINE PRAIRIE land near town, clear. What can you offer? 199 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LEATHER-TOP BUGGY and harness for a lot in Englewood, Evanston, or Washington Heights, clear of incumbrance, by COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, Real Estate Agents, 123 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—45 FEET ON MARKET-ST., NEAR Adams; want suburban land. A 2-story and basement brick house on Winchester-av. incumbered for $3,600; want Iowa land for equity. 10 acres at Hinsdale for sale very cheap and on long time. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of 20 acres at Homewood with a little money. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., 2.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR FOUR clear South Chicago lots. Call or address KNUR, 202 North Oakley-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE IMPROVED FARM IN Crawford County; suburban lots at Park Ridge, Highland Park, Hyde Park, and a nice cottage on leased lot (7 years to run) on Fulton-st., for city or suburban property, first-class drug-store, brick, lumber, or carpenter work. Room 51 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, A CORNER LOT on West Twenty-fourth-st., 50x125; no incumbrance; title perfect. Call on or address A. A. MOORHEAD, 501 West Fourteenth-st., corner Throop.

TO EXCHANGE—AT OAK PARK, A BEAUTIFUL residence and grounds worth $7,000; will take Chicago improved, or sell for cash and time at a dreadful sacrifice. Address E 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, 164 feet on Ogden-av., corner of Harrison-st., near the new County Hospital building. Address 393 West Taylor-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE TO FOUR TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on West Monroe-st., for lands. GEO. C. RANDALL, Room 7, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AND clear real estate for house on West Side clear. Call or address T. JUBB, 190 Madison-st., city.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO EXchange for improved farm in Wisconsin, clear? Address Owner, G 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED A GOOD HORSE AND buggy for gold watch and chain and good suburban lots. Address G 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TO TAILORS—GOOD LOT AND cash for $150 to $300 worth of custom-made clothing. Address C, Room 11, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AND grounds at Englewood; want equity in clear farm or good suburban lots; rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WILD LANDS FOR CHICAGO property. M & C, Room 11, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land in Jefferson County, Nebraska, for a stock of goods, drugs, and stationery preferred; would trade for other goods; have houses, stores, and lots in the thriving village of Byron, Ogle County, Ill., terminus of the Second Division of the C. & P. Railroad. Apply personally to GEO. W. BROCK, First National Bank Building, or by letter to WM. M. ODLIN & SON, Byron, Ogle County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND THREE LOTS, IN Hyde Park, for team of horses, wagons etc. D. D. BABCOCK, Room 3, 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE AND LARGE lot, for small farm in Illinois, near station. D. D. BABCOCK, Room 3, 97 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT BURNT DISTRICT, SOUTH side, for vacant corner lot on West VanBuren or Harrison-sts. Call 308 West Harrison-st. JOHN DOWNEY.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR COTTAGE AND LOT, THE best paying bakery, confectionery, and ice cream parlors on West Madison-st. Inquire of G. W. COOPER, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD BRICK houses on Bowen-av., with modern improvements; will take small farms or other good property. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—56 CLEAR LOTS AT ENGLEwood, with $25,000 cash, for a choice piece of business property on the South Side. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW BRICK blocks of stores and dwellings on Archer-av. and Twenty-third-st., with all modern improvements; will pay good rentals; can sell the above in one parcel or separately, making trades of from $5,000 to $50,000. Will take clear country property at fair values. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—5 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 39, 14, FOR vacant lots on North Side inside city limits. Address F, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4. Will pay some cash.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A hardware store for pianos or cash. Apply to or address FRANKLYNN, 320 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, CLEAR LOTS, OR personal property, a valuable business worth $15,000 for $11,000; must sell, as I am obliged to leave town. Address A J H, 159 Park-av.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU GOT? I have got everything. Come and see me; you can win. Address F 89, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TEAM, WAGON, AND HARNESS for brick. Inquire at 69 Ewing-st., near Canal.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES PATENT TITLE land in South Missouri ($1,500) for good business horses, buggies, pianos, or business. Make me an offer. Address H 46, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GOODS AND RESIdence in inland town, for Chicago improved. Dairy farm for lands. City and suburban for farm and lands. J. W. FINNEY, 81 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT IN GOOD location, worth $3,000, and good lots in Washington Heights, equity in all about $5,500; will take wild land in southwest of this State. Apply to P, 421 South Clark-st., in saloon.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PERSONAL OR CHICAGO property, 30 acres within 10 rods of depot, in town of 2,000 inhabitants, 50 miles west of Chicago. Can be re-subdivided and 50 small houses can be sold at once. Good chance for a builder. Address A 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—813 ACRES AT WEST MAYWOOD depot (Melrose); small incumbrance; choice property; want city improved, and will assume small incumbrance or farm land. L. L. WILSON, 154 Washington-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, only $1,700 incumbrance; want $300 cash, and balance clear lots.

440 acres of Iowa land for clear lots.

114 feet on Lincoln-av., first block, for farm.

20 lots in South Chicago for residence.

160 acres in Michigan fruit belt for lots.

J. S. WOLFE, 199 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF LAND, CLEAR, IN Wisconsin, for a piano and furniture, or organ. C. B. HACKNEY, 30 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMING LANDS IN WISCONsin, clear, for city improved, good leasehold, or a stock of merchandise. Call on or address PHILLIPS, Room 30, 152 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD FARM, GROCERY stock and fixtures, 100 lots at South Chicago, and 7 lots on West Side; 75 feet on Fourth-av. for land near Chicago; house, and lot 175x230, at Western Springs, and 4 lots near R. I. shops, clear, for house. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON BLUE Island-av. for groceries or teas. Address K 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPerty for farms or lands; mineral and timber lands for other property. J. M. BEVERLEY & CO., Brokers and Mining Engineers, Room 7, 57 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR IMPROVED OR unimproved property on South or West Side, will exchange improved State-st. property near Thirteenth-st., 40 feet front, moderately incumbered, and fully rented. A. B. WILCOX, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR farms in Iowa. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., northeast corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCANGE—OR SELL—A NICE COTTAGE ON leased ground, for suburban lots or house and lot near city. Address G 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS FLOUR MILL in a thriving town near Springfield, Ill., clear; title perfect; want good first-class property. Call at Room 1 Journal Building.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD KANSES LANDS WELL located, in Butler County, 800 acres in one tract, 1,600 acres in another; will take improved city property, well rented, and assume some incumbrances. T. F. ANDREWS, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for unimproved city lots. B 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE for unimproved city property. J 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED CITY lots, a first-class marble-front residence on South Side. G 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY and farm in Iroquois County, no incumbrances; will exchange either one or both for stocks of dry goods, or boots and shoes, suitable for a country store. T. F. ANDREWS, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PAINTING OR GRAINING FOR dry goods, groceries, or sewing-machine. G 31, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA AND MISSOURI LANDS and improved property in a town in Central Illinois for merchandise or dwelling in Chicago. Address A 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS at Irving Park for horses or other available property. They will be shown free, for they must be seen to be appreciated. This is an investment. M M, 122 Randolph-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, with block of ground, situated at Winnetka; price $9,000, clear. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE—STEAM MILL, ADJACENT TO railroad station, near city, suitable for most any kind of manufacturing; $6,500, clear. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT, north of Twenty-second-st., near lake shore, worth $30,000, for place of less value north of Twenty-fifth-st. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANTLY-IMPROVED Western farm for good city property or clear suburban acres. Address L 61, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING, near new Custom-House, well rented, for residence property; unimproved preferred. Address E 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of parties having property to exchange to examine our new bulletin boards, on which will be found all descriptions of property, including city, country, and Western lands. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, groceries or hardware (city or country), from $6,000 to $8,000, for choice suburban lots (clear) and cash. Address G 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN EXCHANGE for good short-time paper or first-class merchandise. Address B 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES IN EXCHANGE FOR PLANing or resawing at Goodwillie, Wagner & Hotsler's placing mill and box factory, 44 and 46 Blackwell-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN EXCHANGE for a new 10-room brick house. MILLARD & DECKER, 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE IN THE CITY for other property; will assume incumbrance. D. K. CARTER, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DOG-CART OR park-wagon for top-buggy. Address G 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND GOOD unincumbered Chicago real estate for $12,000 worth of merchandise suitable for country trade. Address by mail Room 67 Briggs House.

WANTED—PIANO LESSONS FOR DENTISTRY. 64 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD IMproved city property, lightly incumbered, for country property or unimproved lots. J. C. McCORD, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—4 LOTS, WELL LOcated at Washington Heights, for new first-class household furniture. Address J 44 Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE IN CITY; WOULD ACCEPT light incumbrance; in exchange for Cornell lot and Western lands, no incumbrance. Address A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD HORSES AND buggy in exchange for Evanston property. Address PETER OLSEN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

WILL EXCHANGE LOTS AT HINSDALE FOR DEsirable city property. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD SUBurban lots for good, sound, kind horse and top-buggy; horse not to be over 7 years old, weight about 1,100. Apply to CHARLES MILLER, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN ILLINOIS worth $25,000 to $50,000, for which I will give first-class residence property in and near Chicago. Address OWNER, No. 4 Honore Block.

WANTED—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR city lots, clear. ADVERTISER, Room 23, 159 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LIVERY STOCK FOR GROCERIES and clear lots. Address J 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE ON WEST SIDE, CLEAR, for groceries and clear lots one-half mile from city limits; will give some money. Address L. JUBB, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE, LARGE, iron safe, which cost $550, or a lot in South Chicago, for a good, young, gentle horse, business buggy, and harness. Apply at 598 South Halsted-st.

$10,000 WORTH OF RAILROAD STOCK TO exchange for real estate. W. B. LANGLEY, 173 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP TICKET TO THE Chicago Board of Trade. Address H 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW COFFEE, OR PEAnut roaster for one-fourth cost. Also, two nice dry goods counters, a lot of gas-fixtures, ice-boxes, and other house and store furniture too numerous to mention, to be closed out at once very cheap at 138 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE POINTER DOG, THOROUGHly broken; $25 cash. J. SLATTERY, 390 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SHELVING, COUNters, show-cases, for dry goods store at 100 West Madison-st., or will trade for pony and phaeton.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—18 FEET BLACKWALNUT office-railing. Apply at 184 Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A FINE COAT AND VEST, MADE too small, will be sold for half price; suitable for a slim young man. Address L 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT wardrobe, lot of fine gas fixtures, and small stock of human hair. 46 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE YACHT, CHEAP FOR cash, by P. PETERSEN, 340 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND SIX YEARS' lease; good locality; ground rent only $30 a year; house built for moving. Call and examine, at 821 Fulton-st., near Leavitt.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 11 MONTHS OLD POINTER dog, not trained, strong limbed, dun color, highly bred. Apply at 268 and 270 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 POUNDS LONG PRIMER, 8 FONTS job type, cases, etc.; $25 cash. JANITOR, Room 25, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—4 FINE COACH DOGS, 2 MONTHS old, at 80 Seeley-av. Call evening.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FINE oil paintings in new gold frames at a bargain. Room 9 Dore Block northwest corner State and Madison-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO METAL SHOW-CASES, STOREfixtures, and furniture, at 234 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP CHICAGO BOARD OF Trade. State the best price you will give. Address G 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY FINE COUNTER, two wall-cases, and new Indian figure; cost $225; will sell for $125. Inquire at 74 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO LAUNDRYMEN—CHEAP—TROY collar machine. Eureka Laundry, 325 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A THOROUGHBRED SETter dog. Apply at 312 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE OUT-DOOR SHOW-CASE and 2 counter cases, to be sold at a sacrifice. Call at 26 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF SHIRT OR clothing manufacturers to sewing machinery fixtures for six machines where power is used. Fixtures entirely new. Can be bought at a bargain. Address S. M., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DESKS, cheap. Room 1 Journal Building.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF EBONY-HANDLE, NICK EL cased table knives, $2.50 per set, worth $7. A. W. WHEELER, 56 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—2 PURE-BRED WATER SPANIEL pups, 6 months old; also a lot of splendid canary birds. 484 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO BEST carom billiard-tables, fixtures complete, good as new. 340 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 DOZEN PAIRS BUTTS AND 10,000 pounds strap hinges cheap also door springs and knobs. A. W. WHEELER, 56 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND DRESS SUIT AT WALSH'S, clothier, corner of West Madison and Aberdeen-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR PARTIES going to housekeeping. The furniture of five rooms, with or without piano, will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken at once, as owners are going to leave the city. Call at 730 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A DENTIST DUE-BILL, FIRST-CLASS; also gas-fixtures, opera-glasses, talking parrot, paintings, chromos, jewelry, etc., at 215 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—FINE SHELVING FOR LIQUORS IN bottles. Call at 39 River-st.

FOR SALE—A BUYER WANTED FOR A FINE room show on which $200 a month can be made. L 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS BREECH-loading guns, at less than cost to importer; price, $160 and $206. Apply at 884 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, SUITABLE FOR RESTAUrant or small hotel. Apply on premises, 55 South LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 16-BALL POOL-TABLE AND ONE billiard-table, complete. Inquire No. 318 South Clark-st., of C. C. OTTO.

FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE-BARREL ENGLISH twist gun, or will exchange for a nice cutter. Inquire 9 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S BED-BUG AND COCKroach Exterminator; warranted; contracts taken; article sold; full instructions free. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 4-INCH ASTRONOMical telescope, cheap. Cash buyer only need apply. Address B 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 THOROUGH-BRED NEWFOUNDland pups, 5 weeks old, large size. Call before 3 p. m. or during the week. 464 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WALNUT STANDING office desk cheap, at the Sheriff's sale of boots and shoes, 179 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A REAL ENGLISH CAB, WITH A complete set of harness. Inquire at 6 South Market.

MUSICAL.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS IS REQUESTED to the splendid bargains in new and elegant pianofortes we are now offering, being the entire stock of a first-class dealer purchased at assignee's sale in the City of New York, embracing instruments of many celebrated manufactures, including F. C. Lighte, New York; Meyer & Sons, Philadelphia; Steinmetz & Co., New York; Newton & Co., New York, and others—all warranted for 5 years. Packing and shipping attended to. Prices, $225 to $250. MARTIN'S, residence No. 63 Wabash-av. Elegant rosewood case 7 octave upright piano, $150; hand ome rosewood case 7 octave piano, perfect order, $85. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

A YOUNG LADY (GERMAN NATIVE), WHO HAS taught music successfully for some years in the city, wishes a situation as piano teacher at some private or boarding school. Good references. Address A 72, Tribune office.

A GOOD PIANO TO RENT CHEAP. CALL AT 130 South Peoria-st.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR $75; RETAIL price, $500; this is a bargain. Call at once. No. 15 North Clinton-st.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH PIANO OR cabinet organ, wishes scholars. Particular attention given to the theory of music and young scholars. Address by postal 99 West Lake-st. Terms, 50 cents a lesson, or $12 per quarter.

A FULL SIZED ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR ONLY $90, or rent same for $4 per month, 303 Warren-av.

BEST AND CHEAPEST—THE NICHOLSON cabinet organ; price, $50 and upward; wholesale and retail at factory. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT ORGANS AT MODERATE prices; also, will exchange one for a good horse. Northwestern Organ Company, 262 State-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY; a splendid piano. Address A 94, Tribune office.

FOR FIRST-CLASS PIANOS CALL T. C. A. GEROLD'S Piano Factory, 190 Clark-st., near Monroe-st. A good 5-octave melodeon for sale or to rent cheap. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS, NEW piano for horse, harness, and top-buggy. WILLIAMS & CO., 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

NO. 10 STOP ORGAN, $100; 7-OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano; $100; and 7-octave square piano, $80. Pianos to rent at $5. DEWITT, 166 State-st.

PIANO FOR SALE—APPLY AT GARDNER HOUSE office; owner leaving the city. Cheap for cash, or half down.

PURCHASERS, RENTERS, SOLICITORS, UNfairly treated by a piano firm, will benefit the public by giving facts to Mrs. C. A. HAVILAND, at book store, 117 Randolph-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning; at the Chicago Piano Factory, 16 State-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANIST. ONE WHO CAN furnish unexceptionable reference, and will study accompaniments thoroughly. Address P. O. Box K, North Side Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HORSE, buggy and harness, for first-class upright piano. Address Post-Office Box 386.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD PIANO—A BARGAIN; must be sold; leaving the city. 203 State-st.

$175—FOR SALE CHEAP TO PAY ADVANCES and charges—A fine 7-octave, round-corner pianoforte, carved legs, at Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.

$250 BUYS A FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO; will sell on monthly payments or rent cheap. Address J 83, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MACHINES OF all kinds, including one new Singer, cost $_, for $45; one full cabinet Willcox & Gibbs, good as new, cost $125, for $35; one full cabinet Wheeler & Wilson, late improved and entirely new, cost $125, for $55; to full cabinet Grover & Baker (new), cost $125, for $_; one good Howe, cost $70, for $35. Other machines very low, all fully guaranteed as represented, at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF NEW AND REFITted sewing machines at prices to suit all. We are prepared to repair any kind of sewing machine. NOVELTY REPAIR WORKS, 271 State-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LATE FAMILY SINGERS, 2 Mediums, 1 Domestic, 1 Howe, 3 Wheeler & Wilson, 2 Grover & Baker's, 1 Wilson, and 1 Weed, at less than half cost prices. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

ONE MANUFACTURING SINGER, IN GOOD ORder, $25; 1 old style Singer, $12; 1 Wheeler & Wilson, $15. Needles for all sewing-machines sent, free of charge, by mail, to any part of city or country, at 25 cents per half dozen. 303 West Madison-st., Singer office.

SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—NEARLY new and in perfect order. Price $30. Has leaf table, cover and drawers. Cost $75. No. 551 Michigan-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 293 WEST Madison-st., corner of Green; machines sold on monthly payments, and rented, exchanged, and repaired.

WANTED—FOR CASH—THE LATEST IMPROVED Wheeler & Wilson family sewing-machine. Apply at ... 311 Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; front rooms to rent, unfurnished.

7 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board, large front room, with closet, furnished or unfurnished; also back parlor and bed-room; all modern improvements.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT, NICEly furnished front room, with board, for two; also room for one lady with board.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—TO RENT—NEWLY PApered and painted rooms, with board, one-half block from street-cars.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—PLEASANT, NICE, FURNISHED front room with first-class board.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARDING IN A private family for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week; barn to rent.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—HALF BLOCK FROM MADIson street cars. Most attractive rooms and accommodations for a few married couples, or young gents or ladies, at very moderate terms; all modern comforts; location central; surroundings retired and home-like; house and rooms cosy and inviting.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for married couples or young people; location, house, and surroundings most inviting; all modern comforts; one nice room very low to two young ladies; only half block from Madison-st. cars.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN suite. Day boarders taken. Terms very reasonable.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms with board, en suite or single. Good table. Day board.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Board with pleasant room, front or back, hot and cold water.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; also single rooms. References exchanged.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—HAS JUST CHANGED hands. Private family have two pleasant rooms, and would like two or three gents; use of bath, with privilege and comfort of home; only $5 per week.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Large rooms, first-class board, brick house, all improvements; price, $12 for couple. References.

49 ASHLAND-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Pleasant rooms to rent with board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with board, to a couple; convenient to Madison-st.

51 ASHLAND-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentleman; also day boarders.

51 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms; all modern improvements.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, nicely-furnished room, hot and cold water, furnace heat in season; cheap, if permanent.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—THERE ARE SOME nice rooms for single gentlemen at $5 and $6, with board. House newly furnished throughout. Day boarders wanted.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CLINTON—A few good boarders can find board and pleasant rooms at $4.50 per week.

72 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., CORNER MADISON—Regular board, $4.50 per week; day board, $3.50; meals, 20 cents.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM with hot and cold water, suitable for married couple or two gents, to rent with board.

107 DESPLAINES-ST., NEAR MONROE—WANTed, a few boarders in a private family; also furnished rooms to rent.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE PLEAsant rooms (single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished) to rent with board; modern conveniences; desirable location.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board at $5 and $6 per week.

143 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

149 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms, with or without board.

165 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD, WITH A pleasant room for two gentlemen.

170 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can have a nice room with good board at above number. Terms will be made very reasonable if taken at once.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN UNFURNISHed front parlor, also a large furnished room, to rent, with board.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, in a private family, pleasant rooms (two front), second floor; also third floor. House and location first-class. References.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA, IN THE brick house—Several nicely furnished rooms, with good board for married or single folks; also several unfurnished rooms with or without board.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board, $5 per week.

227 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—BOARD AND FURnished rooms at reasonable rates.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished with first-class board.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, single and en suite, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

246 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms to rent with board. Terms reasonable.

263 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

277 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms with board.

296 FULTON-ST.—LARGE ROOM NEWLY FURnished to man and wife, or gentlemen, with board, in private family.

302 FULTON-ST.—TWO CHOICE ROOMS WITH first-class board. Fine location for young men.

306 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICE ROOMS AND board. Terms, $5 per month.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; day boarders wanted; board in exchange for furniture.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT AND back parlors, also front alcove, with board.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ALCOVE and one square room with first-class board. References required.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS for married couples or single persons; $5 to $6; unfurnished parlor, $10; location good; day board $4.

382 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board; suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate.

382 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent with board.

408 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room with board in private American family; a cheerful home guaranteed to good party; terms reasonable; location first-class.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM FOR two persons, overlooking Jefferson Park, with board.

464 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE JEFFERson Park—Three connected unfurnished rooms on parlor floor, hot and cold water, closets, etc., also nicely furnished large room, with board; new house.

464 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH good board, nicely-furnished rooms and two or three unfurnished rooms; also, a front basement suitable for a physician.

NEAR UNION PARK—TWO LABORING MEN CAN find a permanent home in a private family, with first-class board, by addressing L 6, Tribune office.

WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front alcove suite to rent with board; family consisting of three only; house with all modern improvements; location unexceptionable. Call at 20 North Canal.

South Side.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board; location delightful.

17 HARMON-COURT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board.

43 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—New, clean single rooms, plentiful table, $5 to $7 per week; table board, $4. English house.

44 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board. Day board also.

72 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms, with board, in private family.

87 AND 89 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—GOOD BOARD from $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano.

125 THIRD-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

169 CALUMET-AV.—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, suitable for two gents, or gent and wife; references.

184 AND 186 STATE-ST., OVER NUTTING'S C.O.D. Store—Fine single, double, and alcove rooms, newly furnished, with first-class board. Transient and day boarders.

259 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—PRIVATE BOARDING-house—$5 per week; day-board, $3.50.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and front parlor furnished, with board for families. Also rooms for single persons.

279 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed front rooms, with board. Day-boarders wanted.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsomely furnished suite of front rooms; also, smaller room.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room to rent with board; also room on second floor at very moderate price. Reference required.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE HANDSOME FRONT suite and two single rooms, to man and wife or single gentlemen. First-class table.

348½ STATE-ST., THIRD FLOOR, PRIVATE family—One first-class furnished room and board for two gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board.

374 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS—REFITTED BY new parties—Pleasant rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen. Terms, $4.50 and $5 per week; day-board, $4. Also a pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms to rent.

378 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK PARlor to rent with board; also other desirable rooms; table board.

385 SOUTH STATE-ST.—TO RENT—PLEASANT furnished rooms with board at from $4.00 to $5.00 per week, with use of pleasant parlor.

414 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; references exchanged. Few day-boarders can be accommodated.

422 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with board; also, day-board.

468 WABASH-AV.—FINEST FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV.—A FEW PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board; table first-class.

475 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms with board; hot and cold water.

481 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED parlor with board for two or three gentlemen. Small room for single gentleman.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board; also a room-mate wanted. Accommodation for table-boarders.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; MODerate prices, and good board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

602 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH OR WITHout rooms, for gentlemen or married couples; very desirable location; nice house and good table.

635 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with or without board; large closet; hot and cold water; private family.

683 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board; hot and cold water in room. References exchanged.

747 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, with or without board; also one single room. Reference required.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at reasonable rates.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

799 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—2 rooms, one single and one double, containing all modern conveniences, with first-class board.

804 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; table board next house connecting. References.

807 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board for two; terms reasonable.

862 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, pleasant furnished rooms; have running water; good closets.

871 WABASH-AV.—A NICE LARGE FRONT room and two small ones, single or en suite, with first-class board; fine location.

894 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—To rent—A nice furnished room, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen. Cars pass the door.

899 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—All modern improvements. A parlor on the first floor, excellently furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two gents, with board, at reasonable terms.

1022 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, in private family. Moderate terms.

1151 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL front room, with board, in family of adults. Desirable house and locality. Terms satisfactory.

RARE CHANCE—A REFINED AMERICAN PRIvate family will accept eight young gentlemen to board and give them all the comforts of a refined modern home; $6; best of references required. Address with name, M 100, Tribune office.

North Side.

76 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board.

107 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SINGLE AND one double room to rent, with board. References exchanged.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board. Day-boarders accommodated.

134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST., NEAR CLARK—Boarders can be accommodated with well furnished, well ventilated rooms, good table, bath-room, hot and cold water; two in a room, $5 each.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—A DESIRABLE FRONT room, well furnished, with good board; also single room. Terms reasonable.

221 ONTARIO-ST., EAST OF CLARK—DOUBLE and single rooms, with board.

234 ONTARIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND rooms en suite for man and wife or two gentlemen.

255 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room to rent, also large back room; table boarders accommodated; 6 o'clock dinners; reference required.

243 OHIO-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT room for a gentleman and wife; also room for single gentleman.

244 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—A FINE ROOM OR suite of rooms, with board, in private family, for two young gents or young couple.

246 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE PLEASant rooms to rent, with board.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with good board.

265 CORNER STATE AND INDIANA-STS.—One furnished room, with board; day boarders accommodated.

267 HURON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT and back room, with board, in a private family.

270 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARD, WITH FIRST-class accommodations, in a private family.

271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

286 EAST ILLINOIS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, with or without board; also room for a young lady.

361 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE UNFURNISHED room; also finely furnished room; all with board—first-class and moderate terms.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE, FURnished or unfurnished; house new; near business; but few other boarders; references required. D 85, Tribune office.

Hotels.

70 AND 72 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—DUCHARME House.—Single or double rooms, with board. Day-board, $3.

100 NORTH LASALLE-ST., HENRY KLEINE'S Private Hotel—First-class board, with pleasant rooms, at $6 per week. Day-board, $4.50. Meals, 25 cts.

ATHOL HOUSE, 167 NORTH CLARK-ST.—SEVeral nicely furnished rooms to rent with board. Also unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Transients accommodated at $1.50 per day.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—NICELY FURnished; everything complete, rooms single or en suite, from $5 to $7 per week; table board $4; centre of business.

DEFOREST HOUSE, CORNER CLARK AND Erie-sts.—Nicely furnished rooms with first-class board for married couples and single gents. House, location, and surroundings pleasant; all modern comforts; terms reasonable.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Good board and room, $7 per week; 2 in a room, $6 per week.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, 259 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—$5 per week; day-board, $3.50; nearly opposite Pacific Hotel.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 15 AND 17 SOUTH CLARK-st., formerly Conley's St. Charles. Newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. American and European plans. Transients, $2 per day, or rooms 75 cents per day. Liberal deductions made to parties rooming by the week or month. All desirable rooms. Restaurant connected.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENTS wishing board in a social family, with rooms furnished or partly furnished, modern improvements, and delightfully located, may address M 61, Tribune office.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS TO RENT WITH excellent board; house new. Parties wishing a permanent home solicited. Address E 58, Tribune office.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, UNFURNISHED, WITH hot and cold water, marble mantel, and grate, to rent with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. K 38, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A SMALL FAMILY WITH A PRIvate family who have more room than they need and desire to lessen the expense of housekeeping. Address M 13, Tribune.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, BOARD WITH furnished room and use of piano. Address, giving terms, Miss M., 328 West Lake-st.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY A YOUNG couple. State price and accommodations. D 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY WITHIN WALKing distance of State and Jackson-sts.; must be good and low price. E 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES IN A PRIVATE family; will be absent during the day. West Side preferred. Address K 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WHO wishes board and room; private family preferred; object, pleasant home more than style. Address B 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY WITHIN 15 MINutes' walk of Metropolitan Block; references given; state terms. Address H 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family; German or American preferred; on the North Side; terms must be low; will be permanent if suited. Address G 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, OR ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished, except carpets, near good day board, for self and wife, in strictly private family on North Side, south Chicago-av., east Clark-st., or on Michigan-av., north Twelfth-st. Object, a permanent home for a year. Address D 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, FOR MAN, WIFE, FIVE children, and nurse, where there are no other boarders. Address D 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR SELF AND wife. West Side preferred. Want neat, quiet place at reasonable price. Call or address B., 184 South Water-st.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE WITH A small family; but few or no boarders; suite of rooms, hot and cold water, well furnished; permanent; prompt pay; South Side, north of Twenty-eighth-st. A 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH unfurnished front rooms in a modern house on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Table and accommodations must be first-class; references given and required; state terms. Address C 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, with nicely-furnished room, in a private family where there are no other boarders; everything must be first-class. Address D 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, COMFORTABLE room and good board, near Western-av. and Madison-st.; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, E 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, BACK ROOM preferred, and must have exclusive use of a good barn. Address B 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—AFTER SEPT. 20, BETWEEN PARK ROW and Twenty-sixth-st., and east of State, 3 or 4 rooms for a family of 4 adults; will furnish a part; must be first-class. Address A 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD FOR SELF, WIFE, and child, in a strictly private and respectable family; references given and required; boarding-house keepers need not reply. Address G 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM AND BOARD in a private family, east of Union Park and north of Randolph-st.; terms must be moderate. Address E 5, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GYPSY PALMist. She can be consulted at 266 Milwaukee-av.; fee $1.

GO SEE THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER, THE WONder of the world in telling the past, present, and future. Satisfaction given or no pay; can be seen Sundays also. No. 164 North Curtis-st., third door from Indiana-st. MRS. M. A. TERHUNE.

KNOW THY DESTINY—MADAM LONDON, world-renowned English natural clairvoyant and astrologist, gives never-failing information on all affairs of life. No. 146 South Halsted-st.

MADAM MILSOM NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TO ladies only. No. 50 Harmon-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium, has removed to 59 West Madison-st.

SEANCE OF PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS TO-night at 138 West Madison-st., Room 3. Admission 25 cents.

THE QUEEN OF SPIRITS—THE GREAT TRANCE business medium. 323 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? I WAS for nearly twenty-five years, and, after spending over $1,200 in vain, cured myself by my own remedy, of which I will give free trial to all who will bring this notice to my office, 169 East Madison-st. Dr. C. R. SYKES. Open week-days from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., Sunday 2 till 4. By mail, send 10 cents for full information. Cut this out.

ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH KIDNEY OR bladder complaint, come and be cured this week free of charge. The past week we cured two out of four cases. Names of parties cured in city can be had at residence 295 West Lake-st. T. F. HAY.

A YOUNG LADY, WRITING A GOOD HAND, wishes to obtain copying to be done at home. Address L 77, Tribune office.

ARTISTS, AND AMATEURS, WHO WILL LEND their assistance to the benefit concert in aid of the Floating Hospital, will please call, or address, Northwestern Conservatory of Music, 262 Wabash-av. MRS. M. L. CUMMINGS, Principal.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, ACCUSTOMED TO traveling, would take entire charge of an invalid. Address D 74, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES LESSONS IN BOXING and athletic exercises. Address J 83, Tribune office.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN WISHES TO ADD some light article to his samples to sell the trade throughout the States in the stationary line. Address O 81, Tribune office.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ANY ONE HAVING A "KNIGHT TEMPLAR JEWel" for sale cheap, may find a customer by sending price to H 10, Tribune office.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY to an active party. Address B 67, Tribune office.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 628 State-st.

BULLOCK PRESS WANTED—DIRECT 229 PALMer House.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES COMPLETELY exterminated by contract, warranted, or article sold with full instructions. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

BUGS—IF YOUR ROOMS OR HOUSES HAVE BEDbugs, cockroaches, or moths, address A. B. COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st.

DOGS—I HAVE TWO THOROUGHBRED NEWfoundland pups, 3 months old, for sale. F. HARRINGTON, 1144 Michigan-av.

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING IS DONE IN the Good Samaritan Laundry for 75 cents a dozen. Address orders to Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

GO SEE THE "HEBOUS" SOFT-COAL FURNACE in operation at A. M. SEARLES', 149 Lake-st.

HEARING RESTORED! GREAT INVENTION! book free; approved by all medical men. Address G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR OLD GOLD and silver of any description (assays made). CHICAGO REFINING COMPANY, 124 Fifth-av.

INTENDING TO SPEND A FEW MONTHS IN COLorado I would do collecting or other business for Chicago parties. Reference given. Address E 25, Tribune office.

LADIES DESIROUS OF BEING TAUGHT MR. S. T. Taylor's system of dress-cutting and fitting, by a thoroughly competent teacher, will please send their address, or call upon us, on or before the 23d inst. OLMSTED & CO., Agents for S. T. Taylor, 50 and 52 Madison-st., Chicago.

LETTERS, CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGES AND small parcels delivered to all parts of the city for 25c by Commissionaire 2. Office in Miller's Cheap Bookstore, 102 East Madison-st.

ONE OR MORE MECHANICS DESIROUS OF MAKing money will do well to call at ASHBY & STEWART'S, 174 Madison-st., West Side, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Carpenters specially desired.

PARTIES CAN HAVE PICTURE OR ROOM molding furnished and put up for 7 cents per foot by dropping postal card. C. M. DYMMICK, 40 Hunt-st.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN TROY, ALbany, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Quincy, Cincinnati, etc., at 208 West Twelfth-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE AND LUNCH HOUSE—Madison-st., near LaSalle. Sign: Brother Jonathan.
Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Milk.
Omelets, Fried and Scrambled Eggs,
Ham and Eggs, Pork and Beans,
Beef Broth, Toast, Pudding,
Cold Beef, Veal, Tongue, Ham,
and for nervous or bilious,
consumptive or dyspeptic persons,
the wholesome, nourishing
Cracked Wheat!
the friend of the healthy and the patient.
Also Rice and Milk, Mush and Milk,
Oatmeal Porridge, Rice Marmalade, etc.

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING YOUR BOOTS patched by the Original Champion Patcher, 145 State-st. Repairing a specialty. Try us, and be convinced.

SAFE—ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL-SIZE safe at a low price, will address B, Chicago P. O.

STONE-CUTTERS—STRIKE IN CLEVELAND, O., not settled. Keep away.

THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERY—HOW FAMIlies can live together happily; how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose. To any address for $1 per bottle with full direction. Address MADAME A. LEROY, P. O. Box 288, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE LADIES—ONE OF THE BEST AND cheapest hair restoratives, 45c a pint; no humbug. I have used it for 5 years, and know that it keeps the scalp clean and hair soft. Will send recipe, with full directions, for 50c. Mrs. L. R., 21 Cornelia-st., Chicago.

TO MANAGERS OF THEATRES—A LARGE ASsortment of costumes for supernumeraries for sale cheap by calling soon at No. 30 Union-st., near Madison.

WANTED—THE ADVICE OF A SUCCESSFUL advertising solicitor; liberal pay for same. Please address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SAFE; WILL GIVE A GOOD trade. W. B. LANGLEY, 173 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY TO TAKE A LITtle girl, 5 years old, to bring up as their own, or for pay, as we may agree; of good family, intelligent, and good-looking. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MODERATE INTEREST IN AN EStablished manufacturing business, by a middle-aged man of large experience. The very best references furnished. Want no experiments. L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A BOARDING-HOUSE; THE best of pay for a good boarding or lodging-house. Address C 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO SEE CALLOW'S GRAINing plates, in operation at 176 West Madison-st. at 8 o'clock every morning, and Monday evenings from 7 to 9. W. S. DILLON, General Agent.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. 23 WEST RANdolph-st.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A LITTLE GIRL 12 OR 13 years old to go in the country in a family of two, man and wife. Address 305 Rush-st.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO ADOPT, FROM 2 to 4 years old, by parties in good circumstances who have lost their children; must be of very unexceptionable parentage. References required. Address L 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH-DOG; WILL PAY $10. Apply to-day (Sunday) at 1266 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN EXCHANGE for suburban property or secured paper. C. J. TAYLOR, 551 Wabash-av., or 86 Madison-st.

WANTED—TRUNK FOR CASH. CALL AT 879 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A MONEY PRODUCING SCHEME. I will furnish the money if you will furnish the brains. Address, with particulars, J 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER TO OCCUPY A loft 46x120 and steam power, on Canal-st.; will give one year's credit for rent, or take an interest with the rights. DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO BOARD of Trade. Address, stating price, J 81, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER, SECond-hand; must be in good order and cheap. Address D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A BOARDING-HOUSE where there are 8 or 10 permanent boarders and a long lease; those who do not want to sell need not answer. Address F 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF MERchandise worth $4,000 to $5,000. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—THE PARTIES THAT TOOK THE BABY for adoption from 1266 South Dearborn-st. to return it and save trouble.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A BOY 4 YEARS OLD where there are no other children; country preferred. Address D 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO DO ALL KINDS OF PAINTING OR graining; will take part payment in coals, gents' clothes, shoes, etc. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO KNOW THAT I do not furnish any goods to agents; only the "Agents' Guide," 10 cents a year prepaid; nothing free. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR SMALL stock of cigars and fixtures on West Side; must be good stand. F 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FULL-BRED BLACK-AND-TAN dog. Small one preferred. A liberal price will be paid. Address F 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SECOND-HAND water elevator, to raise from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., for a store 20 feet in height (including basement). Bids to furnish a new one will also be received. Price must be low. If further particulars are wanted, address WATER ELEVATOR, 11 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A RAT AND TAN SLUT, NOT TO weigh over 3 lbs. Address 361 Calumet-av.

24 HOURS TO CURE ACUTE RHEUMATISM and lumbago. Testimonials. 363 West Lake-st.

BOOKS.

A BARGAIN IN BOOKS—ALL OUR STOCK HAS been marked down; it will pay you to drop in and see how we are selling books. Send for our catalogue. CHAPIN BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

A NEW WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, $9; GOOD second-hand one, $7; Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, and Smith's Classical Dictionary, both new, at $3.50. GILBERT, 165 South Clark-st.

FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, $3 PAID, GOOD prices for good books. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

GOOD NOTE PAPER, 10c A QUIRE; 5 QUIRES, 45c; the very best, 15c; 5 quires, 65c; envelopes, 5c a pack; 250 envelopes, 40c; 1,000, $1.50. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE BUILDER TO BUILD six brick houses. Pay two-thirds cash; one-third real estate. Apply at Room 28 Morrison Block, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WILSON'S ANATOMY, WILSON ON DISEASES of the skin, Simmons' Diseases of Females, Hooper's Dictionary, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Wynne's Chemistry, Carpenter's Physiology, United States Dispensatory, and many other good medical works, at a great discount from regular prices. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. B. MAILHE, FRENCH OCULIST, EX-ASsistant of Dr. Sichel, the first oculist in Paris, has just arrived in this city. He treats all eye and ear diseases and practises the operation of the cataract and others, and where sight not entirely lost is assured, and the destructive cases of whatever nature thoroughly ascertained. Office hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, 125 Clark-st. Poor gratis.

MRS. C. THOMAS, M. D., LADIES' PHYSICIAN, 508 South Halsted-st. Patients can obtain rooms and treatment.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CAUSE; scandal avoided; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 564, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1256.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER TO BALANCE AND close my books; if satisfaction is given, and work and price, think I can find a steady place for him. Address D 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGH DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKkeeper; will pay $8 per week. Address, giving references, D 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A PRESCRIPTION druggist. References required. Address L 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY posted in the retail dry goods business; one competent to take charge and act as confidential clerk in a city outside of Chicago. Address, giving reference, B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the building business. Address L 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK; SINGLE MAN. Address, stating age and salary, H 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE clerk to buy goods in the city for a wholesale hardware house; also, an experienced correspondent, a young man. Address 242 Lake-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A grain and flour commission house. The best of references required. Address C 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL BOOT AND shoe salesman. None other need apply. Call Monday, at 282 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS $2,000 OR more to loan employer on ample security and work for a fair salary; one who has had experience in a bank preferred. B 4, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—AS FOREMAN—A good workman who is a first-class ruler and finisher, and who thoroughly understands all branches of the art. To the right party a good, permanent situation will be offered. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO RUN MOLDING MAchine, at 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A MASON TO SET TERRA COTTA work. Only those able to work from drawings need apply. A steady job to a good workman. Apply to Terra Cotta Works, West Fifteenth and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—4 OR 5 CARPENTERS TO GO 30 MILES in the country. Single men preferred. Call Monday morning, Aug. 9, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at 980 Congress-st., west of Campbell-av.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR. Address B 51, Tribune office, stating experience and salary wanted. Steady work for right party.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER, AND ONE that can do general job work, at LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 23 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Ia., a carriage trimmer, at once.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT WINNETKA AND Highwood, part cash, part towards lot. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN MASONS AND CARpenters; apply at 100 Washington-st., basement. P. HANSEN.

WANTED—THREE CABINET-MAKERS AT R. W. BATES & CO.'S, 44 East Adams-st. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER TO go into the country. Apply at PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.'S, corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—PLASTERERS AT THE CORNER OF North Dearborn and White-sts. Come Monday morning with tools.

WANTED—CARPENTERS; GOOD WORKMEN, good habits, steady work. Part cash, part real estate. C. CARLSON, basement, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS AND 12 laborers at Madison-st., near Leavitt-st., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—5 PICTURE-FRAME MOLDING POLishers. Apply to SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 211 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TINNER. APPLY CORNER FORty-seventh and State-sts.

WANTED—MEN USED TO SEWING CHILDREN'S shoes, 272 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FIREMAN HORSE-SHOER; none other need apply. 815 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS AT 19 AND 21 North Jefferson-st. T. W. McMILLAN & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BARBER TO take charge of a shop in the country, on half shares. W. S., De Kalb Centre, Box 341.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN SANDPAPER MAchine on doors and sash, one used to Eureka machine preferred. Also a good house carpenter. 3 Ohio.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD FELT HAT trimmers at 160 West Madison-st. Prompt pay.

WANTED—A BAKER TO WORK ON BREAD, second hand. Apply at 891 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MOLDER FOR an agricultural works; must be one who thoroughly understands plow work. Address for one week, C 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT CORNER CANAL AND ADAMS-sts., carriage blacksmith helper.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS putting up furnaces. At the Eclectic Heater Office, 202 North Clark-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD BRICKLAYERS CORNER of Adams and Loomis-sts. Bring tools ready for work Monday morning.

WANTED—SIGN PAINTER. ONLY FIRST-CLASS workman need apply; to-day, between 12 and 2 p. m. Union Sign Works, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER THAT UNderstands running steam derrick. Apply at new Water-Works, corner Twenty-second-st. and Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS-FITTER, AT 304 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—6 MEN, GOOD HORSE-SHOERS, AT 216 West Adams-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD GROOM TO TAKE CARE of valuable horses; none need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and of steady habits; old-country man preferred. Address D 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DANE THAT UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses, and will not take my team out unbeknown to me; (a single man;) apply at barn in rear of 404 West Randolph-st., Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Low pay but easy job.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. GIVE reference. Address J 51, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 QUARRYMEN AND 50 RAILROAD laborers to leave this day; wages $1.75 per day; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO. to-day from 2 to 4 p. m. 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 300 LABORERS 75 on gravel train, 100 on track-repairs, 100 to sawmills, free fare and highest wages; 50 on farms. 263 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR SELF-Cleaning Family Fruit and Jelly Press. Sells at sight. Now is the time. Call on or address GOODRICH & HOUSTON, 70 and 72 Adams-st.

WANTED—30 MEN TO WORK IN STONE-QUARry in Wisconsin. Apply at once at Wisconsin Lime Company, 48 and 50 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE IN PRIvate family; man to wait on table and make himself generally useful about the house, woman to cook, wash, and iron; must be well recommended. Address D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS EVERYWHERE TO sell needles, chromos, and novelties. We are now offering great inducements. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st.

WANTED—WE WANT A FEW MORE GOOD CANvassers, also two good men to take charge of branch agencies. REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE CO., 237 State-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AT WINNETKA AND Highwood, part cash, part towards lot. MEARS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY, to sell clothes-wringers and fluting-machines on weekly payments. 395 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WITH $50, TO TRAVel with me in a good business; must be a good talker and salesman; answer till Tuesday. Address L 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMEN OF EXperience, with good references; men acquainted with dry goods or millinery business preferred. Address WESTERN FASHION DEPOT, 180 State-st., Chicago. No attention given to personal applications.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, to travel in the country for one of the largest cigar manufactories in Chicago; he will be provided with a fine team and a stock of cigars, and will be required to deposit cash security to something near the amount of property he might have in his possession; to the right kind of a man we will pay $100 per month and expenses. Address H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL GREEN'S patent combined shirt-bosom stretcher and ironing boards; large profits; territory for all. Apply to PATENTEE, 349 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—AN OLD NEW YORK LIFE INSURance Company wants an American solicitor for Chicago. It will be a good situation for a man of success, and will have a [illegible] State business. Address A 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL goods by sample; can make $10 per day. None but the best canvassers need apply. 76 Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN; LARGE PROFITS, quick sales; territory given. $1 samples sent for 25c. BALDWIN & CO., 7 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO sell goods to families. Inquire at 301 West Lake-st.

I WANT SIX FIRST-CLASS MEN TO CANVASS this city for the "Centennial $1.50" Washing Machine; good men can make $10 to $20 a day. Address J E, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 CANVASSERS AT 268 LAKE-ST.; good commission.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE AN INterest and act as treasurer for first-class entertainment; must have small capital. R. BATES, Hatch House.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL AN ARTICLE OF DAILY consumption in every family; no humbug; respectable and permanent business. Call at 258 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND TOWNS this week. CHICAGO MERCHANDISE CO., 108 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A NIGHT CLERK AT NEVADA HOtel, Wabash-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A LIGHT, PROFitable business. We offer better inducements than any house in the city. Apply at the Commercial, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO SELL ALL kinds splint baskets; must be men of experience and give reference. Inquire at the factory, 89 Fulton-st.

WANTED—MEN WISHING SOMETHING THAT will pay in city or country to sell chromos, stationery packages, polish, glass-cutters and sharpeners, and new, fast-selling articles. Pay largest percentage. Outfits $2 to $25. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF VERY GENTLEMANly address to take orders for our new serial; salary from $2.50 to $5 per day, or commission. Apply from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. at Room 27 American Express Building, 76 Monroe-st. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE MAN CAPABLE of taking charge of 25 hands in a factory. No slow, lazy, or drinking man need apply. A 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—PIANO-PLAYER; ONE WHO CAN sing; gentleman or lady; at 134 South Clark-st., basement, saloon. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SELL WINES and liquors to the local drug and grocery trade on commission. Must have unquestionable references. Address D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL boots and shoes on commission; must be well posted in the goods and have an established trade; references required. Apply at factory, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO ADVANCE $400 AS treasurer theatrical combination; good salary and security. Address K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CASH CAPITAL to handle a quick-selling, money-making article; we give each agent a county to work in, and will send $1 samples free for trial to men that mean business. RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $15. SEE A MONEY-making chance. Agents wanted, country and city. Address or call for two days F. C. BUFFUM, 69 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LITERARY MAN FOR SOLIciting. None but first-class men need address. Must have references. Address K 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS WITH 1½-YARD boxes, Monday morning, on Lake-st., near Carpenter.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY AND A PORTER. Address E 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAGICIAN. CALL OR ADDRESS 269 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A STEADY COLLECTOR; MUST have upwards of $500 cash; permanent employment, fair salary, and security for money to the right man. Address P. O. Box 524.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DO CHAMBER work at Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN; must be well-recommended; to distribute circulars throughout the city and to make himself generally useful in a drug store; wages, $3 a week and board. Address K 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOYS NOT UNDER 16 FOR LIGHT INdoor employment. Address J 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 MEN TO WORK ON A FARM. Apply to the corner of Grove and Nineteenth-sts. SWEET & CROUCH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENDER, fancy drinks, and colored waiter, 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—BY WABASH PRINTing Company, 138 and 140 Lake-st., on the programme for the "Two Orphans" in the country.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, no children. No. 13 Hamilton-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good home. Address G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, that understands washing and ironing; also a girl about 16 years old to take care of children and do second work. References required. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO EVANSTON, IN A small family where a second girl is kept. Apply at 91 Seeley-av., near Jackson-st., after 9 a. m. on Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of baby. Good wages will be paid to one willing to work. Apply at 365 Warren-av., new number.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework, at 106 Park-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer, for four in a family. Inquire at 971 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small private family; no Irish need apply; at 531 Calumet-av., fourth house south of Thirty-second, east side of street.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in small family. Apply to-morrow at 192 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; GOOD WAGES. Germans or Swedes preferred, for private family. 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework. Apply at 1642 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 45 UNIVERSITY PLACE TO do general house-work, must be a good cook and come well recommended.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron. English, Scotch or American preferred. Inquire 111 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, 1145 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 52 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., must be a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT English, German or Scandinavian girl with good reference, to cook, wash and iron at 252 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, CLEAN, QUIET GIRL IN A family of two. German or Swede much preferred. Call on Monday, at 289 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN WHO WANTS A good home and is willing to go 20 miles in the country and to do the work for four grown persons, can hear of such a place by addressing with references to H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO general housework in small family in the country. Call at 143 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT GENERAL housework. A good girl that is neat and can cook well can have a pleasant permanent place. 412 Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. To a competent one liberal wages will be paid. Apply at house, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good laundress and capable of doing ordinary cooking. Inquire at 1094 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. 1314 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK IN family of two; references required; wages $2 per week. Address E 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 736 WEST LAKE-ST. A GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German, Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at once. 48 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID WHO CAN WAIT on table, also a dish-washer, at Nevada Hotel, 150 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE boarding-house. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 159 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call Monday, with references, at 354 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must come well recommended. Call Monday at 502 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at basement door 288 Oak-st.; North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND PASTRY WOMAN cook. Call at the Burlington House, 660 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 242 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 215 East Indiana-st.; call immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 313 WEST RANdolph-st., to cook, wash, and iron; good wages and steady home.

WANTED—AT SHELDON-COURT HOUSE, 506 West Madison-st., two chambermaids. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL, ONE ABLE and willing to do general housework, at 401 Third-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply Monday at 498 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE OR NORwegian girl for general housework at 985 Indiana-av. Apply early Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1575 Indiana-av.; apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Call at 253 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK TOGETHER, German, Norwegian, or Swede; one for kitchen and one for dining-room. Apply at once at No. 20 Depuyster.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply on Monday at 439 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT DOMESTICS. AMERican women and girls in want of work, German and Swede girls for general housework, may apply to the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 16, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHWOMAN for general housework in a French family. Call at 89 Randolph-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family, at 837 Calumet-av., south of Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL FOR light housework. Inquire in drug store, corner of Western-av. and Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 53 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age, to assist with housework in small family, at 505 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SERVANT-girl, to do general housework. Apply at 23 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of four. Apply immediately at 618 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply between 10 and 12 a. m. on Monday to E. SMITH, 184 and 186 State-st., basement.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN and and general housework, must be a good washer and ironer, the other a strong nurse girl about 16 years old, German or Scandinavian. Good wages. Inquire at 38 Sixteenth-st., corner Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 43 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl for general housework in a small family. Call Monday at 356 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; must have good references. No. 9 Thirty-third-st., near the lake.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework in small family; good wages. No. 1806 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-fifth.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. German preferred; references required. Call Monday at 1016 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family at 226 Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-GIRL IN A SMALL family; Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 427 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE DINING-ROOM GIRL, ONE washer and ironer, at Merchants' Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 408 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE. German or Scandinavian preferred. 177 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 173 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT LEE HOUSE, 155½ WEST WASHington-st., good, reliable girls, early Monday morning; come prepared to work.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; GOOD wages. 43 and 45 East Monroe-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS, ONE TO ASSIST in cooking and do kitchen work, the other to do dining-room work and chamber work, at 72 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking, washing, and ironing, by a small family. Inquire at 497 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; German or Norwegian preferred. Call to-day, at 55 South Curtis.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS. Call at 161 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—HANDS WITH MACHINES TO WORK up suits, wrappers, and underwear. 340 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SEW AND ASSIST with the children. Apply on Prairie-av., second house south of Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTS' bows and scarfs. 128 and 130 Franklin-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, at 118 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—25 OPERATORS TO MAKE UP LADIES' underwear; machines with steam power supplied; also 25 operators who can furnish their own Grover & Baker or Wilcox & Gibbs machine, to make up flannel goods. R. A. MAYER & CO., 154 Fifth-av.

WANTED—50 SHIRT-MAKERS; THE WORK CAN be done at home; we use the Wheeler & Wilson machine only. TOMLINSON & CO., 160 State-st.

WANTED—IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING machine, and want steady work, call on us at 219 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCARF AND BOW makers. Highest wages paid for experienced hands. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 207 and 209 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWING GIRL, ONE WITH a Willcox or Singer machine, to work by the day or week. Inquire at 137 Michigan-st., North-side.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP AT DRESSMAKING for her board for three or four weeks. Address M 64, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO COME TO HOUSE and nurse child day times, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Good pay. 189 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL; NONE NEED apply unless perfectly willing to work. Apply at 309 Warren-av., old number (365 new number).

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO CARE FOR CHILdren and help at housework. Inquire at 367 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 193 SOUTH Halsted-st, on Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD and make herself useful. Apply at 85 West Thirteenth-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS; none but steady hands need apply. C. O. D. LAUNDRY, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—TEN SHIRT-IRONERS. TOMLINSON & CO., 160 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS AT Saratoga Laundry, 199 North Clark-st. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER, AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 34 and 36 East Washington-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESSES—FIRST-CLASS washerwoman and starchers at the Lakeside Laundry, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A SMALL widower's family, who is willing to do all the work. 54 Chicago-av.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, UNDER 30, TO DO work for one and self; good home. Address L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 25 as housekeeper for a young widower. Address J 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER BY A BACHELOR of 40; state age. Address J 17, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES to fill first-class places in city and country; no good girl need be without a place; no charge. MRS. BAKER, 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD GIRLS AT MY OFFICE Monday or Tuesday to fill a variety of good places now ready. 144 Twentieth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN AND MEN CAN MAKE more with our goods than any others. $1 samples sent for 50c. BALDWIN & CO., 7 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL A NEW and popular corset waist. Agents are earning $20 to $50 per week. Apply to GEO. FROST & CO., 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT LADIES CAN find profitable employment at 489 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON CHILDREN'S shoes. Steady work and good wages at factory. F. O. CASS, 14 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FILL AND LABEL SKELEton boxes, at 108 West Van Buren-st. Chicago Merchandise Company.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE French system of dress-cutting. Room 29, 224 South Clark-st.

WANTED—LADY CLERK AS COPYIST IN PUBlishing office; must have a few hundred dollars to loan employer. Satisfactory references given. Address H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SET UP LAMPS; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address M 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—WHAT OFFERS? I AM open for an engagement requiring business talent and experience; it must be some first-class business worthy of a strong effort and remunerative, with an increase in proportion to the success attained. Will conduct a branch in other large city if required. Can give undoubted references. Address Young Business Man, H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANYTHING BY A COMpetent bookkeeper. H 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CLERK, Scandinavian; first-class references furnished. Address L 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EIGHT YEARS ON ROAD; established trade in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, with liquor men, druggists, grocers; sober, capable; best letters from last employer. Address TRIPLETT, 117 Locust-st., St. Louis.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY BUSINESS BY A grocer, as bookkeeper, cashier, shipping clerk, or timekeeper; best of references. F 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF strictly sober habits, ten years in grocery; would drive delivery wagon, or work in private family. J H, 404 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for some house, now or this fall; references from present employer. Please address for particulars, B 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE experience, thoroughly posted in every class of commercial paper, as manager, principal bookkeeper, or Superintendent of any department where a thorough knowledge of commercial calculations, laws of business, and the science of bookkeeping are important requisites. Address F 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young man in wholesale or retail clothing, gents' furnishing, or jewelry house. Best of reference given. Address M 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS-MAN IN any capacity where he can make himself useful. Best of references and cash security if needed. Address K 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in the wholesale and retail blank book and stationery business, in this or some other city. Address B 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME BUSINESS OR office by a smart young man 17 years of age; can speak English and German. Address L M, 582 South Halsted-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVEN years' experience as a double-entry book-keeper wishes a position at once; was four years in the carriage and general hardware business; first-class reference furnished. Address B 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN IN any capacity where he can make himself useful; would be willing to take charge of a block of buildings; very best city reference; salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address A 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN COMMISSION house as settler of differences; will work on employer's terms. Address E 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable drug clerk; best city reference. Apply to JAMISON & SIDDALL, Drug-Brokers, 77 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in some wholesale or retail store, or as teamster; best of city references from last employer. Address G 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A COMMISSION house; have had two years' experience, and can control some good shippers. Address H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years old in a wholesale house, for the purpose of learning the business. Address B 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUG and prescription clerk, who has five years' experience in the business. Can give good references. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman as drug-clerk; has had several years' experience. Or, as bill-clerk, entry-clerk, or copyist. Is a first-class penman and a rapid and accurate accountant. B 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience as bookkeeper. Can give best of references. Speaks German fluently. Address G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and business man, with over thirty years' experience and an extensive Western acquaintance, in some position that will afford a remunerative salary; office-work preferred. Best of city reference. Address M 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC, capable, experienced man in almost any respectable business; wholesale groceries, hardware, or liquor preferred; best of city reference, and bond if required, in a position of trust; moderate salary to begin with, or will invest $5,000 for an interest in an established business. Address H 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic young man of 30, as salesman in a wholesale house in this city. The best of reference from present employers. No objection to traveling if desired. Address T 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUIET STEADY young man in any respectable business; prefer a situation in a bookstore; experienced. Address, J 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper employed in a bank, to do several hours' work in the evening for a reasonable consideration. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED clerk and business man; wants clerical work by the hour or day, or copying by the folio; would assist with tradesmen's books. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A young man of experience; is sober, honest, and industrious. Can come well recommended. Address A 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN EMPLOYed during the day to keep books in the evening; can spare a few hours in day-time, if required; charges reasonable. Address L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL as a clerk, or is capable of filling any good position, having had several years experience. Address G 22, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARriage painter wishes a permanent job. One who can stripe and finish. Reference if required. Address W. F. O., P. O. Box 162, Earlville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A YOUNG man of about 3 years' practice in a country office wishes to put himself under instruction in a first-class book and job office in this city. Address J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL TINner; understands all branches; as foreman or otherwise. Address K 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLER AND millwright; 20 years' practice at both. Any information wanted can be had by addressing JAMES O'BRINE, 673 Archer-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGIneer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address H 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL CUTter and tailor; would not object going to a good country town; can give city reference. Address, for five days, J, care Biddle & Boyd.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A steady young man, of good habits, wishes a position in a gallery in the city or country; is a good printer; can retouch and operate; would run a gallery on shares; good reference. Address, for one week, M 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN architect's or draughtsman's office, where he could improve himself; had some insight in mechanical draughting. Address J S, 974 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 15 YEARS old, to learn the printing business. Please address 114 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man in a printing office; is a first-class pressman, capable of taking charge of a small press room; no objections to the country. Address G 73, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is married, but no children. Well recommended. Address C 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman (a Swede) in a private family; have had several years' experience; is a good hand in garden; can milk. Best of reference given. Address L 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, a Swede, in a private family; have had several years experience. Best of city references given. Address E 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS A competent driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, can milk, and is willing and agreeable to do his work; no objections to leaving the city. Address B 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, willing, useful, reliable, and careful driver. Can be well recommended. Apply at 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, recently from Washington City, as coachman in a private family. References given. Address A 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man (Swede) as coachman, and is perfectly trustworthy; understands the care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references given. Address G 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I HAVE A GOOD HORSE and express wagon, and would hire to do the hauling for some wholesale or retail store, by the month or year, cheap. Address H. McDONALD, 115 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman (Swede); willing, useful, and reliable; careful driver; best of city reference. Address J 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Dane) as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference from last employer. Address K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL recommended; he has a thorough experience in handling and breaking all kinds of horses; also driving a private carriage. Inquire at 42 Harmon-court, or 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands his work and willing to make himself useful; good city references. Address 1363 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A Dane, as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; can come well recommended. Address L 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has formerly been employed by prominent families as such; he understands the work of a butler perfectly, and is not afraid to work; can milk; will go in the country if wanted. Address C 32, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST from school, in some good business; understands bookkeeping, and can give good reference. Salary no object. Address L 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hotel man; can fill any position. Address HIRAM H., care J. K. Hallock & Co., Erie, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-KNOWN COMposer of music and conductor of chorus choir singing is among us, and would like a leadership; salary no object. Address D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE as packer; in a notion house, or in any business needing such service; good reference. Address J 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable married man (Swede) as porter in hotel, restaurant, or private family and wife as cook. Please address L 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO work with his horse and light truck by the year; wages, $15 per week. Address C 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and reliable business man (who has a span of horses and wagon), permanent, to deliver goods, take orders, or make collections either in city or country towns; will fit up wagon to suit business. Address E 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS private watchman; can furnish good references. Address G 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, OR some out-door employment, by a young man who can give the best of reference, and good security. Address H 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 12, TO DO any kind of work; salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address 349 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING SALESman of experience. Good reference. Address A 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO THE WHOLESALE millinery and fancy goods trade—By a good Michigan man, as traveling salesman in the above business; has a good connection and satisfactory references. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel. Best of reference. D 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, AN experienced housekeeper, as matron in a theological seminary or college for young ladies. Satisfactory city reference will be given. Address E 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, FOR a widower or bachelor preferred. Address Mrs. —, Room 284, Tremont House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, as housekeeper; qualified to take entire charge; terms moderate. Call Monday and Tuesday at 1476 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a widower or work in a small family, no objection to children. Address M 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A widow lady; references exchanged. Address, stating salary etc., Mrs. B, Quincy, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper, not afraid of work, none but respectable parties need apply. Good reference. Address, E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady; middle aged; stranger in the city; wishes the position as housekeeper or companion; single man preferred no gentleman need reply only those that are honorable upright, and candid. Address D 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a respectable young lady, or would do housework for some kind and respectable family. Best of reference given and required. Please call for three days, at 135 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American widow (age 27 years). First-class references. Address C 25, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND COMPANion to an invalid. Good recommendation given. Address Tremont House. MRS. M. L. ALLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A highly respectable young woman aged 22 years; can be well recommended. Call or address 232 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to take care of children and assist in light housework. Address M M, 112 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO take care of children in a private family. Address C M, 121 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG woman as wet nurse; no objection to the country. Apply at the Home of the Friendless. NELLIE MORGAN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, EITHER to go out or take a baby to my own home. Address Mrs. LEN, No. 2 Margaret-st., corner Fourteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman a nurse to lady in confinement or invalid, and am willing to make myself generally useful. Can give the best city references from first-class doctors. Call or address 23 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL BY A Norwegian girl. Call at 367 West Kinzie-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY AS child's nurse at home. Call at 112 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE-GIRL. 281 Twentieth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED wet-nurse. I want a baby to nurse with mine. Will take it home. Apply immediately at 626 State-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, HOTELS AND restaurant-keepers wishing good reliable help for city or country, can be supplied at short notice at Star Intelligence Office, No. 126 West Monroe-st., where good help can be obtained.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 364 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES NEEDING first-class cooks and other assistants will be supplied and satisfaction guaranteed, by applying at my office, Room 5, 81 LaSalle-st., Reaper Building. NETTA GOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GERMAN, NORwegian, Swede, Scandinavian, and other nationalities. 197 West Washington-st. Mrs. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN CITY OR country in want of good female help of any nationality can be suited at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. BAKER, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good capable help can be suited for city or country, free of charge. Central office, 181½ Adams-st., [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 13 YEARS old, to work for her board and go to school this winter. Address K 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady who is economical in every respect; would endeavor to make home agreeable and pleasant. Call at 318 Division-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN a small private family. Reference given if required. South Side preferred. 933 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND MEAT-cook in a hotel or large boarding-house. Call Monday and Tuesday at 138 North Oakley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED second girl to do second work in a private family; is a good sewer; no objection to a few miles out of city. Call at 455 Vernon-av. Give reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl; wish to go together in a private house or a private boarding-house. Please call at 730 West Lake-st. on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework. MAGGIE MACK, Oakland Station, city limits.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO dining-room or chamberwork in a private boarding-house. Call on Monday at 885 Butterfield-st., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call, or address H J, 119 East Chicago-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Please call at 221 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO chamberwork. Address A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework or second work in a private family. Call for two days at 278 North Franklin-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework in a small family. Address No. 155 Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; good reference if required. Address No. 15 Barber-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls for second work and sewing, or nurse girls; are well experienced and capable of taking entire charge. Please call at Irving House, on East Washington-st., Room 25.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE LADY AS lady's maid or second girl; can do sewing. Apply in rear of 435 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY BY a good girl to do general housework. Apply at 294 Church-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family; reference given. Apply at 1491 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS lady's maid or child's nurse in a good family; is capable of taking care of small children. Address M 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do general housework in a respectable family. Please call for two days at 950 Lake-st., corner Oakley.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GERMAN COOK; either city or country; perfectly capable to do all kinds of cooking. 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one to do chamber work and the other would like the care of children; can give good city references. Please call at 254 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MOST EXCELLENT German girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook in hotel or restaurant, either city or country. Call for three days at 167 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meat or pastry. Call at 393 Third-av., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family. Apply at 18 Sanger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or second work. Call Monday and Tuesday at 986 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson for kitchen work or housework in a small private family; best reference if required. Please call at 1445 State-st., down stairs, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer, in a private family; good reference if required. Please call at 633 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRLS to do general housework or second work in a small private family; good reference if required. Call for three days at 49 North Hill-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 118 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY AN AMERIcan lady, who is thoroughly competent to do all styles of cooking; a private family preferred. Address K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse girl; has had experience with children. Apply first house south of railroad track on Drexel boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to cook, wash, and iron, or general work in a small family. Call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING BY A woman who thoroughly understands it; good references; in hotel, boarding-house, or private family. Apply at once at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL in a small private family. Call at 387 West Kinzie-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY AS cook in a family. Call at 538 Wabash-av., with good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK and laundress; can give good references. Address two days F 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework and plain cooking. Call at No. 26 Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-ninth, Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or cooking. 493 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, and ironing. Please call Monday at 158 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL TO DO second or general housework in a small private family; reference can be given. Please call 377 Twenty-fifth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WOULD LIKE the washing of a few nice families; also, a few gentlemen's washing to do home. Please call at 285 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS second girl or nurse. Call Monday at 46 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL, AND who would do some first-class sewing or take care of baby. 104 Sedgwick-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS IN want of domestics, nurses, and seamstresses may apply to the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 16, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call Monday morning at 171 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; nationality, Norwegian. Apply at 37 Hubbard-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in private family. Call at 1045 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS, one for cook, the other for light second work; country preferred. Please call at 41 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework in a small family. No boarding-house. Call at 1209 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters to help in a kitchen or nurse. Apply at 1016 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR dining-room girl; has good reference. Call Monday and Tuesday, 215 Twenty-sixth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, by a good girl. Call at 58 Superior-st., North Side, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced and practical bread, cake, and pie baker; no objections to leaving the city. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS laundress in a private family or nice boarding-house, or is competent for second-work in any private family. Please call or address 348 South Halsted-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook in private family; three years' reference. Apply at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook, or for general housework; best references. Apply at 276 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply at 63 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and dining-room girl in a private boarding house or country hotel. Call at the Y. M. C. A. Building, Arcade court, rear 148 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second work or to take care of children. Please call Monday and Tuesday at No. 13 South Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work and sew in a private family in city or country. Also one first-class chambermaid for hotel or boarding-house, in city or country. Call Monday at 140 Sherman-st., third-floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl for second work or general housework. Please call Monday at 13 North Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASHing, and ironing. 762 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a gentleman's family. Apply for two days at No. 173 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework in a first-class American family. Please call at 166 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LIGHT second work and plain sewing. Call for three days at 173 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 268 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Reference given if required. Call at 800 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG WIDOW, with a little girl; any kind of light work, with an agreeable home. Call Sunday at 923 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl to do housework in a first-class family, can give best city references. Please call or address for three days, 94 Fourteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, COMPETENT to take charge of the cooking in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 13 Rucker-st., off of Ann.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON to do second work in a private family, or is capable of taking charge of young children and needlework. No objection to a private boarding-house. Please call at 25 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do housework, city or country, best reference. 416 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL OR IN A PRIvate family as a seamstress. Address F 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THIS OR ADJOINING cities by a first-class shirt-maker as forewoman, cutter, or to make all kinds of fancy shirt fronts; thoroughly understands the shirt business; has the best city reference. Call or address 1129 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS. Address 763 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Seamstresses--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE WHO CAN FIT ladies' and children's suits; will do nice work for a reasonable price, and go a short distance from the city if desired. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING; IS A good fitter, and a neat and tasty trimmer; good references. Address F 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AS seamstress in private family; can cut and fit well; has machine; no objection to take care of children; best of reference. 879 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker and seamstress who are not engaged for a few weeks. Address G 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress by the day; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson; is first-class. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; willing to do second work and sewing, or tending children; can furnish her own machine. Call or address 124 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer will go out by the day. Address or call at 44 South May-st., except Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN HOtel or private family. Call 3 days at 128 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR week in private families; is competent to cut and fit; terms reasonable. Address F 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FRENCH DRESSMAKING—A lady of large experience, and who has had charge of an establishment, desires work by the day; recommendations are of the highest; terms, $2 per day. Address G 41, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a hotel laundry; best of city references. Address F 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, would like to work by the day or take in washing. 754 Indiana-av., in front.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY WASHing or to go out to work by the day. Address Mrs. C. O., 230 North Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out washing or ironing, or take home washing; the best of reference. Inquire at 309 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING OR take it home. Apply at 461 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AT $1 PER day. Address 700 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants to take family washing at home, and give perfect satisfaction. Address K 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOman to wash and iron by the day. Please call at 25 Archer-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS willing and industrious desires to apprentice herself to learn hair work. Address G P, third floor, 194 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION as cashier, or to do writing of any kind; understands shorthand, or as saleslady in a millinery or dry-goods store. Address EXPERIENCE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY GOING TO CALIfornia wishes to receive a few commissions to help pay expenses; have no objection to take charge of invalid or children en route. Address M 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN LADY accustomed to teaching, as governess, or as lady's companion. Address, for one week, D 1, 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A lady who has had several years' experience in the city. Best of references. Address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOM IT MAY CONcern—A young lady of culture and refinement desires for the coming autumn and winter months, a situation in some highly respectable family as music teacher or companion, with a small remuneration and her board in payment. Those wishing to consult the lady in reference to employing her services, can see her by calling at No. 1649 South Dearborn-st., Monday, Aug. 9, 1875.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD as copyist or to address circulars, at reasonable pay, or would learn book-binding. Apply at 406 Third-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE business offers for sale a carriage and wagon factory in a flourishing town in Central Illinois (which has been in successful operation for 25 years), together with his good will. The establishment consists of large shops, 100x75 feet, with boiler, engine and improved machinery; yards for lumber adjoining. Terms reasonable. City or suburban property taken in exchange. Address D 60, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS man, an experienced cabinetmaker preferred, who can invest $5,000 in a safe and very profitable manufacturing business, article staple, a monopoly, to locate in San Francisco; will have liberal salary and large return from the business. Only parties with the amount cash need apply. Get particulars on interview. Address, with references, F 80, Tribune office.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXtures for sale, with store to rent. 127 Brown-st.; corner Maxwell.

A NO 1 BARBER-SHOP AND CIGAR-STORE FOR sale very cheap for cash; owner leaving the city. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 23 West Randolph-st.

A BIG BARGAIN IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY—Restaurant, cigar, and ice cream saloon doing good business. Owner wants to leave the city. 140 South Halsted-st.

A WHOLESALE JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR SALE; stock small and well selected; a good and prompt paying trade already established in this and several adjoining States; a first-class opportunity for a good party meaning business. Full particulars by addressing F 8, Tribune office.

A THIRD INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and well-paying manufacturing business for sale for cash, also desirable real estate for sale. Wish to leave the city on account of ill health in the family, necessitating a permanent change of residence. Address D 48, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH SMALL means to buy some fancy goods, with a store already established with first-class dress-making; splendid location. Inquire at Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business for sale or exchange. Can be run in connection with a market or commission house. L 62, Tribune office.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, 21 AND 23 HUBBARD-ST., for sale, with fixtures; 20 boarders. Will sell cheap. Bar-room attached. Reason for selling, proprietor wants to live on his farm.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY AND dress-making store for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 201 West Indiana-st., Monday.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH POOL-table, for sale. 580 Wentworth-av.

A VERY COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHment, established in 1872, for sale or exchange. There are ten baths, large boiler, etc.; is on one of the best streets for business; a rare chance to step into a good business; rent very low; long lease. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE AT THE corner of Twenty-second-st. and Wentworth-av. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE, established for three years. A good chance for a man with a few hundred dollars. Apply at 98 West Madison-st., Room 7.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, WITH horses, wagons, and full set of tools in connection with it, for sale or trade. Address B 45, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO EUROPE offers for sale a lucrative manufacturing business already established, secured by letters patent for the whole of the Western and Southern States. The above is an opportunity which seldom offers and well worthy the attention of capitalists. Address C 75, Tribune office.

A SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES ON A GOOD business corner for sale cheap. Apply at 368 South Desplaines-st.

A CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE FOR sale, in consequence of death in the family. Call at 639 West Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE WITH CLEAN stock, good fixtures, horse, and covered wagon for sale; one of the best stands on the West Side; the present proprietor's time is fully occupied in the wholesale trade, and hence his reason for selling. Address D 98, Tribune office.

A SMALL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. Inquire at 128 South Jefferson-st.

A GOOD BILLIARD HALL AND SALOON DOING a good business for sale; good location and low rent; will sell with or without billiard and pool tables; or will sell to good party by paying one-half cash, balance on time. For particulars inquire at the office of Burke's European Hotel.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED FIRE INsurance agency for sale. Address G 84, Tribune office.

A HALF-INTEREST IN A BUSINESS THAT REquires two to run it for sale; of fourteen years' standing; small capital required. Address "SUBURBAN," 294 West Washington-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE OR exchange. Inquire, for five days, at 154 West Randolph-st.

A FANCY GROCERY DOING A FINE, FIRST-class trade for sale; stock, $2,000; sales from $40 to $80 per day; stock new and rent cheap. Address F 96, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—BUT small capital required. 191 Twenty-second-st.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE DOING $85 TO $100 A week, cheap for cash; price, $225. No. 15 South Desplaines-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPENING; NO CAPITAL required at present, but must be an A 1 business man with large influence with railroad companies. Address M 49, Tribune office.

A SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL AT 163 AND 165 West Indiana-st. for sale cheap. For information apply at 105 West Lake-st.

A GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale cheap for cash. 304 West Erie-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD, PAYING business, which can be increased by a practical man to any extent. Will give parties every opportunity to satisfy themselves before buying. Will take part cash, and real estate. Satisfactory reason for selling. Address B 5, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WANTED—FIRST payment, $250 suburban lot; balance in installments. Printing office preferred. Address K 48, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash; 24 good paying boarders. 900 Cottage Grove-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS—WITH STOCKS OF goods sold and traded. Partnerships negotiated; 250 businesses on hand, with stocks of goods from $300 to $75,000. The only house in the United States that publish a monthly record (10 cents) of businesses for exchange and sale. THOMAS & CO., 194 Clark-st.

BUTCHER SHOP IN GOOD LOCATION ON THE North Side, for sale cheap. Inquire at KAUVMANN & COLLOT, 135 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated. Good business openings on hand requiring $300 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 87 Washington-st., Room 7.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE WITH STOCK AND fixtures; one of the best stands on the West Side. Apply to G. VIDE, 33 South Canal-st.

COAL AND WOOD YARD, WITH OFFICE, scales, and fixtures, for sale at a bargain. A first-class business. G 85, Tribune office.

CORNER SALOON FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, centrally located, low rent, and furnished rooms attached to it; must be sold at once. L. H. FREIBERGER, 116 Washington-st., Room 4.

CORNER GROCERY AND BAR IN CENTRAL LOcation for sale, horse and wagon, cash custom, complete stock of groceries, wines, and liquors; an excellent chance for a good business man; one-half cash, balance good security. Inquire at [illegible] Clinton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COMMISSION STORE, HORSE AND WAGON AND stock for sale, on a leading business street; cheap for cash. Address L 42, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, FINE LOCATION FOR a live man; cheap for cash, or would take part in good trade. Address A 23, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE—ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE South Side; stock complete; price; $2,200. Terms, $800 cash; balance small payments long time. Address E 19, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, SPLENDID LOCAtion, well established; part cash and real estate. Best of reasons for selling. Address K 18, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST-paying in the city. For particulars inquire of L. A. LANGE, with E. Burnham, Son & Co., 53 and 54 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 40 AND 50 COWS, 6 horses, wagons, harnesses, milk cans, &c.; also, sheds to accommodate 80 cows, with stanchels, &c., complete. For information inquire at 626 Cottage Grove-av., or to L. N. HARVEY, near Hyde Park Water-Works.

FOR CASH SO CHEAP IF YOU LOOK YOU WILL buy. Fish, butter, and egg market for sale. Apply at 851 West Lake-st.

FOUR GOOD PATENTS FOR SALE FOR $300 PER State for fifteen years, guarantee to make from $2,000 to $5,000 per year. For particulars and samples apply to C. HERALD, 355 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AS I WISH TO LEAVE THE CITY, A paying family tea route with horse and wagon; no knowledge of the business necessary; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. 887 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, WALNUT FIXtures, and everything complete, for sale, on account of sickness. Apply to GROMMES & ULLRICH, 199 East Randolph-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR sale. Inquire at No. 406 South Clark-st., in liquor store.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE AND FIXtures for sale cheap. Address D 93, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st. No. 1 location; no dead stock. A bargain if taken at once. For particulars address A 66, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE, HORSE AND WAGON, STOCK and fixtures, for sale cheap for cash: must be sold; nothing but cash will buy it; no broker need to inquire; this is the best place in the city. Address G 7, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND SALOON FOR SALE. 174 NORTH Elizabeth-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SITUATED ON the best business street of the North Side, with an established trade of $30,000 per annum, which could be largely increased by the addition of more capital. About $3,000 cash required. Address D 81, Tribune office.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE cheap for cash: 23 rooms and filled with good paying boarders, in a good locality. Satisfactory reasons for selling. C 24, Tribune office.

IN THIS CITY, STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE for sale; location No. 1; a bargain to the right man. See RANSOM & CO., 14 River-st.

IF YOU WANT TO GET INTO BUSINESS, OR IF you want to sell or trade, consult THOMAS & CO., exchange brokers, 194 Clark-st.

INVENTOR WANTS TO SELL A SHARE IN HIS new patented invention, which produces large profits. No. 116 East Washington-st., Room 27.

I WANT TO BUY A GROCERY, BAKERY, AND confectionery, or other business worth from $1,000 to $3,000 for cash; parties who can show good business, address confidentially G 62, Tribune office.

I HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE stock of groceries on the South Side, and an old-established trade for sale; I will sell at invoice, with large discount for cash, or take half cash, balance in property. I have other business, and am compelled to sell immediately. Address F 71, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—682 LAKE-ST.

ONE OF THE FIN[illegible] AND MOST COMPLETE stock of groceries, [illegible] West Side, doing a strictly cash trade, [illegible] bargain; also lease and fixtures; [illegible] live on my farm. Apply at 145 Blue Island-av.

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS ON THE WEST SIDE for bakers' goods, oysters, ice-cream, and fancy groceries for sale; has been favorably known for five years; it is a live place for live parties. For information call at 195 South Desplaines-st., after to-day.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LAUNDRIES IN the city for sale, as owner must go East immediately. Address J 88, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE NICEST FITTED-UP AND BEST-paying sample-rooms, located in the heart of the city, for sale cheap for cash; will sell fixtures alone if desirable; reason for selling, have other business to attend to. Address K 3, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND DINING-ROOMS, MONEY-making location. For particulars call at 240 Wabash-av., southeast corner Jackson-st.

RESTAURANT ON THE SOUTH SIDE FOR SALE. Reason for selling is sickness in the family. Address D 100, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP, HAVING several day-boarders, with confectionery, stationery, cigar, oyster, and ice-cream stand. Address H 84, Tribune office.

SALOON AND STOCK, WITH 15-BALL POOL TAble, for sale cheap if taken to-day or to-morrow; table will be sold separate. Apply at the corner of Dearborn and Eighteenth-sts.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NOTION STORE in the best location on the South Side for sale. Reason for selling, party leaving the city. Address K 80, Tribune office.

SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE CHEAP; COST $2,000, for $800 cash. The best location in the city. Inquire at 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41 Bryan Block.

SPLENDID RESTAURANT IN EVANSTON TO rent, furnished. Apply at Room 15 Bryant Block.

SAMPLE-ROOM, REAR OF 152 SOUTH STATE-ST., or back of McVicker's Theatre, for sale cheap.

STORE FIXTURES AND STOCK FOR SALE—3 counters, 2 show-cases, and 1 Indian figure, at 319 South Halsted-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY and news depot for sale; doing a good business. 1583 State-st.

SALOON, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—813 West Twenty-sixth-st., corner Blue Island-av.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE cheap; good location. 1005 West Lake-st.

SALOON, WITH OR WITHOUT LEASE, FOR sale very cheap, at No. 52 West Madison-st. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock Monday.

TO A. F. AND A. MASONS $250 A MONTH. Call and investigate. Only traveling salesmen need apply. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

THE FURNITURE OF A LARGE BOARDING house, upward of 25 rooms, for sale at a great sacrifice for cash, or would exchange for other unincumbered property at fair value if suited. House contains all modern improvements, furnished throughout in perfect order and condition. Will rent the house very cheap to May 1 or longer; location unexceptionable. Apply to E. COONES, 695 West Madison-st.

THE OLD BROADWAY LAUNDRY FOR SALE cheap; living rooms attached; rent cheap; good business; must be sold, leaving city. No. 253 State-st.

WINE AND LAGER-BEER SALOON CORNER Desplaines and Washington-sts., for sale cheap; rent, $15 per month.

WANTED—A PERSON OF CAPITAL AND REPUtation to invest $5,000 in organizing a stock company for manufacturing; protected by patent; $200 per day can be made by the Company; no experiment; give real name and address. Direct to K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY OR YOUNG MAN TO PUT $150 in confectionery store and run it. K 94, Tribune office.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—A TWO-SET WOOLen mill on line of R. R., in Central Illinois; machinery as good as new and complete in all departments; building brick; steam power; now in operation, doing a prosperous business; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. For particulars address W. H. DILLINGHAM, No. 143 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $150 TO ACT AS TREASurer and assistant business agent with a minstrel company about to travel; one-third share in company given; a good chance to make money to the right man. Address G 95, Tribune office.

WELL-LOCATED CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS with or without stock. Must sell and cheap, 115 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A PARTY USED TO HORSES AND cows that has $500, well recommended. Address A 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED AND GOOD-paying commission business in this city, a party with $5,000 or $10,000 cash, to take an interest in the business, which can be increased largely and profitably. Address E 95, Tribune office.

$175 BUYS STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NOtion store and news-depot; reason for selling, owner going east. No. 144 West Harrison-st.

$300 CASH BUYS OUT A LIGHT MANUFACturing business for State of Illinois. Profits 200 per cent. clear cash. Much money made at Chicago Exposition. A great bargain. Address E 26, Tribune office.

$300 TO $500 WILL SECURE A RICH-PAYING monopoly for Wisconsin, Michigan, or California, on fast-selling manufactured articles. Call and investigate. WM. S. BREWSTER, No. 45 LaSalle-st.

$1,200 WILL BUY A PAYING HOTEL ON A thoroughfare in the City of St. Louis doing a business of $30 to $40 a day; can clear half of it the coming Fair. Address HERBERT, 820 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

$2,000 WORTH OF WEATHER-VANES; WILL sell out for cash cheap, or will exchange for other property. The goods are well assorted and of the best material. Address D 53, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH WHO HAS BEEN for two years, in New Haven, coaching Yale students in the classics and mathematics and fitting boys for college, desires pupils who are preparing for the fall examinations or who wish to advance with more than usual rapidity and thoroughness in the fit for college. Address N 31, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING DAILY EXERCISE IN French or German can get a nice bedroom with use of bath-room, at Mrs. M. SMITH'S 203 Cass-st.

A. GRIMES, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GIVES lessons at 17 Pierce-st., or pupil's residence, on all kinds of musical instruments, thorough bass, etc.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, COMmercial arithmetic, penmanship, German, English and French by an acknowledged teacher. Address F 32, Tribune office.

PROF. R. EDOUARD (PARIS) FRENCH MASTER and violin teacher, 1067 Wabash-av.

PROF. DELOULME, 71 SOUTH WOOD-ST., NEAR Madison, piano, singing, French and Latin; practice allowed. French class at Bryant's College.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SCHOOL, 95 CLARK-ST., Rooms 26 and 28. You can learn type-setting in twelve weeks, which will enable you to earn $18.00 per week. What other trade or profession can you master in that time which will bring you an equal salary? Ladies from 1 to 6 p. m.; gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 12 m. Terms, $20 for twelve weeks, monthly in advance. You are invited to call and examine the work of pupils now taking lessons. One of them set an average of 6,000 ems yesterday, which would bring, at regular wages, $2.63.

TO TEACHERS—A WELL ESTABLISHED DAY school in first-class location in city for rent, and furniture for sale cheap. Address M 3, Tribune office.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—DR. N. ROSENBERG, A former pupil of L. Spohr and Ole Bull, gives lessons on the violin to ladies and gentlemen. Office 194 South Clark-st., residence 161 Western-av.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXperienced teacher of telegraphy to take charge of the telegraphic department of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. Apply in person immediately.

WANTED—PUPILS—BY A FIRST-CLASS RETOUCHER and practical photographer. Call or address Gallery, 322 West Madison-st.

PATENTS.

GRIDLEY & WARNER, SOLICITORS OF PATents, 135 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Send for Inventor's Guide.

WASHINGT

The Party Who
$47,000 Packag
-ed Down

He Proves to Be a Cler
Room of the Trea
partmen

Arrest of Two of His
Disposing of the

Some of Which Has Bee
Saratoga Gambli

How the District and
tectives Worked Up

The Fast Mail Tra
Northern Route

THAT $47,000 P
THE PILFERER DIS
Special Dispatch to The C
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug
burn, Chief of the Secret S
lowing for two months the cl
have led to the discovery of
June 2 in broad daylight,
bed the Treasurer of $47,
brief is this: Benjamin B
the cash-room, has from th
pected. He was one of th
whose hands the package m
fore being placed upon the e
to the express-room. It wa
the seal to the envelope,
for him to have known the n
age, and to have understoo
only National Bank notes,
there was no record in the
that day his every movemen
by the Secret Service force.
made of his life, showing ev
every drink he took, every
It was soon observed that h
more than usual the saloon
Otman, on Pennsylvania av
street. There he frequently
and lost considerable mo
The suspicions of the of
aroused from the fact that
way connected with the Ja
the Treasury some years
mediately adopted the theo
stolen the money, and had
federate to assist in disposi
It is rumored that Otman
shown several bills of a
and has said that he
saloon here and buy
lys for $15,000. This
these parties were shado
quently an old gambler wi
"Peg-leg Brown." The la
come into the partnershi
tracted less attention on ac
the city almost immediatel
It was through Brown, how
were precipitated, as will
here when the robbery was
mediately left for Baltim
changed some $500 bi
mediately made known to
the Baltimore detective.
Canada, where he dispose
bills. He subsequently we
the cupidity of some gambli
seem, to have made his con
tectives upon him. The W
ives and the Secret Servi
following the same track.
ive Miller, of the city force
from Saratoga informing h
there, and had a good deal
mediately went there.
then made to him to "
for dividing the money and
Miller was too honest a
temptation, and refused th
ruse deluded Brown into c
Miller has no authority to
York, as he was only a Was
and not a Secret Service de
and it is said did not even
a detective, but thought hi
They arrived here together
then Brown has been unde
day his attorneys endeavor
on a habeas corpus, but h
the Court, which thought i
could be held on so stro
while Halleck, the Treasur
York on Monday to take
leave. One of the Secret
lowed him. He was trac
costly jewelry and saddler
was not detected in passin
made agreements to purc
in New York or an unkno
scription was immedi
Washington. This des
ly that of Otman,
Detective McDevitt
time got on the trail of
McDevitt to-day arrested
man in New York, and a
to-night at 7 o'clock. Mc
the New York address o
Treasury Department. T
Secret-Service force and
have been following for
have been the right one,
precipitated, and prematu
avarice of the gambling
The officers claim to hav
the guilt of the parties ar
[To the Associ
WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug
ury clerk arrested to-day,
to Assistant Shipping T
He is a native of New Yo
ployed in the Departmen
Brown was discharged fr
General's office about a
testimony on the trial of
of Hussey derogatory to
is proprietor of a resta
avenue, where Brown had
that other arrests will be
Halleck arrived to-ni
this city he attempte
memorandum book, but t
and, upon examination, i
the figures $47,097.65—
money contained in the
figures had been erase
though they had b
and the quotient,
untouched. Another e
read, "9,870, saved to
1875." Halleck gave se
ments in regard to these
mitted that he attemp
away, as the figures in
viction. The figures al
officers to the belief tha
equally with another pe
It is said to-night that
rested has made a full
thorities do not den
to admit the
say there has bee
the public may rest assu
been secured. None of
recovered, but they have
a good portion of it soon
ties are locked up, none
able to furnish the bail,

THE FAST M
WHY THE NORTHERN
Special Dispatch to T
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Department is advised th
the cars ready for the
New York to the West
1. The following are
signed by the postal aut
Northern route. The S
cluding New York Cit
five times as much mai
Pennsylvania, not
Eleven of the northern
Ohio send and receive
the remaining seventy-
Cincinnati. Chicago so
this count in the amo
done. More mail ma
received from the Sta
Missouri, Michigan, In
among the largest
revenue. The daily ma

WASHINGTON.

The Party Who Stole the $47,000 Package Hunted Down.

He Proves to Be a Clerk in the Cash Room of the Treasury Department.

Arrest of Two of His Assistants in Disposing of the Money.

Some of Which Has Been Disposed of in Saratoga Gambling-Houses.

How the District and Government Detectives Worked Up the Case.

The Fast Mail Train—Why the Northern Route Is Selected.

THAT $47,000 PACKAGE.

THE PILFERER DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, has been following for two months the clew which seems to have led to the discovery of the person who on June 2 in broad daylight, so mysteriously robbed the Treasurer of $47,500. The story in brief is this: Benjamin B. Halleck, a clerk in the cash-room, has from the outset been suspected. He was one of the persons through whose hands the package must have passed before being placed upon the elevator to be carried to the express-room. It was his duty to affix the seal to the envelope, and it was easy for him to have known the nature of the package, and to have understood that it contained only National Bank notes, of whose number there was no record in the Department. From that day his every movement has been shadowed by the Secret Service force. A daily report was made of his life, showing every place he visited, every drink he took, every dollar he expended. It was soon observed that he began to frequent more than usual the saloon of one William H. Otman, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth street. There he frequently became intoxicated and lost considerable money at small cards. The suspicions of the officers were further aroused from the fact that Otman was in some way connected with the Jackson defalcation in the Treasury some years ago. Washburn immediately adopted the theory that Halleck had stolen the money, and had made Otman a confederate to assist in disposing of the large bills. It is rumored that Otman has at different times shown several bills of a large denomination, and has said that he intended to sell his saloon here and buy one in Brooklyn for $15,000. This theory adopted, both these parties were shadowed, as was subsequently an old gambler with a wooden leg called "Peg-leg Brown." The latter seems to have come into the partnership very early, but attracted less attention on account of having left the city almost immediately after the robbery. It was through Brown, however, that the arrests were precipitated, as will be seen. Brown was here when the robbery was committed, and immediately left for Baltimore. While there he changed some $500 bills. This fact was immediately made known to the officers here by the Baltimore detective. Brown then went to Canada, where he disposed of $3,000 in $500 bills. He subsequently went to Saratoga. Here the cupidity of some gambling associate whom he seem, to have made his confidant brought the detectives upon him. The Washington City detectives and the Secret Service officers had been following the same track. Ten days ago Detective Miller, of the city force, received a telegram from Saratoga informing him that Brown was there, and had a good deal of money. Miller immediately went there. The proposition was then made to him to "shake," thieves' slang for dividing the money and letting the man go. Miller was too honest a man to yield to such temptation, and refused the offer, but by some ruse deluded Brown into coming to Washington. Miller has no authority to arrest Brown in New York, as he was only a Washington local officer, and not a Secret Service detective. Brown came, and it is said did not even know that Miller was a detective, but thought him a pal of his friends. They arrived here together on Monday. Since then Brown has been under forced arrest. To-day his attorneys endeavored to secure his release on a habeas corpus, but he was remanded by the Court, which thought in such a case a man could be held on so strong suspicions. Meanwhile Halleck, the Treasury clerk, left for New York on Monday to take his annual month's leave. One of the Secret-Service shadows followed him. He was tracked to Tiffany's, to costly jewelry and saddlery establishments, but was not detected in passing any $500 bills. He made agreements to purchase. He was joined in New York by an unknown person, whose description was immediately telegraphed to Washington. This description was exactly that of Otman, the saloon-keeper. Detective McDevitt had by this time got on the trail of Halleck in New York. McDevitt to-day arrested both Halleck and Otman in New York, and arrived here with them to-night at 7 o'clock. McDevitt was informed of the New York address of Halleck through the Treasury Department. The trail which both the Secret-Service force and the local detectives have been following for two months seems to have been the right one, but the arrests were precipitated, and prematurely made owing to the avarice of the gambling friends at Saratoga. The officers claim to have undoubted proofs of the guilt of the parties arrested.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Halleck, the Treasury clerk arrested to-day, was recently promoted to Assistant Shipping Teller in the cash room. He is a native of New York, and has been employed in the Department about eight years. Brown was discharged from the Quartermaster-General's office about a year ago on account of testimony on the trial of Statter for the murder of Hussey derogatory to his character. Otman is proprietor of a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue, where Brown had rooms. It is expected that other arrests will be made shortly.

Halleck arrived to-night. On the road to this city he attempted to throw away a memorandum book, but the officers secured it, and, upon examination, it was found to contain the figures $47,097.65—the exact amount of money contained in the stolen package. These figures had been erased with a lead-pencil, though they had been divided by two, and the quotient, $23,548.82½, remained untouched. Another entry on the same page read, "9,870, saved to show W. H. Aug. 5, 1875." Halleck gave several conflicting statements in regard to these entries, but finally admitted that he attempted to throw the book away, as the figures in it would secure his conviction. The figures above mentioned lead the officers to the belief that he divided the money equally with another person.

It is said to-night that one of the parties arrested has made a full confession. While authorities do not deny this, they decline to admit the fact, though they say there has been some talk, and the public may rest assured the right men have been secured. None of the money has yet been recovered, but they have strong hope of getting a good portion of it soon. All the arrested parties are locked up, none of them having been able to furnish the bail, $100,000.

THE FAST MAIL-TRAINS.

WHY THE NORTHERN ROUTE IS PREFERRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Post-Office Department is advised that the railroad will have the cars ready for the express mail-train from New York to the West Sept. 16 instead of Oct. 1. The following are some of the reasons assigned by the postal authorities for choosing the Northern route. The State of New York, not including New York City, receives and forwards five times as much mail-matter as the State of Pennsylvania, not including Philadelphia. Eleven of the northern counties of the State of Ohio send and receive more mail-matter than all the remaining seventy-eight counties, including Cincinnati. Chicago comes next to New York in this count in the amount of postal business done. More mail matter is sent to Indiana, and received from the State of Kansas, than from Missouri. Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin are among the largest contributors to the postal revenue. The daily mails are of great service in finding a market for the industries of the New England States, as through them samples of small articles are sent to all parts of the country. All these considerations are met by the Northern route, while the points referred to could not be reached in the same time by any other route.

A Southern fast mail-train is also talked of, but no definite arrangements have yet been completed. The Railway Postal-Bureau here is busy in the laborious work of reorganizing all the mail-route schedules of the country.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

MALADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM—INDIGENT LUNATICS ABANDONED AT NIGHT, WITHOUT MONEY OR FOOD, IN A WILDERNESS—HOW LUNATICS ARE "DROPPED" IN DISTANT CITIES—THE LAME EXCUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The world has always treated with tenderest consideration its insane poor. It has not mattered much to civilized folk whether a great career, like that of Dean Swift, has gone out in an awful downfall and ruin, with a brain "dying atop," or whether a common pauper has gone mad. The same humanity has cared for both. When silence and night have closed over a human intellect, it shall go hard with a people who do not pity and protect the poor, brainless body that is left.

It was in this spirit that the Government Hospital for the Insane was built; and it is in this spirit that the people, by whose money it is maintained, expect that it will be managed. Circumstances have become known, within the last few days, which seem to cast dishonor upon the present management of that institution, and to be a disgrace to American humanity.

A BRUTAL STORY.

The story, in brief, is this:

On the night of the 28th of June, two of the officers of the Metropolitan Police Force were taken in one of Knox's Express omnibuses to the United States Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia, and, after receiving from Dr. Charles H. Nichols, the Superintendent of the institution, three of the insane inmates, the omnibus was driven into Maryland, and about midnight halted in a wood in the neighborhood of Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County. The patients were then taken from the vehicle and left to make their way as best they could, the team and officers being driven back to Washington.

BEAUTIFUL SITE OF THE ASYLUM.

The location of the Asylum rendered this transaction very practicable. The building is situated on one of the beautiful wooded heights which skirt the banks of the Upper Potomac, at the junction of the Anacostia, and almost directly south of the Navy-Yard. Its battlements and castellated towers, which so greatly resemble a baronial castle, can be seen crowning the wooded slope, from all points of the hill country around. That curious trait in human character which shows its regard for the unfortunate and the lost by placing cemeteries and blind asylums in the most beautiful and sightliest spots, selected that charming site for those who are living in the eternal death of the mad-house.

The Maryland line lies a short distance south and east of the Asylum-grounds. The country is very thinly populated. The roads at night are very rarely frequented, except by tramps. A twenty-minutes' sharp drive would have brought the omnibus to the Maryland boundary.

A SCENE IN THE MARYLAND WOODS.

How this was done is told in the affidavit which follows, which was made by Frank Turnborke, the driver of the wagon:

Be it remembered that, on the 29th day of July, 1875, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the City of Washington, D. C., Francis Turnborke, and, upon being sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith: That, on or about the 28th day of June, 1875, he was directed by his employer, Thomas C. Gearey, to proceed with Officers John Connell and —— Berkley, in a two-horse omnibus belonging to Knox's Express Company, to some point beyond the limits of the city, not at that time designated. That he was the driver of the team, and left Washington City on the evening of the said 28th day of June about dusk, and, after entering the wagon, he was ordered to drive to the Government Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia, which was reached about 9 o'clock. That, acting under the orders of Officer Connell, witness drove into the grounds of the Asylum, and, after a few minutes' delay, three of the inmates of said institution were brought out of the building from the front entrance, and placed in the wagon which he (witness) was driving. Two of these persons were males, and the remaining one was a female; and one of the former, witness believes, was white, the others being negroes. That the three persons so placed in the said vehicle were, to the best belief of witness, insane, which they indicated by singing and talking incoherently during the journey into Maryland. That the wagon containing the officers mentioned above, and the three insane persons referred to, left the Asylum grounds, driven by witness, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night named above,—the orders given by Officer Connell to witness being to drive in the direction of Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md., via the Marlboro' road; that, after getting as far as the National Race-Course, Officer O'Connell said that he had changed his mind, and directed witness to drive toward the Village of Piscataway, in Prince George's County. Upon reaching Broad Creek Hill, witness declined to proceed further in the direction of Piscataway, on account of the steep grade, and having no brake on the stage. That the omnibus was then stopped on the hill, about 300 yards from the creek, and the officers dismounted, taking the three insane persons with them. It was at this time a little past midnight, and utter darkness prevailed. That the officers proceeded in the direction of the creek, and soon passed out of sight of witness. They were absent about ten minutes, when the officers returned alone, and remarked that they had left the three persons near the creek. Officer Berkley remarked that he disliked being compelled to leave the insane persons in such a place and in such an hour of the night, but that he was compelled to do so,—remarking that "It was a shame to put the poor devils out in the wilderness at that hour of the night," or words to that effect. That, after the officers returned to the stage, witness saw no more of the insane persons, and has no knowledge of what became of them. The creek was about 40 feet wide, and at times quite deep. That the witness left the creek about 12:30 o'clock, and Washington was reached about 3 o'clock. Officer Berkley was left on Pennsylvania avenue, and Officer Connell was driven to Fifth street. Witness then returned to Knox's Express office, and, after disengaging the horses from the stage, left it there and drove to the stable of Mr. Gearey, on Jackson Hall alley. CHARLES WALTER, Justice of the Peace.

HOWLING LUNATICS.

What became of these poor creatures is told by a local Maryland newspaper. It says:

A few days afterward, a poor crazy negro came rushing through our streets; and, about the same time, a crazy woman appeared in the neighborhood,—both utter strangers to our people. On Tuesday, a white man passed through town. Like the one who came first, he had no shoes, but walked in his stocking-feet, brandishing a cane, and acting in a most eccentric manner, which left no doubt on the minds of those who saw him that he was insane.

THE POLICE STORY.

The Chief of Police of this District can give only this information about the matter:

Officer Connell, he understood, had superintended their removal from the Asylum. The Asylum was designed especially for the insane of the District of Columbia, but for some time past natives of different States had been sent there, having been found insane in Washington. The District Commissioners had requested Dr. Nichols to furnish a list of all non-resident patients who were of the District, since when they had been removed from time to time to various States as opportunity offered. Some had been sent to North Carolina, being provided with free transportation to their friends, and placed on the cars. As far as he was aware, the three cases referred to above were the only ones removed from the Asylum into Maryland.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STORY—LUCRE DID IT.

Dr. Nichols himself admits the substantial facts, and says, in justification:

Some few weeks since, he was requested by the Commissioners of the District to furnish a list of the inmates of the institution who were there at the expense of the District, but were from other States, where they should be provided for; and he furnished a list of about twenty persons, whose insanity at this time was regarded as of a mild type. The District Commissioners, from time to time, gave orders for their transportation, and Sanitary-Officer Connell saw to their transportation, but in some cases they were allowed to leave unaccompanied and went alone on their journey. The District Commissioners, being anxious to reduce the expenses and to cut off all unnecessary charges, determined to cut off some of the expenses at this Asylum, which sometimes amount for non-resident patients to as much as $400 to $500 per month. Prince George's County, Md., in this matter was simply receiving her own; and he regretted to say that, with the exception of one or two counties in Maryland, there was a disposition to send their pauper insane and other unfortunates into the District to be cared for. He had nothing whatever to do with the transportation, and, when they were sent for, he released them.

"DROPPING" LUNATICS.

There is good reason to believe that a considerable number of lunatics have in a similar way been dropped in various cities of the country. The Mrs. Col. Merritt, whose charges against a tug-boat Captain in New York have recently created such a sensation, was undoubtedly "dropped" in New York in just this way. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the means by which she arrived in New York City. Escaping lunatics are not usually provided with money, and would not know how to use it if they were. So near as the detectives have been able to discover, the process of

MAKING AWAY WITH THE PAUPER INSANE

is this: They are put in charge of trusted confidential agents, placed on the cars, and provided with railroad tickets. When they arrive near the place where it is alleged they originally came from, or where they are supposed to have friends, the insane persons are suddenly abandoned by the officer in charge, and left, either upon the train near the city, or in the streets of the city. The recent discovery of so many insane persons in different parts of the country, of whose antecedents nothing has been learned, is attributed to this scheme of "unloading" pauper insane. There is little doubt that an inmate of this Washington Asylum was recently left in this way on the cars near Lynn, Mass., another at Boston, and another at Cincinnati.

THE OBJECT OF THE ASYLUM.

The legal conditions by which the Hospital exists are very simple. The Hospital was established under the act of March 3, 1855, which provided that "There shall be in the District of Columbia a Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

The Superintendent of the Hospital is an appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, under whose charge the Asylum is. Nine citizens of the District constitute a Board of Visitors, who make an annual report. This Board can make the by-laws, and has supervisory charge under the Secretary of the Interior. The object of the Asylum, primarily, is to provide a refuge for the insane in the army, navy, and revenue marine service of the United States. But its scope has been extended to embrace "all indigent persons residing in the District of Columbia at the time they became insane." Such persons can only be admitted upon "the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, which he may grant after due process of law showing the person to be insane, and unable to support himself and family, or himself if he has no family, under the visitation of insanity."

If the law is complied with, no person could be admitted to the Asylum under such conditions as are said to have attached to the unknown number who have recently been mysteriously turned loose in different cities, howling among their kind.

But the law also provides that "any indigent insane person who did not reside in the District at the time he became insane may, in like manner, upon the certificate of a Judge or Justice, and the application of a member of the Board of Visitors, be admitted into the Hospital upon the application of the Governor of the District, and at the expense of the District during the continuance of such insane person therein,—it being hereby designed to give the Superintendent thereof authority to take charge of such insane person until the Governor can discover who his friends are or whence he came, with a view to the return of such person to such friends, or to the place of his residence, and thus relieve the District of the expense and charge of such indigent insane non-resident."

THE IMPOTENT JUSTIFICATION OF BARBARITY.

The action of the Superintendent in returning these insane persons is based upon the last clause of this section of the law. They are not to be a charge upon the District Government if their friends or their former residence-city can be discovered. But it certainly is not within the intent of an act to provide for "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane" to turn indigent insane of different races and sexes loose in a dark night in a wilderness beside a swollen stream without money and without food, or to abandon them, under like circumstances, in the streets of distant cities. The law further provides that all appropriations of money by Congress for the support of the Hospital shall be disbursed according to the laws regulating ordinary disbursements of public money. The officers of the Government Asylum will look long in the statutes to find a warrant for the grossly inhuman treatment of which they admit themselves to have been guilty.

A LAW AS BROAD AS HUMAN SUFFERING.

The law making the latest appropriation for this Asylum is in these words: "For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy and revenue-cutter service, and of all persons who may have become insane since their entry into the naval or military service of the United States, and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, $150,171."

This law makes no discrimination among the classes of indigent insane within the gloomy walls of that Asylum. The theory of State Rights did not control the appropriation of that money. The representatives of the people gave it in the spirit of the act by which this institution was founded. There is no provision in the law that, if Maryland or Massachusetts has a disproportionate number in the Asylum, the excess shall be thrown over the battlements into the Potomac. If there were more insane poor than this sum would care for, the Interior Department and the District of Columbia have not hesitated, before now, to ask for deficiencies for less humane purposes. No year passes that appeals are not made in behalf of this institution in Congress, on the ground that the pauper mad of every State and Territory receive equal care. In the annual report, the nativity of the inmates is given with scrupulous exactness. Members from distant portions of the country are appealed to for their votes because this charity is as broad as humanity, or, as the appropriation-orators generally say, "as broad as this broad land of ours."

THE SAINTLY SIDE OF IT.

The Hospital has four chaplains, and, in the last report, it is said that "The chapel and other religious services have been satisfactorily conducted." Will the next report explain the nature of the religious service performed by those who abandoned the three indigent insane, that dark night, on the banks of the swollen Piscataway?

Dr. Nichols, in his last report, concludes: "Effort has been made by the officers to fulfill, in the entirety of their spirit and letter, the noble objects of its creation and maintenance, which Congress, nearly two decades of years ago, declared to be 'the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia.'" Will Dr. Nichols be able to say as much this year?

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Government income for the last fiscal year is larger than any estimate made, and more than realizes the expectations of the Treasury officials.

STRIKE ENDED.

A number of journeymen printers, under authority of the Typographical Union, have accepted the employers' terms of 50 cents per thousand ems for general composition, and 40 cents per hour for time work, and the strike may now be regarded as over.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE MINTS.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The operations of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows: Number of gold pieces coined, 1,739,062; value, $33,553,965; number of silver pieces, 22,823,216; value, $10,070,368; number of minor pieces (5, 3, and 1 cent), 14,629,500; value, $233,375; total number pieces coined, 39,191,778; total value of coinage, $43,854,708. The coinage of trade dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, exceeds that of the preceding year by $2,108,600, and is more than one-half the entire coinage of silver dollars from 1793 to 1874, a period of eighty-one years. Since the passage of the Finance bill, Jan. 14, 1875, the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint has been largely in subsidiary silver coin, the mints on the Pacific coast also furnishing their quota when not otherwise engaged in coining gold and trade dollars. The operations in subsidiary silver coins represent the work of about seven months, as prior to December last the coinage was confined mainly to gold and trade dollars. As compared with last year's operations, the excess for the fiscal year just ended in fractional silver coin is about $2,000,000. The operations in gold show a decrease at the Philadelphia Mint, as compared with the last fiscal year, which is attributed to the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1874, that institution was busily engaged in the recoinage of gold coin under the fourteenth provision of the Coinage act of 1873. The gold coinage at San Francisco and Carson show an increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, of nearly $6,000,000. The coinage for the month of August is as follows: Philadelphia, gold, $172,000; silver, $325,302; San Francisco, gold, $1,780,000; silver, $728,000; Carson, silver, $71,000; total for August, gold, $1,952,000; silver, $1,124,300. It is calculated with the additional faculties now added to the mints that the work for the next four months in fractional silver coin will be more than doubled.

RELIGIOUS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The rain continues to interfere with the National Sunday-School Assembly at Fairpoint, but the concourse is cheerful and the exercises interesting. A grand Sunday-school meeting will be held to-morrow.

NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 7.—About 15,000 persons are attending the National Methodist Camp-Meeting.

JANESVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The steam-yacht Rover, from Janesville, Wis., bound for New Orleans, with an excursion party on board, and which was caught on the Grand Dam one week ago, arrived here to-day. All well on board.

FOREIGN.

The Asiatic Cholera Raging Fearfully in Syria.

Four Hundred Cases Reported Daily in Damascus.

Other Cities Afflicted with the Terrible Scourge.

The O'Connell Centennial—Concluding Festivities.

SYRIA.

THE CHOLERA SOURCE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—According to accounts from Damascus to the 23d of July, cholera was raging there. Four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarters are deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets. There are no physicians, medicines, or supplies. The disease is also at Antioch, Hamah, and Salijah, and among the Druses the mission schools are closed and the children have dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 7.—The third and last day of the celebration of the O'Connell centenary was given up to festivity, excursions, races, and other sports. This evening the cantata of St. Patrick at Tara will be given in Exhibition Palace, and there will be a display of fireworks.

There was an amnesty demonstration to-day at the cemetery where O'Connell is buried. Forty thousand persons were present, including several members of Parliament. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Home Rule and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians.

The outdoor festivities were marred by a storm.

THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

London Correspondence New York Graphic.

Our great sensation of the week has been the arrest, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, of the Messrs. Collie, the merchants who failed last June. This is something like arresting Lord & Taylor, or Arnold, Constable, or A. T. Stewart for swindling. The Messrs. Collie had for many years carried on a very extensive trade with India. When they failed their liabilities were said to be £3,000,000 or $15,000,000; and about half this amount was represented by bills of acceptances which the London banks had discounted. It is now charged that the former great trade of the Collies had dwindled down to a very small point, and that for some time they had been only pretending to do business. They had houses in different places, and the charge is that these houses drew bills on each other, pretending that they were for goods actually sold or bought, and marking them, with figures and letters pretending to represent certain bales or cargoes. These fictitious bills, it is charged, were then taken to the banks and discounted as regular "trade bills," when in fact they were not only "accommodation paper," but actually frauds. The Messrs. Collie were arrested on Tuesday. One of them lives in a splendid mansion in Kensington, which was furnished at a cost of £40,000; the other resides at Manchester. They were brought before the Magistrate at Guildhall on Wednesday, and, after the charge against them had been stated, they were remanded for a week. The Magistrate said he must fix the bail in a large sum, and £4,000 was named as the figure. It was then late in the day, and the friends of Messrs. Collie were not prepared for what had happened. The prosecution, moreover, insisted on forty-eight hours to examine into the responsibility of the bail that might be offered; and so there was no relief for the further disgrace that awaited the accused. They were conveyed to a private and there locked up like any common criminals would be. The next day there were plenty of their friends ready to bail, but the prosecution took its time, and it was until yesterday afternoon that the necessary formalities were gone through with and the prisoners liberated. Their trial will be regarded with great interest here. The practice of getting accommodation bills as "trade bills" is a very common one. There are even firms which accept such bills for a commission. If the Messrs. Collie are convicted a severe blow will be struck at this practice. But it will be very difficult to convict them. I am told that it will be shown that the banks which discounted the paper knew perfectly well the nature of the bills and took their risks with their eyes open.

GERMANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

STUTTGART, Aug. 7.—Mr. Schoez, of Würtemburg, won the silver cup in the rifle shooting here to-day.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF FORMOSA.

PARIS, July 23.—It has been rumored here to-day, in circles which are usually well informed, that the German Government made overtures to China for the cession of the island of Formosa. The reception of the proposal by China is, it is said, of a nature to render the arrangement very possible. It must be remembered, however, that previous reports of the attempted acquisition of foreign stations by Germany have invariably proved unfounded.

SUBMISSION OF CATHOLICS TO THE NEW CHURCH LAW.

BERLIN, July 22.—The declaration of the Prince-Archbishop of Breslau that he will cooperate in carrying out the new Church Property Administration law is the first concession made by the Catholic clergy in the pending ecclesiastical feud. When this law, which transfers the administration of the Catholic Church property from the Bishop to the Vestry meetings, was passing through the House, the Bishops couched a solemn protest against a statute which, they said, deprived the Church of her inalienable rights, and amounted to a confiscation of her entire property. In these circumstances the present declaration of the Prince-Archbishop of Breslau is regarded as an important precedent.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Vicar-General, imitating the example of the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, has sent a declaration to the Governor of Silesia expressing his readiness to obey the law on administration of Church property.

FULDA, July 23.—It is rumored that the Cathedral Chapter of this town has informed the Government of its submission to the law relative to the administration of the property of Roman Catholic parishes.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN VISIT VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Victor Hugo welcomed the American Rifle Team to his residence last evening.

FLOOD THREATENED.

Continuous rains recently in different parts of France, especially in the basin of the Rhone, threaten a flood at Lyons.

SPAIN.

DENIAL.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Government denies that it intends negotiating for a $7,000,000 loan to indemnify the Porto Rico slave-owners.

GENEVA LAKE.

List of Arrivals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 7.—The following is a late list of the arrivals at the White House for Saturday: Richard B. Ball, T. Mulaney, S. J. Capen, Jr., Ballard Ho..., John Treynor, F. E. Logan, W. P. Stearns, B. Humphrey, Will G. Miller, R. W. Rayne, Cooke and family, E. T. Bridges, wife, C. K. Dutcher, J. W. Pollok, wife, John J. McClellan, wife, and child, Miss McClellan, G. W. Kretzinger, H. N. H..., both and wife, T. E. Allen, Edward L. ..., son, the Rev. Arthur Ryerson, A. L. Morr..., Charles Mair and wife, A. E. Packard, Jenkins, N. M. Freer, Miss Ada Freer, Hoyne, John McCarthy, James McCarthy, Larson, Miss Elma Larson, F. L. Young, lady, W. J. Lewis, Gen. F. Sherman, S. F. ..., ley, W. H. Peet, Jr., Fred Sanger, W. F. ..., gan and family, Charles Glover, Ed Cuyler, G. Gilbert, all of Chicago.

Effect of a Concentrated Broadside.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A letter from Kiel in the Cologne *Gazette* says that some trials with Krupp guns, which have been made on the shooting ground of the Krupp cast-steel factory at Dulmen, near Munster, have given great satisfaction in German naval circles. The object of the trials was to ascertain whether a greater effect is producible by the concentrated electric discharge of a broadside than by its being fired in the ordinary manner, by means of fuses. After the necessary experiments had been made to secure a simultaneous discharge by means of electricity, armor plates of the strongest and best steel were procured from England at a cost of about 50,000 thalers, and were made into a target consisting of front and back plates, with a layer of teak between them. The front plating was 10 inches thick, the back plating 6 inches, and the teak 8 inches, the whole target being 5 metres long and 2 high. Four twenty-six-centimetre guns, three short and one long (representing a broadside of the newly-built iron-clad frigate Kaiser), were then placed in front of the target at a distance of 200 metres, in such a manner as to hit the angles of a square which was drawn on the target. The charge consisted of 400 weight of powder, and the four projectiles simultaneously discharged against the target weighed together 1,200 weight. The effect of the discharge was tremendous. A large piece of steel, weighing about 3,000 weight, was torn away from the outer plate, the layer of teak was smashed in, looking like a mass of saw-dust, and the heads of the exploded shells projected from the back plate, which was split and torn in all directions. The whole of the wooden scaffolding was loosened, and the bolts had started out of their sockets. All the officers present, says the correspondent, declared that a single concentric shot like this would at once place a large iron-clad frigate hors de combat.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 7.—As important a document as has been known in legal proceedings in this country for many a year was received at the law-office of Grant & Smith yesterday from Germany. It opens an entirely new feature of litigation over the sale of railroad bonds in the old country, and is well calculated to create a sensation in certain railroad circles. It appears that certain holders of the bonds of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company residing in Germany have sued Saulsbach & Co., the banking firm in Frankfort, through whom the bonds were sold in Europe, for damages for obtaining money through misrepresentations. The firm, it is alleged, represented that the conditions under which the bonds were issued made them absolutely safe as an investment, and so people were induced thereby to exchange their money for them. With the papers that came yesterday is a statement of these alleged representations. The documents are all in German, and are to be translated at an early day. With these papers came a notice from the branch of the banking firm in New York, served on the President of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and Secretary of the Construction Company, that if the firm is mulcted in damages in Germany, they will hold the gentleman who made the representations to them responsible, and sue in the courts of this country to recover. This will open up an endless litigation, and will be productive of important results.

RED RIVER LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—DeGraff & Co., contractors, have filed an indemnity bond in the District Court of this county under which they are allowed to take 1,000 tons of railroad iron held at Duluth for tariff dues, and claimed by both DeGraff & Co. and the Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Extension line. It is understood that this iron is to be used in laying the track from the St. Paul & Pacific main line to the navigable waters on Red River. Receiver Farley has also applied for 1,800 tons of iron at Glyndon, the title to which is disputed by DeGraff & Co., for which bonds in $97,000 are required, which iron is to complete the Extension line to Croakston, where connection will be made with light-draft Red River boats.

FARES REDUCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad has put down fares to Chicago to $5, or $10 for the round trip, and the same to Indianapolis, and $11.50 to Cincinnati. To Baltimore and Washington, single trip, $18.50; New York, $20.

WHITE MOUNTAIN NOTCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—To-day the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad was completed through the difficult White Mountain Notch to its connection with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad at Fabyans, a distance of 91 miles.

POLITICAL.

A MISSISSIPPI STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 7.—A special dispatch received to-night by the *Herald* from Hernando, in the northern part of the State, contains the following:

Col. G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney, and candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, made a speech here to-day. He denounced Gov. Ames in the bitterest terms, and declared that in the interview between Gov. Ames, Sheriff Crosby, and Atty.-Gen. Harris, at the time of the Vicksburg riot, the Governor instructed Crosby to arm the blacks and march against Vicksburg. Atty.-Gen. Harris protested against the advance, and urged a resort to the courts. Crosby left with these instructions from the Governor, who, after his departure, turned to Attorney-General Harris and said that the blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the Republican party in the State. Col. Wells says that he made this statement upon the written authority of one of the most reliable and truthful Republicans in the State. Attorney-General Harris was present here to-day as a supporter of Wells, and heard the remarks without denial and with approval.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Private Republican advices from North Carolina, indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a popular majority of over 15,000, and that they have a majority of at least 10 in the Constitutional Convention. The majority would have been greater but for the fact that the districts have been so gerrymandered that they do not represent the popular vote. Large Republican districts have one delegate, while small Democratic districts are allowed two delegates. The Democrats threaten to take advantage of technicalities to defeat a possible Republican majority in the Convention.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Returns from fifty-four out of the 110 counties in the State give McCreery, Democrat, a gain of about 1,000 over the vote of the same counties for Leslie in 1871.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 28th September.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

URBANA, O., Aug. 7.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, addressed an audience of about 1,000 people in the Court-House here to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather and rising temperature during to-day, with easterly to southerly winds, followed by increasing cloudiness and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6 a. m.	29.85	63	83	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
11 a. m.	29.87	74	36	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.88	77	42	N. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
3 p. m.	29.89	74	39	E., fresh......	.....	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.90	70	61	S. E., gentle..	.....	Clear.
10 p. m.	29.90	69	60	S., fresh......	...	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 78; minimum thermometer, 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
...kinr'ge	29.90	58	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
...marck..	29.51	75	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
...enne..	30.02	66	S., gentle..	.....	Clear.
...go....	29.90	69	S., fresh....	.....	Fair.
...innati..	29.93	71	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
...eland..	29.85	64	S. W., gentle	.10	Clear.
...th	29.91	65	N., light....	.....	Clear.
...naba...	29.89	57	N. W., gentle	....	Clear.
...arry...	29.92	67	S., gentle....	.....	Clear.
...uk....	29.94	72	Calm........	.....	Clear.
...osse...	29.95	69	N. E., light.	.....	Fair.
...nw'th	29.98	68	Calm........	.....	Clear.
...ukee.	29.94	61	E., fresh....	.....	Clear.
...a....	29.98	66	S. E., light..	.....	Clear.
...o....	29.94	62	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
...es....	29.98	69	S. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Mystery of Twenty-Six Years Finally Cleared Up.

The Crew of an American Vessel Massacred by Chilian Pirates.

Fugitive Murderers Shot Down in Colorado.

The Jury in the Mountain Meadow Massacre Trial Fail to Agree.

MASSACRED BY CONVICTS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Some weeks since an article from a New Orleans paper was extensively published throughout the country to the effect that the crew of the schooner Florida, which sailed for California from New Orleans in 1849, and were supposed to have been lost with all on board, had been discovered on an island in the Southern Pacific by an English vessel which had been driven thither by continued storms. The crew stated that the Florida had been wrecked on this uninhabited island twenty-six years ago, and that in the interval they had not seen a human face. They declined, however, to leave the island, having established themselves in comparative comfort. The narrative is said to have created a great sensation among the surviving relatives of the crew, and an effort was stated to be on foot to man a vessel which should visit the island.

The *Courier-Journal* will publish an interview with a gentleman who was living in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1849. He states that the Florida put into Port Famine, at that time a Chilian penal settlement; that the convicts boarded her, massacred all of the crew except a young man named Marcum, and made sail for the main land. On her way she was recaptured by a Chilian war vessel, and brought into Valparaiso, where the *Courier-Journal's* informant got the above details from Marcum's own lips. Marcum's parents, who are still living in Versailles, Ky., proceeded to California where the son soon after died of small-pox at Placerville, in that State. The British steamer Thetes had first seen the Florida after her capture by the convicts, and gave the information to the Chilian authorities which led them to send out the vessel which brought her back into port. A revolution was in progress in Chili at the time, and the records of the event may be lost, but the full details were on the log-book of the Thetes, which may be examined in the office of the British Admiralty.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—Several days since a breach was effected in the Denver City Jail, through which a number of prisoners escaped. All had been recaptured except Evan E. Hall, W. Wilder, and Harry Leighton, who succeeded in reaching a heavy timbered region, fifty miles southward, from whence last night they were decoyed into a corral, where they expected to secure horses provided by friends for their escape. When they were within a few feet of the decoy horses, they were fired upon by sixteen ranchmen. Leighton was pierced by seven bullets, and instantly killed. Hall by four bullets, and died in a few hours. Wilder, who it is supposed received severe wounds, succeeded in escaping, and is still at large. All three were of the worst class of desperadoes. Hall had been sentenced to ten years for murder, and the other two were under indictment for similar offenses.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—There has been a growing suspicion here that the four young Cincinnatians whose bodies were recovered from the river, and who were supposed to have been run over in a skiff by the tow-boat My Choice, were really the victims of foul play. The bodies, when recovered, were found horribly mangled about the face in almost a similar manner. The theory was that this was done by the barges they struck, but this is now discredited. Of all their effects, consisting of some $800 in jewelry, guns, finger-rings, and watches, nothing was recovered but an empty trunk and a little dog. Besides this, the pilot of the tow-boat says the skiff was empty when the boat struck it. There are two whisky boatmen who appeared to know all about the parties who got the skiff after the collision, forced its locker, took out an iron and a tin box and knives and forks and other articles, and then sold the skiff for $3. It is on the authority of these men that the drowning theory rests. The matter will probably receive a thorough investigation.

A HEAVY HAUL OF JEWELRY.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 7.—Solomon Pareira, a pawnbroker, at 328 West Fifth street, started out last Thursday evening, leaving his wife and daughter in charge of the shop. They took chairs and sat on the pavement near the front door, and while sitting there a thief entered the rear part, and, although the gas was burning brightly, he succeeded in getting from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of jewelry out of an open safe and escaping. The loss was not discovered until Friday morning.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—It has been ascertained that the robbery of the pawnbroker Pareira yesterday was committed by his son, who has fled the city, taking the booty with him.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AVILLA, Ind., Aug. 7.—Burglars made a flying visit to our village last night, and made two daring adventures, each proving successful to them. They first went to the house of Mr. Baum, gained entrance through the cellar, and went direct to Mr. Baum's bedroom and relieved him of something over $80 and left, next visiting the dwelling of Mr. Stahl, gaining entrance by placing a barrel near a low window, and, going to his bedroom, they carried away Stahl's pocketbook, containing $40 in currency and some coin. They appeared to be experts at the business, as they made no disturbance and a good escape. No clew to the robbers.

A VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—At Elkhorn, Neb., this morning a crowd of men assembled in quiet conversation was approached by two men named Kane and McIlro, the latter carrying a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. When within range, at the word of fire, given by Kane, McIlro shot into the crowd, seriously wounding Mr. Dungmond, proprietor of the Phillips House, his son, and Charles Baldwin. The assassins immediately jumped on their horses and fled. The cause of the shooting is supposed to be an old grudge against Baldwin. Mounted men, well armed, are in pursuit.

FALL FROM GRACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—At Union Centre, Wis., A. B. Doolittle, a preacher or exhorter for some small denomination claiming the Methodist name, was arraigned to-day for adultery with his niece, on complaint of his nephew, and confession of the niece. The nephew says he found the old man, who is 60 years old, under the girl's bed. Doolittle has resided at Elroy twenty years, and has accumulated considerable property and built up a large church society.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Gov. Kellogg has addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of Caddo, Calahanta, Franklin, and one or two other parishes of North Louisiana, where a number of murders and other deeds of violence are reported to have recently been committed, directing them to call in the aid of the better class of citizens to bring to justice the perpetrators, whose acts continue to give a bad name to the State, whereas in all the other parishes the laws are enforced, and peace and prosperity prevails.

BADLY PEPPERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—Joseph Martz and Nicholas Richter, of Peru, fell into a quarrel this morning, and the former shot the latter with a heavy charge of shot in the thighs and abdomen.

FAILED TO AGREE.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of John D. Lee, charged with being the leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre, reported today that they were unable to agree, and were discharged by the court. It is reported that they stood nine for acquittal and three—one Gentile and two Mormons—for conviction.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Austin Drake, living three miles from Eau Claire, Wis., drowned herself and one child in a small creek near her residence yesterday morning. Cause unknown. Two other children she attempted to drown at the same time escaped by holding to a bush on the creek bank.

THE WADDY THOMPSON CASE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—A private dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., states that Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, has granted Waddy Thompson a writ of habeas corpus.

THE CROPS.

Talks with the Farmers of the Inundated Wabash Valley.

Loss of Corn by the Flood Estimated at 10,000,000 Bushels.

A Largely-Increased Yield in Other Portions of the State.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The inundated district is comprised chiefly in the valley of the Wabash River, beginning about 25 miles above Lafayette, and extending to the mouth of the Wabash. For that distance, the bottoms from 1 to 2 miles in width along the river, were overflowed, the water three days since being from 3 to 12 feet deep, from which it is now receding. A careful estimate, based on a comparison of reports received by the railway companies whose lines traverse this region, and which agree with the reports from other reliable sources, and is confirmed by my own observations, shows that the area of the bottom lands inundated is between 450 and 500 square miles. Of this, not to exceed 250 was under cultivation. The crops here have been totally destroyed, much of the growing corn having been swept away, while the rest is left ruined. Reckoning fifty bushels to the acre as the probable crop of the overflowed bottoms under cultivation, the loss exceeds 8,000,000 bushels. Besides, the overflow of the tributaries of the Wabash has caused a loss of about, as nearly as can be estimated, a quarter more, which would make an aggregate of 10,000,000 bushels. The figures look big, but the fact is that there are no two of the counties which suffered in which the area under cultivation is not equal, or greater, than that of the inundated strip along the Wabash and its tributaries. There has been great exaggeration of the damage to the low-lands not lying on the Wabash or its tributaries. This was, a few days since, estimated as equal to 50 per cent of the entire crop of Central and Southern Indiana.

The panic is now subsiding, and the better estimates place the damage at not more than 25 per cent of the crop of Central and Southern Indiana. Extensive inquiry and aid through considerable portions of the district satisfy me that 10 per cent would be too great an estimate. The late cool weather has had a favorable effect, and it is more than likely the crop returns from these low lands will show but a comparatively trifling damage. Grain which was in the shock when the forty-days' rain set in is found to have been damaged less than was estimated, the loss being but from 10 to 15 per cent of the crop, instead of 40, as first reported. The total loss, according to the reports received from every quarter, will be at least fully offset by the crop yield generally, which, unless further disaster occur on the lands that escaped the flood, will be fully equal to that of the best years, while the area under cultivation is greater than ever before, the acreage, according to some estimates, being 10 per cent more than that of last year. This, however, is probably an over-estimate.

The damage to the oat crop is estimated at from 20 to 40 per cent, the former figure being more nearly accurate.

The Wabash is falling rapidly at all points above this city, and has reached its extreme height, it is believed, at Vincennes. There have been no rains for the past six or seven days. The water-courses are rapidly emptying themselves. Complete railroad communication will be restored within a few days, except one or two new roads, and the prevailing tone is more cheerful.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Trains have suspended on the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad by reason of breaks occasioned by high water in the White and Wabash Rivers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The breaks and damage in the Vandalia line have been repaired, and all trains will run regularly without transfer, beginning to-morrow night. The Ohio & Mississippi Road has lost its Wabash River trestle opposite Vincennes.

The back-water from the Wabash is over the Evansville Railroad track, south of Oaktown, breaking communication.

The Wabash has fallen 2 feet, and now has 23 feet above low-water mark.

The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad will run trains between here and Danville, Ill., regularly on Monday, and will go through without transfer on Tuesday. The weather is now favorable, and farmers are hopeful of saving half of their crop.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 7.—The Iowa Railroad Land Company is in receipt of additional information to-day concerning the crops within the limits of its grant and vicinity, which shows that in Northeastern Nebraska the wheat crop will be good, averaging 15 bushels per acre, and in Southern Dakota and Northwestern Iowa it will be still better, being considerably above the average yield. The yield of oats in some localities will be enormous, and all that is necessary to produce a huge corn crop is a few weeks of warm, dry weather.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Reports from points along the line of the Union Pacific to-day say the wind has been blowing hard from the north for three days. Immense clouds of grasshoppers are flying south along the line from Elm Creek east as far as Silver Creek, with a few clear streaks. At Willow Island they have commenced on the corn, having already done considerable damage. At most points but few have alighted and little damage is done.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Mississippi will rise slowly below Cairo. It has probably reached its minimum height at this station. The break reported 18 miles above Memphis, on the Arkansas side, will diminish the danger below.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 7.—The recent heavy rains throughout this section have not injured corn or other grain to any extent. Many rumors are afloat that wheat has been ruined in the shock, but they are groundless.

FIRES.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—A fire broke out in this city to-night, destroying four frame buildings owned by Cale & Co. Loss, $700.

AT MORRIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A small wheat elevator at Morris, on the St. Paul & Pacific main line, was burned yesterday, the machinery being saved and 4,000 bushels of wheat destroyed. Total loss, $7,000. No insurance. Owned by the St. Paul Elevator Company.

NEWSPAPER SALE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 7.—The sale of the *Commercial*, the leading paper of the city, has been effected, and is now in the hands of Clarke E. Tillotson & Leggatt, and will be made the leading paper of the State. All parties concerned are old newspaper men.

MARRIAGES.

MORSE—MASSEY—On the 4th inst., at the residence of J. D. Tobey, 401 Michigan-av., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney, Mr. N. T. Morse, of Chicago, and Miss Annie S. Massey, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HOTCHKISS—At Maywood, Aug. 6, Victor, one of the twin sons of M. V. and Isabella S. Hotchkiss, aged 7 weeks.

DONOVAN—Aug. 7, Christopher, infant son of G. F. and Mary L. Donovan, aged 1 month 14 days.

Funeral from family residence, 1-3 Hubbard street, Sunday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MIDDLETON—At Englewood, after a long and painful illness, George Sydney Middleton, aged 45 years 11 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning papers.

NOTICE.—The members of Blair Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., will meet at their hall Tuesday morning, Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother George S. Middleton. By order.

G. M. WHITE, S. W.

WASHINGTON.

The Party Who Stole the $47,000 Package Hunted Down.

He Proves to Be a Clerk in the Cash Room of the Treasury Department.

Arrest of Two of His Assistants in Disposing of the Money.

Some of Which Has Been Disposed of in Saratoga Gambling-Houses.

How the District and Government Detectives Worked Up the Case.

The Fast Mail Train—Why the Northern Route Is Selected.

THAT $47,000 PACKAGE.

THE PILFERER DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, has been following for two months the clew which seems to have led to the discovery of the person who on June 2 in broad daylight, so mysteriously robbed the Treasurer of $47,500. The story in brief is this: Benjamin B. Halleck, a clerk in the cash-room, has from the outset been suspected. He was one of the persons through whose hands the package must have passed before being placed upon the elevator to be carried to the express-room. It was his duty to affix the seal to the envelope, and it was easy for him to have known the nature of the package, and to have understood that it contained only National Bank notes, of whose number there was no record in the Department. From that day his every movement has been shadowed by the Secret Service force. A daily report was made of his life, showing every place he visited, every drink he took, every dollar he expended. It was soon observed that he began to frequent more than usual the saloon of one William H. Otman, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth street. There he frequently became intoxicated and lost considerable money at small cards. The suspicions of the officers were further aroused from the fact that Otman was in some way connected with the Jackson defalcation in the Treasury some years ago. Washburn immediately adopted the theory that Halleck had stolen the money, and had made Otman a confederate to assist in disposing of the large bills. It is rumored that Otman has at different times shown several bills of a large denomination, and has said that he intended to sell his saloon here and buy one in Brooklyn for $15,000. This theory adopted, both these parties were shadowed, as was subsequently an old gambler with a wooden leg called "Peg-leg Brown." The latter seems to have come into the partnership very early, but attracted less attention on account of having left the city almost immediately after the robbery. It was through Brown, however, that the arrests were precipitated, as will be seen. Brown was here when the robbery was committed, and immediately left for Baltimore. While there he changed some $500 bills. This fact was immediately made known to the officers here by the Baltimore detective. Brown then went to Canada, where he disposed of $3,000 in $500 bills. He subsequently went to Saratoga. Here the cupidity of some gambling associate whom he seem,to have made his confidant brought the detectives upon him. The Washington City detectives and the Secret Service officers had been following the same track. Ten days ago Detective Miller, of the city force, received a telegram from Saratoga informing him that Brown was there, and had a good deal of money. Miller immediately went there. The proposition was then made to him to "shake," thieves' slang for dividing the money and letting the man go. Miller was too honest a man to yield to such temptation, and refused the offer, but by some ruse deluded Brown into coming to Washington. Miller has no authority to arrest Brown in New York, as he was only a Washington local officer, and not a Secret Service detective. Brown came, and it is said did not even know that Miller was a detective, but thought him a pal of his friends. They arrived here together on Monday. Since then Brown has been under forced arrest. To-day his attorneys endeavored to secure his release on a habeas corpus, but he was remanded by the Court, which thought in such a case a man could be held on so strong suspicions. Meanwhile Halleck, the Treasury clerk, left for New York on Monday to take his annual month's leave. One of the Secret-Service shadows followed him. He was tracked to Tiffany's, to costly jewelry and saddlery establishments, but was not detected in passing any $500 bills. He made agreements to purchase. He was joined in New York by an unknown person, whose description was immediately telegraphed to Washington. This description was exactly that of Otman, the saloon-keeper. Detective McDevitt had by this time got on the trail of Halleck in New York. McDevitt to-day arrested both Halleck and Otman in New York, and arrived here with them to-night at 7 o'clock. McDevitt was informed of the New York address of Halleck through the Treasury Department. The trail which both the Secret-Service force and the local detectives have been following for two months seems to have been the right one, but the arrests were precipitated, and prematurely made owing to the avarice of the gambling friends at Saratoga. The officers claim to have undoubted proofs of the guilt of the parties arrested.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Halleck, the Treasury clerk arrested to-day, was recently promoted to Assistant Shipping Teller in the cash room. He is a native of New York, and has been employed in the Department about eight years. Brown was discharged from the Quartermaster-General's office about a year ago on account of testimony on the trial of Statter for the murder of Hussey derogatory to his character. Otman is proprietor of a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue, where Brown had rooms. It is expected that other arrests will be made shortly.

Halleck arrived to-night. On the road to this city he attempted to throw away a memorandum book, but the officers secured it, and, upon examination, it was found to contain the figures $47,097.65—the exact amount of money contained in the stolen package. These figures had been erased with a lead-pencil, though they had been divided by two, and the quotient, $23,548.82½, remained untouched. Another entry on the same page read, "9,870, saved to show W. H. Aug. 5, 1875." Halleck gave several conflicting statements in regard to these entries, but finally admitted that he attempted to throw the book away, as the figures in it would secure his conviction. The figures above mentioned lead the officers to the belief that he divided the money equally with another person.

It is said to-night that one of the parties arrested has made a full confession. While authorities do not deny this, they decline to admit the fact, though they say there has been some talk, and the public may rest assured the right men have been secured. None of the money has yet been recovered, but they have strong hope of getting a good portion of it soon. All the arrested parties are locked up, none of them having been able to furnish the bail, $100,000.

THE FAST MAIL-TRAINS.

WHY THE NORTHERN ROUTE IS PREFERRED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Post-Office Department is advised that the railroad will have the cars ready for the express mail-train from New York to the West Sept. 16 instead of Oct. 1. The following are some of the reasons assigned by the postal authorities for choosing the Northern route. The State of New York, not including New York City, receives and forwards five times as much mail-matter as the State of Pennsylvania, not including Philadelphia. Eleven of the northern counties of the State of Ohio send and receive more mail-matter than all the remaining seventy-eight counties, including Cincinnati. Chicago comes next to New York in this count in the amount of postal business done. More mail matter is sent to Indiana, and received from the State of Kansas, than from Missouri. Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin are among the largest contributors to the postal revenue. The daily mails are of great service in finding a market for the industries of the New England States, as through them samples of small articles are sent to all parts of the country. All these considerations are met by the Northern route, while the points referred to could not be reached in the same time by any other route.

A Southern fast mail-train is also talked of, but no definite arrangements have yet been completed. The Railway Postal-Bureau here is busy in the laborious work of reorganizing all the mail-route schedules of the country.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

MALADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM—INDIGENT LUNATICS ABANDONED AT NIGHT, WITHOUT MONEY OR FOOD, IN A WILDERNESS—HOW LUNATICS ARE "DROPPED" IN DISTANT CITIES—THE LAME EXCUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The world has always treated with tenderest consideration its insane poor. It has not mattered much to civilized folk whether a great career, like that of Dean Swift, has gone out in an awful downfall and ruin, with a brain "dying atop," or whether a common pauper has gone mad. The same humanity has cared for both. When silence and night have closed over a human intellect, it shall go hard with a people who do not pity and protect the poor, brainless body that is left.

It was in this spirit that the Government Hospital for the Insane was built; and it is in this spirit that the people, by whose money it is maintained, expect that it will be managed. Circumstances have become known, within the last few days, which seem to cast dishonor upon the present management of that institution, and to be a disgrace to American humanity.

A BRUTAL STORY.

The story, in brief, is this:

On the night of the 28th of June, two of the officers of the Metropolitan Police Force were taken in one of Knox's Express omnibuses to the United States Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia, and, after receiving from Dr. Charles H. Nichols, the Superintendent of the institution, three of the insane inmates, the omnibus was driven into Maryland, and about midnight halted in a wood in the neighborhood of Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County. The patients were then taken from the vehicle and left to make their way as best they could, the team and officers being driven back to Washington.

BEAUTIFUL SITE OF THE ASYLUM.

The location of the Asylum rendered this transaction very practicable. The building is situated on one of the beautiful wooded heights which skirt the banks of the Upper Potomac, at the junction of the Anacostia, and almost directly south of the Navy-Yard. Its battlements and castellated towers, which so greatly resemble a baronial castle, can be seen crowning the wooded slope, from all points of the hill country around. That curious trait in human character which shows its regard for the unfortunate and the lost by placing cemeteries and blind asylums in the most beautiful and sightliest spots, selected that charming site for those who are living in the eternal death of the mad-house.

The Maryland line lies a short distance south and east of the Asylum-grounds. The country is very thinly populated. The roads at night are very rarely frequented, except by tramps. A twenty-minutes' sharp drive would have brought the omnibus to the Maryland boundary.

A SCENE IN THE MARYLAND WOODS.

How this was done is told in the affidavit which follows, which was made by Frank Turnborke, the driver of the wagon:

Be it remembered that, on the 29th day of July, 1875, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the City of Washington, D. C., Francis Turnborke, and, upon being sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith: That, on or about the 28th day of June, 1875, he was directed by his employer, Thomas C. Gearey, to proceed with Officers John Connell and —— Berkely, in a two-horse omnibus belonging to Knox's Express Company, to some point beyond the limits of the city, not at that time designated. That he was the driver of the team, and left Washington City on the evening of the said 28th day of June about dusk, and, after entering the wagon, he was ordered to drive to the Government Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia, which was reached about 9 o'clock. That, acting under the orders of Officer Connell, witness drove into the grounds of the Asylum, and, after a few minutes' delay, three of the inmates of said institution were brought out of the building from the front entrance, and placed in the wagon which he (witness) was driving. Two of these persons were males, and the remaining one was a female; and one of the former, witness believes, was white, the others being negroes. That the three persons so placed in the said vehicle were, to the best belief of witness, insane, which they indicated by singing and talking incoherently during the journey into Maryland. That the wagon containing the officers mentioned above, and the three insane persons referred to, left the Asylum grounds, driven by witness, between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night named above,—the orders given by Officer Connell to witness being to drive in the direction of Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County, Md., via the Marlboro' road; that, after getting as far as the National Race-Course, Officer O'Connell said that he had changed his mind, and directed witness to drive toward the Village of Piscataway, in Prince George's County. Upon reaching Broad Creek Hill, witness declined to proceed further in the direction of Piscataway, on account of the steep grade, and having no brake on the stage. That the omnibus was then stopped on the hill, about 300 yards from the creek, and the officers dismounted, taking the three insane persons with them. It was at this time a little past midnight, and utter darkness prevailed. That the officers proceeded in the direction of the creek, and soon passed out of sight of witness. They were absent about ten minutes, when the officers returned alone, and remarked that they had left the three persons near the creek. Officer Berkley remarked that he disliked being compelled to leave the insane persons in such a place and in such an hour of the night, but that he was compelled to do so,—remarking that "It was a shame to put the poor devils out in the wilderness at that hour of the night," or words to that effect. That, after the officers returned to the stage, witness saw no more of the insane persons, and has no knowledge of what became of them. The creek was about 40 feet wide, and at times quite deep. That the witness left the creek about 12:30 o'clock, and Washington was reached about 3 o'clock. Officer Berkley was left on Pennsylvania avenue, and Officer Connell was driven to Fifth street. Witness then returned to Knox's Express office, and, after disengaging the horses from the stage, left it there and drove to the stable of Mr. Gearey, on Jackson Hall alley. CHARLES WALTER, Justice of the Peace.

HOWLING LUNATICS.

What became of these poor creatures is told by a local Maryland newspaper. It says:

A few days afterward, a poor crazy negro came rushing through our streets; and, about the same time, a crazy woman appeared in the neighborhood,—both utter strangers to our people. On Tuesday, a white man passed through town. Like the one who came first, he had no shoes, but walked in his stocking-feet, brandishing a cane, and acting in a most eccentric manner, which left no doubt on the minds of those who saw him that he was insane.

THE POLICE STORY.

The Chief of Police of this District can give only this information about the matter:

Officer Connell, he understood, had superintended their removal from the Asylum. The Asylum was designed especially for the insane of the District of Columbia, but for some time past natives of different States had been sent there, having been found insane in Washington. The District Commissioners had requested Dr. Nichols to furnish a list of all non-resident patients who were of the District, since when they had been removed from time to time to various States as opportunity offered. Some had been sent to North Carolina, being provided with free transportation to their friends, and placed on the cars. As far as he was aware, the three cases referred to above were the only ones removed from the Asylum into Maryland.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S STORY—LUCRE DID IT.

Dr. Nichols himself admits the substantial facts, and says, in justification:

Some few weeks since, he was requested by the Commissioners of the District to furnish a list of the inmates of the institution who were there at the expense of the District, but were from other States, where they should be provided for; and he furnished a list of about twenty persons, whose insanity at this time was regarded as of a mild type. The District Commissioners, from time to time, gave orders for their transportation, and Sanitary-Officer Connell saw to their transportation, but in some cases they were allowed to leave unaccompanied and went alone on their journey. The District Commissioners, being anxious to reduce the expenses and to cut off all unnecessary charges, determined to cut off some of the expenses at this Asylum, which sometimes amount for non-resident patients to as much as $400 to $500 per month. Prince George's County, Md., in this matter was simply receiving her own; and he regretted to say that, with the exception of one or two counties in Maryland, there was a disposition to send their pauper insane and other unfortunates into the District to be cared for. He had nothing whatever to do with the transportation, and, when they were sent for, he released them.

"DROPPING" LUNATICS.

There is good reason to believe that a considerable number of lunatics have in a similar way been dropped in various cities of the country. The Mrs. Col. Merritt, whose charges against a tug-boat Captain in New York have recently created such a sensation, was undoubtedly "dropped" in New York in just this way. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the means by which she arrived in New York City. Escaping lunatics are not usually provided with money, and would not know how to use it if they were. So near as the detectives have been able to discover, the process of

MAKING AWAY WITH THE PAUPER INSANE

is this: They are put in charge of trusted confidential agents, placed on the cars, and provided with railroad tickets. When they arrive near the place where it is alleged they originally came from, or where they are supposed to have friends, the insane persons are suddenly abandoned by the officer in charge, and left, either upon the train near the city, or in the streets of the city. The recent discovery of so many insane persons in different parts of the country, of whose antecedents nothing has been learned, is attributed to this scheme of "unloading" pauper insane. There is little doubt that an inmate of this Washington Asylum was recently left in this way on the cars near Lynn, Mass., another at Boston, and another at Cincinnati.

THE OBJECT OF THE ASYLUM.

The legal conditions by which the Hospital exists are very simple. The Hospital was established under the act of March 3, 1855, which provided that "There shall be in the District of Columbia a Government Hospital for the Insane, and its objects shall be the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

The Superintendent of the Hospital is an appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, under whose charge the Asylum is. Nine citizens of the District constitute a Board of Visitors, who make an annual report. This Board can make the by-laws, and has supervisory charge under the Secretary of the Interior. The object of the Asylum, primarily, is to provide a refuge for the insane in the army, navy, and revenue marine service of the United States. But its scope has been extended to embrace "all indigent persons residing in the District of Columbia at the time they became insane." Such persons can only be admitted upon "the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, which he may grant after due process of law showing the person to be insane, and unable to support himself and family, or himself if he has no family, under the visitation of insanity."

If the law is complied with, no person could be admitted to the Asylum under such conditions as are said to have attached to the unknown number who have recently been mysteriously turned loose in different cities, howling among their kind.

But the law also provides that "any indigent insane person who did not reside in the District at the time he became insane may, in like manner, upon the certificate of a Judge or Justice, and the application of a member of the Board of Visitors, be admitted into the Hospital upon the application of the Governor of the District, and at the expense of the District during the continuance of such insane person therein,—it being hereby designed to give the Superintendent thereof authority to take charge of such insane person until the Governor can discover who his friends are or whence he came, with a view to the return of such person to such friends, or to the place of his residence, and thus relieve the District of the expense and charge of such indigent insane non-resident."

THE IMPOTENT JUSTIFICATION OF BARBARITY.

The action of the Superintendent in returning these insane persons is based upon the last clause of this section of the law. They are not to be a charge upon the District Government if their friends or their former residence-city can be discovered. But it certainly is not within the intent of an act to provide for "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane" to turn indigent insane of different races and sexes loose in a dark night in a wilderness beside a swollen stream without money and without food, or to abandon them, under like circumstances, in the streets of distant cities. The law further provides that all appropriations of money by Congress for the support of the Hospital shall be disbursed according to the laws regulating ordinary disbursements of public money. The officers of the Government Asylum will look long in the statutes to find a warrant for the grossly inhuman treatment of which they admit themselves to have been guilty.

A LAW AS BROAD AS HUMAN SUFFERING.

The law making the latest appropriation for this Asylum is in these words: "For the support, clothing, medical, and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy and revenue-cutter service, and of all persons who may have become insane since their entry into the naval or military service of the United States, and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, $150,171."

This law makes no discrimination among the classes of indigent insane within the gloomy walls of that Asylum. The theory of State Rights did not control the appropriation of that money. The representatives of the people gave it in the spirit of the act by which this institution was founded. There is no provision in the law that, if Maryland or Massachusetts has a disproportionate number in the Asylum, the excess shall be thrown over the battlements into the Potomac. If there were more insane poor than this sum would care for, the Interior Department and the District of Columbia have not hesitated, before now, to ask for deficiencies for less humane purposes. No year passes that appeals are not made in behalf of this institution in Congress, on the ground that the pauper mad of every State and Territory receive equal care. In the annual report, the nativity of the inmates is given with scrupulous exactness. Members from distant portions of the country are appealed to for their votes because this charity is as broad as humanity, or, as the appropriation-orators generally say, "as broad as this broad land of ours."

THE SAINTLY SIDE OF IT.

The Hospital has four chaplains, and, in the last report, it is said that "The chapel and other religious services have been satisfactorily conducted." Will the next report explain the nature of the religious service performed by those who abandoned the three indigent insane, that dark night, on the banks of the swollen Piscataway?

Dr. Nichols, in his last report, concludes: "Effort has been made by the officers to fulfill, in the entirety of their spirit and letter, the noble objects of its creation and maintenance, which Congress, nearly two decades of years ago, declared to be 'the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia.'" Will Dr. Nichols be able to say as much this year?

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Government income for the last fiscal year is larger than any estimate made, and more than realizes the expectations of the Treasury officials.

STRIKE ENDED.

A number of journeymen printers, under authority of the Typographical Union, have accepted the employers' terms of 50 cents per thousand ems for general composition, and 40 cents per hour for time work, and the strike may now be regarded as over.

A YEAR'S WORK IN THE MINTS.

New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The operations of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows: Number of gold pieces coined, 1,739,062; value, $33,553,965; number of silver pieces, 22,823,216; value, $10,070,368; number of minor pieces (5, 3, and 1 cent), 14,629,500; value, $233,375; total number pieces coined, 39,191,778; total value of coinage, $43,854,708. The coinage of trade dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, exceeds that of the preceding year by $2,108,600, and is more than one-half the entire coinage of silver dollars from 1793 to 1874, a period of eighty-one years. Since the passage of the Finance bill, Jan. 14, 1875, the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint has been largely in subsidiary silver coin, the mints on the Pacific coast also furnishing their quota when not otherwise engaged in coining gold and trade dollars. The operations in subsidiary silver coins represent the work of about seven months, as prior to December last the coinage was confined mainly to gold and trade dollars. As compared with last year's operations, the excess for the fiscal year just ended in fractional silver coin is about $2,000,000. The operations in gold show a decrease at the Philadelphia Mint, as compared with the last fiscal year, which is attributed to the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1874, that institution was busily engaged in the recoinage of gold coin under the fourteenth provision of the Coinage act of 1873. The gold coinage at San Francisco and Carson show an increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, of nearly $6,000,000. The coinage for the month of August is as follows: Philadelphia, gold, $172,000; silver, $325,302; San Francisco, gold, $1,780,000; silver, $728,000; Carson, silver, $71,000; total for August, gold, $1,952,000; silver, $1,124,300. It is calculated with the additional faculties now added to the mints that the work for the next four months in fractional silver coin will be more than doubled.

RELIGIOUS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The rain continues to interfere with the National Sunday-School Assembly at Fairpoint, but the concourse is cheerful and the exercises interesting. A grand Sunday-school meeting will be held to-morrow.

NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 7.—About 15,000 persons are attending the National Methodist Camp-Meeting.

JANESVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The steam-yacht Rover, from Janesville, Wis., bound for New Orleans, with an excursion party on board, and which was caught on the Grand Dam one week ago, arrived here to-day. All well on board.

FOREIGN.

The Asiatic Cholera Raging Fearfully in Syria.

Four Hundred Cases Reported Daily in Damascus.

Other Cities Afflicted with the Terrible Scourge.

The O'Connell Centennial—Concluding Festivities.

SYRIA.

THE CHOLERA SOURGE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—According to accounts from Damascus to the 23d of July, cholera was raging there. Four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarters are deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets. There are no physicians, medicines, or supplies. The disease is also bad at Antioch, Hamah, and Salijah, and among the Druses the mission schools are closed and the children have dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 7.—The third and last day of the celebration of the O'Connell centenary was given up to festivity, excursions, boat-races, and other sports. This evening the cantata of St. Patrick at Tara will be given in Exhibition Palace, and there will be a display of fireworks.

There was an amnesty demonstration to-day at the cemetery where O'Connell is buried. Forty thousand persons were present, including several members of Parliament. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Home Rule and amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians.

The outdoor festivities were marred by a rain-storm.

THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

London Correspondence New York Graphic.

Our great sensation of the week has been the arrest, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, of the Messrs. Collie, the great merchants who failed last June. This is something like arresting Lord & Taylor, or Arnold & Constable, or A. T. Stewart for swindling. The Messrs. Collie had for many years carried on a very extensive trade with India. When they failed their liabilities were said to be about £3,000,000 or $15,000,000; and about half of this amount was represented by bills or acceptances which the London banks had discounted. It is now charged that the formerly great trade of the Collies had dwindled down to a very small point, and that for some time past they had been only pretending to do business. They had houses in different places, and the charge is that these houses drew bills on each other, pretending that they were for goods actually sold or bought, and marking them with figures and letters pretending to represent certain bales or cargoes. These fictitious bills, as is charged, were then taken to the banks and discounted as regular "trade bills," when in fact they were not only "accommodation paper," but actually frauds. The Messrs. Collie were arrested on Tuesday. One of them lives in a splendid mansion in Kensington, which was furnished at a cost of £40,000; the other resides at Manchester. They were brought before the Magistrate at Guildhall on Wednesday, and, after the charge against them had been stated, they were remanded for a week. The Magistrate said he must hold them to bail in a large sum, and £4,000 was named as the figure. It was then late in the day, and the friends of Messrs. Collie were not prepared for what had happened. The prosecution, moreover, insisted on forty-eight hours to examine into the responsibility of the bail that might be offered; and so there was no remedy for the further disgrace that awaited the accused. They were conveyed to Newgate and there locked up like any common criminals would be. The next day there were plenty of their friends ready to bail them, but the prosecution took its time, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that the necessary formalities were gone through with and the prisoners liberated. Their trial will be regarded with great interest here. The practice of negotiating accommodation bills as "trade bills" is a very common one. There are even houses which accept such bills for a commission. If the Messrs. Collie are convicted a severe blow will be struck at this practice. But it will be very difficult to convict them. I am told that it will be shown that the banks which discounted their paper knew perfectly well the nature of the bills, and took their risks with their eyes open.

GERMANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

STUTTGART, Aug. 7.—Mr. Schoez, of Vicksburg, won the silver cup in the rifle shooting here to-day.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF FORMOSA.

PARIS, July 23.—It has been rumored here to-day, in circles which are usually well informed, that the German Government has made overtures to China for the cession of the island of Formosa. The reception of the proposal by China is, it is said, of a nature to render the arrangement very possible. It must be remembered, however, that previous reports of the attempted acquisition of foreign stations by Germany have invariably proved unfounded.

SUBMISSION OF CATHOLICS TO THE NEW CHURCH LAW.

BERLIN, July 22.—The declaration of the Prince-Archbishop of Breslau that he will cooperate in carrying out the new Church Property Administration law is the first concession made by the Catholic clergy in the pending ecclesiastical feud. When this law, which transfers the administration of the Catholic Church property from the Bishop to the Vestry meetings, was passing through the House, the Bishops couched a solemn protest against a statute which, they said, deprived the Church of her inalienable rights, and amounted to a confiscation of her entire property. In these circumstances, the present declaration of the Prince-Archbishop of Breslau is regarded as an important precedent.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Vicar-General, imitating the example of the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, has sent a declaration to the Governor of Silesia expressing his readiness to obey the law on the administration of Church property.

FULDA, July 23.—It is rumored that the Cathedral Chapter of this town has informed the Government of its submission to the law relative to the administration of the property of Roman Catholic parishes.

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN VISIT VICTOR HUGO.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Victor Hugo welcomed the American Rifle Team to his residence last evening.

FLOOD THREATENED.

Continuous rains recently in different parts of France, especially in the basin of the Rhone, threaten a flood at Lyons.

SPAIN.

DENIAL.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The Government denies that it intends negotiating for a $7,000,000 loan to indemnify the Porto Rico slave-owners.

GENEVA LAKE.

List of Arrivals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 7.—The following is a late list of the arrivals at the Whitney House for Saturday: Richard B. Bull, T. B. Mulaney, S. J. Capen, Jr., Ballard Hobart, John Treynor, F. E. Logan, W. P. Stearns, Lou B. Humphrey, Will G. Miller, R. W. Rayne, B. Cooke and family, E. T. Bridges and wife, C. K. Dutcher, J. W. Pollok and wife, John J. McClellan, wife, and children, Miss McClellan, G. W. Kretzinger, H. N. Higinbotham and wife, T. E. Allen, Edward L. Ryerson, the Rev. Arthur Ryerson, A. L. Morrison, Charles Mair and wife, A. E. Packard, T. B. Jenkins, N. M. Freer, Miss Ada Freer, P. O. Hoyne, John McCarthy, James McCarthy, T. B. Larson, Miss Elma Larson, F. L. Young and lady, W. J. Lewis, Gen. F. Sherman, S. F. Hickley, W. H. Peet, Jr., Fred Sanger, W. F. Milligan and family, Charles Glover, Ed Cuyler, E. G. Gulbert, all of Chicago.

Effect of a Concentrated Broadside.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A letter from Kiel in the Cologne Gazette says that some trials with Krupp guns, which have been made on the shooting ground of the Krupp cast-steel factory at Dulmen, near Munster, have given great satisfaction in German naval circles. The object of the trials was to ascertain whether a greater effect is producible by the concentrated electric discharge of a broadside than by its being fired in the ordinary manner, by means of fuses. After the necessary experiments had been made to secure a simultaneous discharge by means of electricity, armor plates of the strongest and best steel were procured from England at a cost of about 50,000 thalers, and were made into a target consisting of front and back plates, with a layer of teak between them. The front plating was 10 inches thick, the back plating 6 inches, and the teak 8 inches, the whole target being 5 metres long and 2 high. Four twenty-six-centimetre guns, three short and one long (representing a broadside of the newly-built iron-clad frigate Kaiser), were then placed in front of the target at a distance of 200 metres, in such a manner as to hit the angles of a square which was drawn on the target. The charge consisted of 400 weight of powder, and the four projectiles simultaneously discharged against the target weighed together 1,200 weight. The effect of the discharge was tremendous. A large piece of steel, weighing about 3,000 weight, was torn away from the outer plate, the layer of teak was smashed in, looking like a mass of saw-dust, and the heads of the exploded shells projected from the back plate, which was split and torn in all directions. The whole of the wooden scaffolding was loosened, and the bolts had started out of their sockets. All the officers present, says the correspondent, declared that a single concentric shot like this would at once place a large iron-clad frigate hors de combat.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENEES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 7.—As important a document as has been known in legal proceedings in this country for many a year was received at the law-office of Grant & Smith yesterday from Germany. It opens an entirely new feature of litigation over the sale of railroad bonds in the old country, and is well calculated to create a sensation in certain railroad circles. It appears that certain holders of the bonds of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company residing in Germany have sued Saulsbach & Co., the banking firm in Frankfort, through whom the bonds were sold in Europe, for damages for obtaining money through misrepresentations. The firm, it is alleged, represented that the conditions under which the bonds were issued made them absolutely safe as an investment, and so people were induced thereby to exchange their money for them. With the papers that came yesterday is a statement of these alleged representations. The documents are all in German, and are to be translated at an early day. With these papers came a notice from the branch of the banking firm in New York, served on the President of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, and Secretary of the Construction Company, that if the firm is mulcted in damages in Germany, they will hold the gentleman who made the representations to them responsible, and sue in the courts of this country to recover. This will open up an endless litigation, and will be productive of important results.

RED RIVER LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—DeGraff & Co., contractors, have filed an indemnity bond in the District Court of this county under which they are allowed to take 1,000 tons of railroad iron held at Duluth for tariff dues, and claimed by both DeGraff & Co. and the Receiver of the St. Paul & Pacific Extension line. It is understood that this iron is to be used in laying the track from the St. Paul & Pacific main line to the navigable waters on Red River. Receiver Farley has also applied for 1,800 tons of iron at Glyndon, the title to which is disputed by DeGraff & Co., for which bonds in $97,000 are required, which iron is to complete the Extension line to Croakston, where connection will be made with light-draft Red River boats.

FARES REDUCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—The Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad has put down fares to Chicago to $5, or $10 for the round trip, and the same to Indianapolis, and $11.50 to Cincinnati. To Baltimore and Washington, single trip, $18.50; New York, $20.

WHITE MOUNTAIN NOTCH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—To-day the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad was completed through the difficult White Mountain Notch to its connection with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad at Fabyans, a distance of 91 miles.

POLITICAL.

A MISSISSIPPI STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 7.—A special dispatch received to-night by the *Herald* from Hernando, in the northern part of the State, contains the following:

Col. G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney, and candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, made a speech here to-day. He denounced Gov. Ames in the bitterest terms, and declared that in the interview between Gov. Ames, Sheriff Crosby, and Atty.-Gen. Harris, at the time of the Vicksburg riot, the Governor instructed Crosby to arm the blacks and march against Vicksburg. Atty.-Gen. Harris protested against the advance, and urged a resort to the courts. Crosby left with these instructions from the Governor, who, after his departure, turned to Attorney-General Harris and said that the blood of twenty-five or thirty negroes would benefit the Republican party in the State. Col. Wells says that he made this statement upon the written authority of one of the most reliable and truthful Republicans in the State. Attorney-General Harris was present here to-day as a supporter of Wells, and heard the remarks without denial and with approval.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—Private Republican advices from North Carolina, indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a popular majority of over 15,000, and that they have a majority of at least 10 in the Constitutional Convention. The majority would have been greater but for the fact that the districts have been so gerrymandered that they do not represent the popular vote. Large Republican districts have one delegate, while small Democratic districts are allowed two delegates. The Democrats threaten to take advantage of technicalities to defeat a possible Republican majority in the Convention.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Returns from fifty-six out of the 110 counties in the State give McCreery, Democrat, a gain of about 1,000 over the vote of the same counties for Leslie in 1871.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 28th of September.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

URBANA, O., Aug. 7.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, addressed an audience of about 1,000 people in the Court-House here to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—For the Upper Lake Region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather and rising temperature during to-day, with easterly to southerly winds, followed by increasing cloudiness and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.85	63	83	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.87	74	36	N. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.88	77	42	N. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.89	74	39	E., fresh......	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.90	70	61	S. E., gentle..	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	69	60	S., fresh......	...	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 78; minimum thermometer, 57.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'ge	29.90	58	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Bismarck..	29.51	75	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne..	30.02	66	S., gentle..	.....	Clear.
Chicago....	29.90	69	S., fresh...	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati..	29.93	71	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland..	29.83	64	S. W., gentle	.10	Clear.
Duluth	29.91	65	N., light...	.....	Clear.
Escanaba...	29.89	57	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry..	29.92	67	S., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Keokuk....	29.94	72	Calm.......	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse...	29.95	69	N. E., light.	.....	Fair.
Leavenw'th	29.98	68	Calm.......	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee.	29.94	61	E., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Omaha.....	[illegible]	66	S. E., light..	.....	Clear.
Toledo.....	29.94	62	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Mystery of Twenty-Six Years Finally Cleared Up.

The Crew of an American Vessel Massacred by Chilian Pirates.

Fugitive Murderers Shot Down in Colorado.

The Jury in the Mountain Meadow Massacre Trial Fail to Agree.

MASSACRED BY CONVICTS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Some weeks since an article from a New Orleans paper was extensively published throughout the country to the effect that the crew of the schooner Florida, which sailed for California from New Orleans in 1849, and were supposed to have been lost with all on board, had been discovered on an island in the Southern Pacific by an English vessel which had been driven thither by continued storms. The crew stated that the Florida had been wrecked on this uninhabited island twenty-six years ago, and that in the interval they had not seen a human face. They declined, however, to leave the island, having established themselves in comparative comfort. The narrative is said to have created a great sensation among the surviving relatives of the crew, and an effort was stated to be on foot to man a vessel which should visit the island.

The *Courier-Journal* will publish an interview with a gentleman who was living in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1849. He states that the Florida put into Port Famine, at that time a Chilian penal settlement; that the convicts boarded her, massacred all of the crew except a young man named Marcum, and made sail for the main land. On her way she was recaptured by a Chilian war vessel, and brought into Valparaiso, where the *Courier-Journal's* informant got the above details from Marcum's own lips. Marcum's parents, who are still living in Versailles, Ky., proceeded to California where the son soon after died of small-pox at Placerville, in that State. The British steamer Thetes had first seen the Florida after her capture by the convicts, and gave the information to the Chilian authorities which led them to send out the vessel which brought her back into port. A revolution was in progress in Chili at the time, and the records of the event may be lost, but the full details were on the log-book of the Thetes, which may be examined in the office of the British Admiralty.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—Several days since a breach was effected in the Denver City Jail, through which a number of prisoners escaped. All had been recaptured except Evan E. Hall, W. Wilder, and Harry Leighton, who succeeded in reaching a heavy timbered region, fifty miles southward, from whence last night they were decoyed into a corral, where they expected to secure horses provided by friends for their escape. When they were within a few feet of the decoy horses, they were fired upon by sixteen ranchmen. Leighton was pierced by seven bullets, and instantly killed. Hall by four bullets, and died in a few hours. Wilder, who it is supposed received severe wounds, succeeded in escaping, and is still at large. All three were of the worst class of desperadoes. Hall had been sentenced to ten years for murder, and the other two were under indictment for similar offenses.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—There has been a growing suspicion here that the four young Cincinnatians whose bodies were recovered from the river, and who were supposed to have been run over in a skiff by the tow-boat My Choice, were really the victims of foul play. The bodies, when recovered, were found horribly mangled about the face in almost a similar manner. The theory was that this was done by the barges they struck, but this is now discredited. Of all their effects, consisting of some $800 in jewelry, guns, finger-rings, and watches, nothing was recovered but an empty trunk and a little dog. Besides this, the pilot of the tow-boat says the skiff was empty when the boat struck it. There are two whisky boatmen who appeared to know all about the parties who got the skiff after the collision, forced its locker, took out an iron and a tin box and knives and forks and other articles, and then sold the skiff for $3. It is on the authority of these men that the drowning theory rests. The matter will probably receive a thorough investigation.

A HEAVY HAUL OF JEWELRY.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 7.—Solomon Pareira, a pawnbroker, at 328 West Fifth street, started out last Thursday evening, leaving his wife and daughter in charge of the shop. They took chairs and sat on the pavement near the front door, and while sitting there a thief entered the rear part, and, although the gas was burning brightly, he succeeded in getting from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of jewelry out of an open safe and escaping. The loss was not discovered until Friday morning.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—It has been ascertained that the robbbery of the pawnbroker Pareira yesterday was committed by his son, who has fled the city, taking the booty with him.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AVILLA, Ind., Aug. 7.—Burglars made a flying visit to our village last night, and made two daring adventures, each proving successful to them. They first went to the house of Mr. Baum, gained entrance through the cellar, and went direct to Mr. Baum's bedroom and relieved him of something over $80 and left, next visiting the dwelling of Mr. Stahl, gaining entrance by placing a barrel near a low window, and, going to his bedroom, they carried away Stahl's pocketbook, containing $40 in currency and some coin. They appeared to be experts at the business, as they made no disturbance and a good escape. No clew to the robbers.

A VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—At Elkhorn, Neb., this morning a crowd of men assembled in quiet conversation was approached by two men named Kane and McIlro, the latter carrying a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. When within range, at the word of fire, given by Kane, McIlro shot into the crowd, seriously wounding Mr. Dungmond, proprietor of the Phillips House, his son, and Charles Baldwin. The assassins immediately jumped on their horses and fled. The cause of the shooting is supposed to be an old grudge against Baldwin. Mounted men, well armed, are in pursuit.

FALL FROM GRACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—At Union Centre, Wis., A. B. Doolittle, a preacher or exhorter for some small denomination claiming the Methodist name, was arraigned to-day for adultery with his niece, on complaint of his nephew, and confession of the niece. The nephew says he found the old man, who is 60 years old, under the girl's bed. Doolittle has resided at Elroy twenty years, and has accumulated considerable property and built up a large church society.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Gov. Kellogg has addressed a circular to the Sheriffs of Caddo, Calshanta, Franklin, and one or two other parishes of North Louisiana, where a number of murders and other deeds of violence are reported to have recently been committed, directing them to call in the aid of the better class of citizens to bring to justice the perpetrators, whose acts continue to give a bad name to the State, whereas in all the other parishes the laws are enforced, and peace and prosperity prevails.

BADLY PEPPERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—Joseph Martz and Nicholas Richter, of Peru, fell into a quarrel this morning, and the former shot the latter with a heavy charge of shot in the thighs and abdomen.

FAILED TO AGREE.

BEAVER, Utah, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of John D. Lee, charged with being the leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre, reported today that they were unable to agree, and were discharged by the court. It is reported that they stood nine for acquittal and three—one Gentile and two Mormons—for conviction.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Austin Drake, living three miles from Eau Claire, Wis., drowned herself and one child in a small creek near her residence yesterday morning. Cause unknown. Two other children she attempted to drown at the same time escaped by holding to a bush on the creek bank.

THE WADDY THOMPSON CASE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—A private dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., states that Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, has granted Waddy Thompson a writ of habeas corpus.

THE CROPS.

Talks with the Farmers of the Inundated Wabash Valley.

Loss of Corn by the Flood Estimated at 10,000,000 Bushels.

A Largely-Increased Yield in Other Portions of the State.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The inundated district is comprised chiefly in the valley of the Wabash River, beginning about 25 miles above Lafayette, and extending to the mouth of the Wabash. For that distance, the bottoms from 1 to 2 miles in width along the river, were overflowed, the water three days since being from 3 to 12 feet deep, from which it is now receding. A careful estimate, based on a comparison of reports received by the railway companies whose lines traverse this region, and which agree with the reports from other reliable sources, and is confirmed by my own observations, shows that the area of the bottom lands inundated is between 450 and 500 square miles. Of this, not to exceed 250 was under cultivation. The crops here have been totally destroyed, much of the growing corn having been swept away, while the rest is left ruined. Reckoning fifty bushels to the acre as the probable crop of the overflowed bottoms under cultivation, the loss exceeds 8,000,000 bushels. Besides, the overflow of the tributaries of the Wabash has caused a loss of about, as nearly as can be estimated, a quarter more, which would make an aggregate of 10,000,000 bushels. The figures look big, but the fact is that there are no two of the counties which suffered in which the area under cultivation is not equal, or greater, than that of the inundated strip along the Wabash and its tributaries. There has been great exaggeration of the damage to the low-lands not lying on the Wabash or its tributaries. This was, a few days since, estimated as equal to 50 per cent of the entire crop of Central and Southern Indiana.

The panic is now subsiding, and the better estimates place the damage at not more than 25 per cent of the crop of Central and Southern Indiana. Extensive inquiry and aid through considerable portions of the district satisfy me that 10 per cent would be too great an estimate. The late cool weather has had a favorable effect, and it is more than likely the crop returns from these low lands will show but a comparatively trifling damage. Grain which was in the shock when the forty-days' rain set in is found to have been damaged less than was estimated, the loss being but from 10 to 15 per cent of the crop, instead of 40, as first reported. The total loss, according to the reports received from every quarter, will be at least fully offset by the crop yield generally, which, unless further disaster occur on the lands that escaped the flood, will be fully equal to that of the best years, while the area under cultivation is greater than ever before, the acreage, according to some estimates, being 10 per cent more than that of last year. This, however, is probably an over-estimate.

The damage to the oat crop is estimated at from 20 to 40 per cent, the former figure being more nearly accurate.

The Wabash is falling rapidly at all points above this city, and has reached its extreme height, it is believed, at Vincennes. There have been no rains for the past six or seven days. The water-courses are rapidly emptying themselves. Complete railroad communication will be restored within a few days, except one or two new roads, and the prevailing tone is more cheerful.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Trains have suspended on the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad by reason of breaks occasioned by high water in the White and Wabash Rivers.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The breaks and damage in the Vandalia line have been repaired, and all trains will run regularly without transfer, beginning to-morrow night. The Ohio & Mississippi Road has lost its Wabash River trestle opposite Vincennes.

The back-water from the Wabash is over the Evansville Railroad track, south of Oaktown, breaking communication.

The Wabash has fallen 2 feet, and now has 23 feet above low-water mark.

The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad will run trains between here and Danville, Ill., regularly on Monday, and will go through without transfer on Tuesday. The weather is now favorable, and farmers are hopeful of saving half of their crop.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 7.—The Iowa Railroad Land Company is in receipt of additional information to-day concerning the crops within the limits of its grant and vicinity, which shows that in Northeastern Nebraska the wheat crop will be good, averaging 15 bushels per acre, and in Southern Dakota and Northwestern Iowa it will be still better, being considerably above the average yield. The yield of oats in some localities will be enormous, and all that is necessary to produce a huge corn crop is a few weeks of warm, dry weather.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Reports from points along the line of the Union Pacific to-day say the wind has been blowing hard from the north for three days. Immense clouds of grasshoppers are flying south along the line from Elm Creek east as far as Silver Creek, with a few clear streaks. At Willow Island they have commenced on the corn, having already done considerable damage. At most points but few have alighted and little damage is done.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The Mississippi will rise slowly below Cairo. It has probably reached its minimum height at this station. The break reported 18 miles above Memphis, on the Arkansas side, will diminish the danger below.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 7.—The recent heavy rains throughout this section have not injured corn or other grain to any extent. Many rumors are afloat that wheat has been ruined in the shock, but they are groundless.

FIRES.

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—A fire broke out in this city to-night, destroying four frame buildings owned by Cale & Co. Loss, $700.

AT MORRIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A small wheat elevator at Morris, on the St. Paul & Pacific main line, was burned yesterday, the machinery being saved and 4,000 bushels of wheat destroyed. Total loss, $7,000. No insurance. Owned by the St. Paul Elevator Company.

NEWSPAPER SALE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 7.—The sale of the *Commercial*, the leading paper of the city, has been effected, and is now in the hands of Clarke E. Tillotson & Leggatt, and will be made the leading paper of the State. All parties concerned are old newspaper men.

MARRIAGES.

MORSE—MASSEY—On the 4th inst., at the residence of J. D. Totey, 401 Michigan-av., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney, Mr. N. T. Morse, of Chicago, and Miss Annie S. Massey, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HOTCHKISS—At Maywood, Aug. 6, Victor, one of the twin sons of M. V. and Isabella S. Hotchkiss, aged 7 weeks.

DONOVAN—Aug. 7, Christopher, infant son of G. F. and Mary L. Donovan, aged 1 month 14 days.

Funeral from family residence, 121 Hubbard street, Sunday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MIDDLETON—At Englewood, after a long and painful illness, George Sydney Middleton, aged 45 years 11 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning papers.

NOTICE.—The members of Blair Lodge No. 393, A. F. & A. M., will meet at their hall Tuesday morning, Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother George S. Middleton. By order.

G. M. WELLS, S. S.

SPORTING NEWS.

Closing Day of the Unfortunate Race Meeting at Buffalo.

Little Fred Takes the First Money in the 2:29 Race.

The Favorite in the Pools Among the Distanced Horses.

Comments of the Eastern Press on the Break-Up of the Boston Nine.

The St. Louis Browns Defeat the Athletics Yesterday.

Organization of the Chicago Yacht Club—The Toledo Regatta.

THE TURF.

BUFFALO RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A high wind following the heavy rain of yesterday, dried the trotting park so rapidly that it was in splendid racing condition early in the day. Accordingly the programme for the second day, which embraced purses for 2:29 and 2:40 horses, was carried out. The 2:40 purse was substituted for the 2:18 purse, which did not fill. The 2:29 race was a heavy betting race, and proved a severe blow to knowing ones. York State was the favorite, selling for more than all the rest as fast as pools could be knocked down before the first heat. The loss of the first and second heats did not deter his backers from continuing to invest on him, as they were confident his staying powers would carry him through, but it was a sore disappointment to them when too late they discovered that he was short of work, owing to unfavorable weather, and, instead of rallying on the home stretch, became distressed and unable to finish less than half way down. The wind blew a perfect gale during the whole evening, and, as the horses had to breast it on the home stretch, the time made is remarkably good. The day was very cold and decidedly against the sport.

THE 2:29 CLASS.

First heat—On the fifth score the horses were sent away to a very good start. On the first turn York State showed in front, with Albert, Fred, and Jean Ingelow close up, the balance distributed from 3 to 6 lengths back. Albert's rushing pace nearing the quarter, drew clear of Fred and carried York State to a break before passing the pole, which was reached in 37¼. On the straight Albert shot ahead rapidly, and opposite the Judge's stand led three lengths, with Fred second, a length in advance of Jean Ingelow, York State two lengths ahead, and Caledonia Chief, at whose heels were the remainder well together. At the half, in 1:12, the same positions were maintained. On the third quarter Fred closed on Albert and York State passed Eva, while the others remained bunched, with Picton falling to the rear. Swinging into the home stretch, Fred was at Albert's wheels six lengths ahead of York State, who was six lengths in advance of Jean Ingelow, and all the rest except Picton close up. Fred gave Albert a hard struggle all the way home, but failed of success by half a length. York State finished fast, and was a good third, while Jean Ingelow beat Caledonia Chief by a nose for fourth place. The sixth, seventh, and eighth were well up, the others strung out, Picton barely safe. Time, 2:24¾.

Second heat—The start was one of the prettiest ever seen, all coming up level and even. On the first turn York State made a rush and took the pole. Albert and Fred followed close by, and at the quarter, in 36¼, all three were together. Entering the stretch Doty made a brush with Albert and took the lead, but the effort carried him to a break, and York State and Fred left him five lengths in the rear before he was steadied. From opposite the judges' stand to the wire it was a neck-and-neck race between the leaders, which was finally decided by York State breaking 50 yards from home. Annie Collins brushed finely on the home stretch, and secured third place in the last stride. Albert and Gen. Mac were respectively fourth and fifth, a head and neck behind Collins, the others strung out badly. Time, 2:26¼.

Third heat—The horses were well together at the word, but on the first turn Fred, York State, and Albert showed the way. At the quarter, in 37¾, Jean Ingelow and Lady Turpin were pressing the advance guard, and entering the backstretch moved into second and third places, both York State and Albert having left their feet. At the half in 1:14½ Fred led by three lengths, Turpin had a neck the best of Jean Ingelow, who was four lengths before York State, closely followed by Gen. Mac. The rest out of the race. On the third quarter Ingelow retired, Turpin moved up to Fred's wheel, York State passed Ingelow before reaching the pole, and brushed up to the leaders at the head of the stretch. The race home was very fine. Half way down, York State, Turpin, and Fred were quite even, their drivers whipping and shaking them vigorously. At the distance York State broke and left Turpin and Fred to finish one of the best heats ever witnessed, which Fred won by a head in 2:26¾. The rest as per summary.

Fourth heat—At the word, Fred took a run and landed a length and a half ahead on the turn, followed by Turpin and Eva, trotting steady and fast. Reaching the quarter, in 37¼, Turpin was at Fred's saddle-girth, with Eva pressing her. Opposite the judges' stand Eva shot to the front, and although Fred indulged in several runs on the back stretch she led him two lengths at the half, in 1:14, Gen. Mac third, Turpin fourth, and the balance in a string of 50 yards. On the third quarter Fred took advantageous runs at the head of the stretch, and lay at Eva's wheel. A pretty race home was marred by Eva's breaking about 50 yards from the wire and failing to recover before crossing the score, which she reached half a length ahead; Fred second, Turpin a good third, and the remainder as per summary.

After consultation the Judges awarded the heat to Eva on the ground that she did not gain by her break, while Fred broke repeatedly and gained every time. While this decision received some approbation, it was vehemently denounced by the majority of the spectators, not a few of whom thought the heat should have been given Turpin. Time, 2:28.

Fifth heat—When sent off all were well up, but before reaching the turn Fred, Gen. Mac, and Jean Ingelow were in the van, Eva having broken and lost the pole. Fred and Jean Ingelow trotted together past the quarter in 39, leading Gen. Mac half a length; Albert fourth, Turpin fifth, and the balance all in a heap behind. Fred carried Jean Ingelow to a break on the backstretch, and took a clear lead. Opposite the judges' stand, at the half, in 1:16, Fred led two lengths; Gen. Mac second, Jean Ingelow fourth, and the balance scattered for 30 yards back. On the third quarter Shanty came out of ruck with astonishing rapidity, and disposed of all but Fred before reaching the pole. Coming home he got alongside of Fred, but when Higbee called on the latter at the distance-stand he responded gallantly and came away, and won the heat by a length. Time, 2:29¼. Gen. Mac and Turpin were respectively a good third and fourth, and Jean Ingelow, a fair fifth, was set back to last for running. Fred took the first money, Albert second, Eva third, Turpin fourth.

SUMMARY.

2:29 class, purse, $5,000; first, $2,500; second, $1,250; third, $750; fourth, $500:

Little Fred	2	1	1	2	1
Albert	1	4	9	11	10
Eva	11	9	7	1	9
Lady Turpin	6	6	2	3	4
York State	3	2	4	8	8
Shanty	12	7	12	10	2
Gen. Mac	7	5	3	5	3
Annie Collins	8	3	10	4	5
Jean Ingelow	4	8	8	9	11
Caledonia Chief	7	11	6	6	7
Sam West	10	10	5	7	6
Gen. Picton	13	13	11	12	dis
Scott's Chief	9	12	dis		
Berkshire Boy	dr				

Time—2:24¾; 2:26¼; 2:26¾; 2:28; 2:29¼.

THE 2:40 RACE.

In the first heat, from a good send-off, Pilot took the lead on the turn, and held it the first quarter, but on the straight was passed by Quaker Boy and Woodruff. At the half the Boy led a length; Woodruff second, three lengths ahead, Pilot of Sam fourth, Pet fifth, a length dividing the third and fourth and fourth and fifth. On the third quarter Woodruff took the lead from Quaker Boy, and Pet moved into third place. After an exciting contest on the home stretch Quaker won the heat by a neck from Woodruff, Pet third, Pilot fourth, Sam last. Time, 2:38¾.

Second heat—This was decidedly uninteresting. Ashland Pet took the lead after the first quarter, from which point all went around in single file without the slightest change, a length or two between them all the way. Time, 2:36¼.

Third heat—This was an agreeable contrast with the last. Woodruff was urged from the start, and at the quarter had opened a gap of three lengths; Sam second, and Pilot third, Quaker Boy fourth, and Pet last on a break. The same positions were preserved to the half, where Woodruff had increased the lead to five lengths. On the lower turn Sam gradually crept up to the leader, and was within a length of him on entering the stretch, outfooting him all the way down. He passed him at the distance, but, unfortunately, broke close to the score and lost the heat by a head. The others poor, as per summary. Time, 2:38½.

Fourth heat—This was a close contest, from the wire to the three-quarter pole, between Woodruff and Ashland Pet. Woodruff took the lead on the first turn, but was overtaken by Pet just past the quarter pole, and they trotted the second and third quarters abreast, but at the head of the stretch, when urged for a final effort, Pet broke badly, enabling Woodruff to win easy in 2:39¼.

Fifth heat—Quaker Boy got the best of the start, took the lead on the first turn, and kept it to the finish. Sam tried hard to reach him by running, but only succeeded in being put back to last. Ashland Pet, Pilot, and Woodruff made a very poor showing. Under the rules Sam and Pilot went to the stable for not winning a heat in five. Time, 2:39¾.

Sixth heat—Just as the horses were called, rain began to fall, and the track became slippery. Ashland Pet proved the best mud horse, and won without a contest in 2:46¼.

This left Woodruff, Quaker Boy, and Pet with two heats each, and the judges postponed the deciding heat until Monday at half-past 1.

RACES AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—In the race at the Cold Springs course this afternoon for a purse of $200, $150 to first and $50 to second horse, best three in five, there were three entries. Lady Griswold took the first, third, and fifth heats, and the first money. Prince second. Time, 2:33, 2:33, 2:33½.

A matinee race, best three in five, was won by Russell's Mollie Bawn on the fifth heat in 2:42.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND AMERICAN GIRL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the races at the Driving Park to-day Goldsmith Maid defeated American Girl and Huntress. Time, 2:17¾, 2:18, 2:19¼, 2:20. American Girl took the first heat, and the Maid the remainder.

ANOTHER HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.

Al Hankins' famous colt Aramus, which up to his last race at Dexter Park had never lost a heat, is out of sorts and will be laid up for three or four weeks. It will be remembered that the race alluded to was one of the most exciting ever contested in the West. The entries embrace several very notable Southern horses, some of which were backed heavily against Aramus, who was a strong favorite. Probably no race ever ran in Chicago induced so much betting; full $60,000 changing hands on the result. Persons whose betting interests would have been helped by his defeat tampered with Aramus, and at the conclusion of the race it was discovered that he had been drugged. He won the race in spite of this malicious treatment, but has since shown himself to be considerably out of condition. He has been withdrawn from several races in which it was expected he would start, and will not again be entered until the Louisville races in September.

BASE-BALL.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS—ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—An exciting game was played this afternoon between the Athletic and St. Louis Clubs. The St. Louis substituted Waitt instead of Chapman, and the former's two long two-base hits gave four runs, and materially helped the Browns in defeating the Athletics. The decisions of the umpire, Mr. McLean, were very poor, one in the last inning costing the Athletics the tieing run. The Athletics did the best batting in the early part of the game, the St. Louis doing all of their batting in the sixth and eighth innings, when nine clean hits earned three runs, and an error of Craver gave them three more.

SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	2	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	—10
Browns	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	5	0	—11

HARTFORDS—MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Base-ball: Hartfords, 3; Mutuals, 1.

CHICAGO AND BOSTON.

The New York *World*, in commenting upon the dissolution of the Boston nine, says:

Of course, the question is "What is Harry Wright going to do about it?" If the Chicago people think that because they have obtained the services of the Boston Club's famous pitcher, catcher, and second baseman, and that of the Athletic Club's equally-noted third baseman, together with an assisting corps of first-class fielders in the other positions, thereby they have secured the championship for the coming Centennial year, they will find themselves mistaken. It has taken five years of arduous work in selecting, training, disciplining, and harmonizing the Boston Club team up to its present high standard, in which it stands unrivaled as the model base-ball team of the American Continent, and it will take years of similar work, though not so many, to build up another corps like it. Hartford thought that in the very strong corps of players they had secured for 1875 their success in winning the pennant was almost assured, and yet the half of the season is not more than passed ere they are found third on the list of contesting teams. The primary element of success in a championship team is not its mere possession of a nine composed of the most noted players in the fraternity, but in the ability of the team to be worked up to the standard of harmonious efforts in doing their best to win according to the established rule of the game in this respect—"playing for the side." This is the true element of victory in a base-ball nine. There must, too, be some other incentive beyond that of simply earning one's salary. There must be a feeling of club pride. This the Boston Club, like the old Cincinnati Club, has alone possessed. This, too, is what the Chicago Club never yet has had, and besides buying up players of the Red Stockings, the Chicago Club managers will have to purchase this incentive before they can get together a team to win the coveted pennant.

The new Chicago team, it must be said, will have one element in it never before possessed by a successful champion Western team, and that is that it will be composed mainly of Western players. Spalding, Barnes, and Anson, are from the old Rockford Club, of Illinois; White and Sutton are of the old Cleveland Club, of Ohio; Peters is from St. Louis, Golden from Keokuk, and McVey from Indianapolis.

BIG FIRES AND BASE-BALL.

The *Clipper* editorially says:

We are afraid that there will be trouble between the East and the West, as represented by the Boston and Chicago Base-Ball Clubs. Our school-books used to tell us that "money makes the mare go," and Boston declares that money also makes the professional base-ball player go. Chicago and Boston are very jealous of each other. No sooner was Chicago laid waste by the devouring element—meaning fire—than Boston sought to emulate her in the line of fire, but with only partial success. And now, no sooner does Boston show her ability to be champion ball-tosser, than Chicago seeks to overthrow her and rob her of her well-deserved laurels by inducing several of the champions to "go West," for a certain consideration, the consideration being sums ranging from two thousand dollars up to four thousand dollars per player, the manager, Spalding, being promised the latter sum, we are told. Verily, it is good to be a professional ball-tosser, with nothing to do all winter, and salary running on. Boston is very indignant at Chicago, and threatens to train up a new nine that shall make it warmer for Chicago than the big fire made it.

THE BOSTON CLUB FOR NEXT YEAR.

A letter from the veteran Harry Wright informs us that he is going to remain in Boston, and he proposes to organize a team of Red Stockings in 1876 which, he hopes, will do as much credit to the city as the existing team has hitherto done. There has been, each season, a general desire on the part of professionals to get an engagement in the Boston team, for well-known reasons. In the first place, the organization is controlled by well-to-do Boston merchants, admirers of the game, who treat their professionals not as mere hired servants, but as they would like to be treated themselves under similar circumstances. Secondly, the Boston press act very liberally towards the players, giving them due credit for work well done and being lenient when censure is necessary. Thirdly, the players are placed under the command of a Captain who stands alone in the manner in which he trains his men. No harsh orders like those of a military martinet, no open rebukes of the men on the field, no ebullitions of ill-temper before the public, but simply kind consideration for their errors and warm praise for their skill, together with a general interest in their personal welfare. Under such circumstances is it surprising that Harry Wright should be able to command a choice of men at fair salaries? The nucleus of the Boston centennial team—it's going to be a grand year for base-ball, is 1876—are Harry and George Wright, Leonard, Beals, Manning, and O'Rourke. Here are three basemen, a short-stop, and two outfielders, including two change pitchers, to begin with. Long before this year is out Harry will have secured a new pitcher and catcher, and, with two more men to fill up with, a team will be raised which will trouble even Capt. Spalding's Western White Stockings to whip. How these two clubs will go for each other, and the Athletics will also join in to do their best to polish off Chicago! Then, [illegible] there will be the Western rivals of St. Louis a[illegible]cinnati. The fact is, things will be hot and lively next year, in professional circles, both East and West. After all, what appears to have been a misfortune for the "Reds" may turn out, pecuniarily, to be the best thing that could have happened. There is nothing like a splendid rivalry. Hitherto Boston has somewhat "monopolized things," and it had come to be monotonous to hear of the Boston victories. Next year things will not be so one-sided. All will admire Harry's fidelity to Boston, and his pluck in being equal to the emergency.—*Clipper.*

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The record shows the now strong team of the Athletics a good second, while the struggle for third position in the race lies between St. Louis and Hartford, the latter having the place at present, but how long they will retain it is a problem August's play will no doubt solve. Their strong team has not come up to expectation. Whether it is the Captain, or his men, or the Directors, who are at fault, we know not, but certain it is something is "out of kilter." They have failed to trouble the Bostons after five trials; they have lost two out of three with St. Louis; they stand even with the Athletics, two and two; and only with the Atlantics and New Havens have they gained any special advantages, and not with the latter lately. The Chicagos, by their victories last week, have passed the Mutuals and Philadelphias, and bid fair to mount higher yet ere the season closes. Games will be played on the home ground with all the Eastern clubs, commencing on Aug. 17 with the Athletics. The following is a summary of the games played up to and including yesterday:

Clubs.	Boston	Athletic	Hartford	St. Louis	Chicago	Philadelphia	Mutual	New Haven	Atlantic	Red Stocking	Games won
Boston	..	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	4	1	38
Athletic	1	..	2	1	1	6	4	7	6	0	28
Hartford	0	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	8	3	28
St. Louis	1	1	2	..	3	4	6	2	2	2	23
Chicago	1	1	2	3	..	2	2	2	2	4	19
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	4	..	1	3	5	1	18
Mutual	0	1	2	0	3	4	..	2	3	2	17
New Haven	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	..	0	0	4
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	0	2
Red Stocking	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1
Games lost	4	11	16	12	19	24	23	26	30	13	178

THE CINCINNATI CLUB:

Mr. Joyce, the manager of the reorganized Cincinnati Club, has secured the services of the following players as the professional team of Cincinnati for 1876:

Players.	*Position.*	*From what club.*
Fields	Catcher	Centennial, Philadelphia.
Fread	Pitcher	Active, Reading, Pa.
Snyder	First base	Camden, of Camden, N. J.
West	Second base	Chelsea, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Doescher	Third base	Nassau, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Radcliffe	Short stop	Philadelphia, of Philada.
Jackson	Left field	Staten Island, of N. York.
Clack	Centre field	Atlantic, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wardell	Right field	Resolute, of Elizabeth, N. J.

AQUATIC.

FORMATION OF A YACHT CLUB.

A large meeting of yacht-owners and persons interested in yachting was held at the Sherman House last evening for the purpose of forming a permanent yacht club. Mr. T. M. Bradley presided.

The first business transacted was the distribution of prizes to the winners in the last race. It was as follows: Zoe, first prize; Cary, second prize; and Lulu, third. The proprietors of the yachts Zoe and Lulu presented their prizes—which were sums of money—to the Club, to constitute the nucleus of a fund.

Mr. Frank Wentworth presented to the proprietors of the yacht Zoe, the winner over all in the last race, for the donor, Mr. C. D. Peacock, a very elegant silver and gold-lined cup, ornamented with appropriate aquatic emblems. Capt. Prindiville made a brief speech of acceptance.

The report of a Committee on classification, time, allowances, crews and measurements was submitted and adopted.

Mr. William Lyon presented a report on uniform. It recommended the adoption of a style of dress as follows: Frock coat of navy blue cloth, with two rows of large sized Yacht Club buttons on the breast, nine in each row; pantaloons of same material; vests of navy blue, single breasted, with standing collar, to button nearly to the throat; neckerchiefs of black silk, and caps of navy blue cloth, with silver letters "C. Y. C." and anchor in gold, surrounded with a wreath of gold, on the front. The report was adopted. A style of undress uniform and pennant and signal flags were also reported and adopted.

A constitution which designates the name of the organization as the Chicago Yacht Club modeled after that governing the International Association was then signed, Capt. John Prindiville heading the list.

An election of officers then took place, with the following result:

Commodore—Capt. John Prindiville.
Vice-Commodore—T. M. Bradley.
Rear Commodore—William F. Higgie.
Secretary—C. E. Kremer.
Treasurer—Louis Wahl.
Measurer—William W. Bates.
Executive Committee—William C. Lyon, Chairman; and Messrs. J. A. Farrow, William E. Miller, Capt. John Fergus, Capt. William Barnum.
Regatta Committee—John B. Lyon, Chairman; Gen. A. C. Ducat, Frank Wentworth, F. W. T. Brawley, and E. Bant.

Some discussion then followed in regard to another race. Mr. W. C. Lyon stated that he was authorized to announce that several Board of Trade men would offer a purse for another regatta. The same gentleman moved to have a club regatta Saturday, Aug. 14.

Mr. Farrow moved to amend by making the time Saturday, Aug. 21, and the amendment was concurred in.

LOSS OF THE ZOE.

The fine yacht Zoe, which won the race of July 24, is a total wreck. Mention was made some days ago that she had sunk at her moorings. When attempts to raise her were made it was found that the action of the waves had damaged her to such an extent that all thoughts of repairing her were abandoned. It was stated at the time that her sinking had been caused by the strain received in the race. This is now denied, and something in the line of malicious scuttling is said to have been the real cause. The proprietors have purchased another yacht at Detroit called Frolic. It will arrive here to-morrow. It is a 16-ton craft of superior build, has been afloat afloat about a year, and has shown fine qualities as to speed.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 7.—To-day's races began at 11 o'clock by a race between the senior six-oared crews, in which the Excelsiors of Detroit, the Wah-Wah-Sums of Saginaw, and the Detroits of Detroit, participated. The river was in better condition than it has been since the beginning of the regatta, and the crowd of spectators was very large, although not quite so large as on the first day. The race was closely contested, and one of the most exciting ever rowed on the Maumee. The struggle was between the Excelsiors and the Wah-Wah-Sums, and when within twenty lengths of the home stretch the boats were nearly even. Both began spurting amid the intense excitement of spectators and friends of both crews. The Wah-Wah-Sums forged slowly ahead, and passed in under the line half a length ahead of their competitors in 19 minutes 8 2-5 seconds. The cheering was boundless.

This was followed by a single-scull race, in which Montgomery, of the Chicago Scullers, Standish, of the Excelsiors, and Barnard, of the Chicago Scullers, took part. Montgomery took the lead, and kept it all the way through, although Standish, who had just rowed in the three-mile race, pushed him very hard, and once nearly passed him. Montgomery came under the line in 20 minutes 53 seconds, Standish following in 21 minutes 12 seconds.

Then followed the four-oared race, which was a very exciting one. The Excelsiors of Detroit, Shoe-Wae-Caemette of Monroe, Amateurs of Monroe, and Farraguts of Detroit, entered. The contest was very close, and the interest in the race grew very intense. The Shoe-Wae-Caemette came in first in 20 min. 48 sec., closely followed by the Farraguts in 21 min. 43 sec., who were in turn followed by the Excelsiors in 21 min. 40 sec. The Amateurs broke an oar and retired from the race.

The regatta concluded with a four-oared race, free for all. The interest centering on this was very great, and large numbers of pools were sold, with the Duquesnes, the Wah-Wah-Sums, and the Pilots about equally divided as to favoritism. All the boats got a good start, with the Duquesnes slightly in the lead, pulling a stroke of 42 to the minute. They gradually increased the lead to the turning-stake. After going a short distance the Pilots and the Excelsiors withdrew from the race, and returned. When the boats came in sight on the return, the Duquesnes were seen still maintaining their lead, which was now increased to 20 yards over the Wah-Wah-Sums, the nearest competitors, and a much greater distance over the Undines. Near the close of the race the Wah-Wah-Sums, although this was their second race in the afternoon, made a gallant spurt, and reduced the lead of the Duquesnes to about two lengths as the line was reached. The Duquesnes came in in 19 min. 31 2-5 sec., the Wah-Wah-Sums in 19 min. 52¼ sec., and the Undines in 21 min. 1-30 sec.

ROWING CHALLENGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—Parties in this city offer to back Eph Morris, of Pittsburg, in a race for $1,000 a side against John Biglan, of New York, over the Charles River course, three miles, for the championship of the United States. Morris made a deposit of $200 to-day.

SHARP WORK.

Red Wing and Stillwater, two Minnesota river-towns, have been for several years bitter rivals of each other in aquatic sports. The recent contest between the two places at Red Wing, when a single and four-oared race took place, resulted in a victory for the latter city. It has produced much ill-feeling among the crew and citizens of Stillwater, owing to a rather sharp trick played upon them by their adversaries. It turns out that the man J. Fox, who represented Red Wing in the single-oar race and won it easily, and who also pulled bow in the four-oar, is no other than Ellis Ward, of Newburg, N. Y., one of the best oarsmen in the world. The Red Wing *Republican* says:

The Red Wing Club made an arrangement with Ellis Ward to spend a short time in this city in training them last spring. Wishing to keep their affairs to themselves, Mr. Ward's identity was not made known. It was no part of the plan to have Mr. Ward take any part whatever in the regatta, and it was only after a mishap occurred to one of the crew in training (in consequence of which Mr. Densmore positively withdrew from the crew) that it was decided that Mr. Ward should row at the regatta. This he considered entirely proper, as the Stillwater crew had done the same thing already, having a St. John's man as trainer and bow oar, who had rowed in fifteen races, and had also rowed with the Paris crew, and Mr. Wright had made himself a professional by rowing for a purse in 1872.

The services of Mr. Ward were not secured for purposes of betting, as is shown by the fact that those who did the betting were in no manner concerned in or privy to the procurement of his services. The reason Stillwater men lost on their crew was that they shook handfuls of greenbacks in the faces of our citizens, tauntingly calling out: "Where's Red Wing?" "The people are not at home!" "Where's your sand?" "We'll get away with Red Wing!" Under such circumstances there seems little occasion for pity or regret.

LAST OF THE PARIS CREW.

The Paris crew, the champion four-oared crew of the world, of St. John's, N. B., has disbanded. The *News* of that city says:

The disorganization was caused by the disagreement of the views of Mr. Hutton with those of the crew's other members—Messrs. Ross, Fulton, and Price—in reference to the ownership of their training-boat. That they will ever come together again is not probable. Price says he won't row any more; and Fulton and Ross want no truck with Hutton, believing, they say, that it is impossible to get along where all are not good friends. The breaking up of the crew will be the more regretted as it is said that they had never made as good time as during their late training.

The crew gained their first victories on July 7 and 8, 1867, when they defeated, at Paris, the celebrated German, French, and English crews in the races in-rigged and outrigged boats. It was in consequence of these victories that they were named the Paris crew. On their return from the Seine they were rowed against and were closely pressed by an Indiantown crew; but on the following year they gained a great victory over the Indiantown four. In October, 1868, at Springfield, Mass., they gave the Ward brothers, the champions of the United States, a bad beating, reaching the winning post fully one minute in advance. The following year they were victorious at regattas on the St. Lawrence, at Toronto, and Niagara.

On Sept. 15, 1870, the Paris crew sustained their first and only defeat from the time of their receiving their title. They were matched against James Taylor, Thomas Winship, John Martin, and James Renforth, England's champion crew. The race came off at Lachine. The water had not been as smooth as desired by our boys, and St. John citizens who witnessed the contest offered to put up $4,000 to have another match made at once. Nothing was done till the following year, when Renforth, James Percy, Robert Chambers, and Harry Kelly, as the champions of England, met our men in a match on the Kennebecasis. The St. John oarsmen were the victors, but the sudden death of Renforth made them as downcast looking as the vanquished.

It is believed that Messrs. Fulton and Ross, with two new men, will be put in training to sustain the aquatic reputation of St. John at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

THE TRIGGER.

PRAIRIE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Some time ago the members of Prairie Shooting Club settled on a prize contest to take place at Dexter Park on Friday last; and on that day a large number of the members of the Club gathered to shoot at fifteen birds each. The weather was favorable and the sport good. In order to equalize the differing abilities of the twenty-three competitors, they were handicapped as to distance, the stations varying from 21 to 26 yards from the traps. Following is the result of the first round, the figures in the first column indicating the distance of the sportsman from the birds:

E. Jussen, 26	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—12
W. T. Johnson, 26	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
Charles Kern, 23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—15
Charles E. Felton, 26	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—11
John Sutton, 21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2
Joe Harris, 23	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—10
Wm. Williams, 24	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
E. W. Edwards, 23	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—11
Alex. White, 23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—13
W. A. Wells, 23	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	— 6
P. Schuttler, 23	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—11
Joe Butler, 23	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—10
S. W. Kennison, 23	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—11
H. Milligan, 23	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
J. O. Pierson, 24	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
S. McDowell, 23	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Chas. Peacock, 21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 5
Wm. Wachter, 23	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—11
W. F. Milligan, 26	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—10
Alex. Cook, 23	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—11
Wm. Orandorff, 26	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—13
J. Davidson, 23	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
G. Farnsworth, 24	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	— 9

Mr. Kern alone succeeded in killing his 15 straight, and was consequently entitled to first prize, an elegant silver water-pitcher. Of late Charley has been improving wonderfully in his shooting, as is shown by his scores in the club match, as well as in Friday's contest.

The ties on 14 for the second prize, a silver fruit-stand, were then decided at 5 birds as follows:

William Johnson	1	0	0			—dr
William Williams	1	1	0	1	1	—4
J. O. Pierson	0	1	1	1	1	—4
J. Davidson	1	1	0	1	1	—4

The second attempt at the same distances resulted as follows:

Williams	1	1	0	1	0	—3
Pierson	1	1	1	1	1	—5
Davidson	1	1	1	1	1	—5

The third attempt to settle the tie resulted as follows:

Pierson	1	1	1	1	0	—4
Davidson	1	1	1	1	1	—5

This of course gave the second premium to Mr. Davidson. For the third prize, to be settled by the ties on 13, there were only two contestants, as follows:

Alexander White	1	1	1	1	1	—5
William Orendorff	1	0	1	0	1	—3

This gave the silver pickle-stand to Mr. White. Mr. Jussen being the only contestant who had killed 12 birds, was entitled to the jewel-casket which constituted the fourth prize.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A regular meeting of the Prairie Club will be held at Kern's parlors on Tuesday evening of this week. All members are desired to attend, as business of importance is to be considered.

THE CONTEST FOR THE ELCHO SHIELD.

Dublin Freeman.

WIMBLEDON, July 22.—Ireland and Irish riflemen have once more reason for proud feelings over the match for the Elcho Shield to-day, in which, after one of the most brilliant contests Wimbledon has yet witnessed for this famous trophy, the meed of victory was accorded, as the fair and just reward of the superior shooting-skill shown, to the Irish marksmen.

Purely in a technical sense alone it was a fair display of shooting ability all round, though the closeness of the final scores gives to the vanquished the honor of feeling that, though in actual figures they may rank as second and third in shooting ability, the distinction between the teams is insignificant. Fifteen hundred out of the possible 1,800 team aggregate, or nearly 85 per cent of perfection, is about as near as could be fairly expected of any set of eight men. The match had been set down for 11 o'clock a. m., and at that time all the men were at hand ready for work. This match seemed to be a specially favored one on the list of competitions in being exempt from the strict rules requiring the non-interference of outsiders in the matches.

At the 800 yards firing point, where the battle opened, tents had been erected, one for each team, and otherwise care had been exercised in providing many little conveniences. Chairs, tables, mats, etc., were there. The long-range iron targets were in use, A to H, or eight in all. Of these C and F were dummy, or hors de combat, as not being needed, a red disc being placed over the bull's-eye to prevent any confusion resulting to the competitors. This arrangement left three groups or couples of targets, A and B forming one set, D and E another group, and to the extreme right, G and H. This was a very admirable arrangement, a set of two being placed at the disposal of each team,—the Scotch taking the left couple, A and B; the Irish riflemen being placed in the centre, while the English occupied the right wing, G and H targets. Four men were placed on each target, or about as many as could readily be accommodated and permit the shooting to go on without undue haste or dilatoriness.

The firing opened under a wind blowing in a fishtail direction directly from the right and nearly down the range—1 o'clock wind, in riflemen's parlance. The sun at this stage of the day's work was shining out bright and clear, and it was thought by the most sanguine that the day was to be a fine hot summer's day, and for a time the beams came down rather scorchingly. Under these conditions the Elcho Shield competition of 1875 opened.

The style of shooting of the several teams deserves a word or two of notice and comment.

The Scotchmen, in their bonnets or caps, were grouped in a close bunch, keeping up a semblance of mutual help, in that they gave and took hints one from the other. They were in this simply carrying out their natural clannishness, and did not seem to go at their work with any fixed plan.

The English team, on the other flank, were a set of free and independent atoms. "Each man for himself" was the motto carried out, and any help passed from one to another was by mere accident, and more in the way of friendship than with any preconcerted plan of discipline or effort toward a fixed end.

Of the Irish team a word or two of explanation is necessary. They had made no special arrangements for the day; but the American riflemen, as well to witness the match as to afford some recompense to the Irish team for the defeat at Dollymount on the 29th ult., had arranged to assist them to the utmost of their power. To this end Maj. Fulton and Capt. Coleman were provided with long, powerful telescopes, one at either end of the Irish targets. Besides these two American gentlemen sat others of the American gentlemen, out of harness, but taking the keenest note of every point affecting the scores pro or con. Col. Gildersleeve and Capt. Bruce filled these positions—and were provided with cards, on which were inscribed the names of the riflemen and spaces for the record of each and every shot fired, of the wind gauge and elevation,—besides the man at the telescope,—a small target, in fact, on the same style used in the international match by the Americans themselves.

The victory is all the better for its closeness, just as Waterloo, "first of battles," was dubious in the extreme until the eleventh hour.

1,506, 1,503, 1,502. These are the numbers, and the nations are Irish, Scotch, and English. The worst are only four under the best, and the Scotch are but three points behind.

RACKET.

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT GAME.

An attempt is being made in New York to revive the old and once popular game of racket, which used to afford much wholesome recreation to the youths of the last century. Up to ten years ago it was played occasionally, but since that time it has fallen into comparative oblivion. But it bids fair to regain its popularity. A large number of New Yorkers have formed a club, and negotiations are now pending to erect a magnificent building on the site formerly occupied by the Washington Riding Academy, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. This building will contain two courts, 31½ by 63 feet each, with handsomely-furnished club-rooms attached; also, a gymnasium, fencing and sparring rooms, bowling-alleys, bath-rooms, etc., and on the top floor a running track will be laid. The site upon which this building is to be erected has 100 feet frontage on Twenty-sixth street and 74 feet on Sixth avenue. It will be six stories high, of brick and iron, with a handsome facade on both streets.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Aug. 7.—An explosion this morning at the Arsenal killed one boy, and injured twenty other boys, some fatally.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A Philadelphia dispatch about the explosion says: "The loss of life is terrible. As far as can be determined in the confusion and excitement, not less than forty persons were killed. Probably 100 others are injured, many of whom cannot long survive. The building was blown to pieces. In the building was stored a large quantity of powder, arms, and artillery, besides battle-flags and trophies taken or used in wars of the country.

STILL LATER.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Aug. 7.—The explosion was caused by the breaking up of condemned metallic ammunition. There were many reports of the killed and injured, but only one person, a lad of about 18, was killed. About twenty-one others were injured, several of whom cannot survive.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TIFFIN, O., Aug. 7.—A boy named Bowhart was drowned in Rock Creek in this city to-day. He was in company with three other boys about 10 years of age, attempting to cross the creek with a wheelbarrow, which upset, throwing him into the river. The others tried to save him, and would all have been drowned had not Sheriff Arnold come to their rescue.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—M. Hogan, a shoemaker at Cheyenne, Wy., while standing in his doorway this afternoon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bolt struck him on the head, and ran down through his body.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—This morning, while William Wyckham was coupling the cars of a train at Ionia, he fell, was run over, and died immediately.

KILLED BY A BEAR.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Gaitireau says three children, while picking berries in the bush, were killed by a bear. Only the feet and arms of one child can be found.

FINANCIAL.

A NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Archibald Baxter & Co., the well-known shipping and commission firm, doing business at 17 Broadway, suspended payment this afternoon. They state that they were unsuccessful in negotiating their bills of exchange, and are only temporarily embarrassed. This failure caused quite a commotion in Exchange Place and among grain merchants, with which interest they were closely interested.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Northampton Anchor Tape and Webbing Company has failed. Liabilities, $30,000.

LOUISIANA BONDS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The Funding Board have adjourned till the second Wednesday in September, and will fund no more bonds till then.

OMAHA ITEMS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Two hundred and eighteen sacks of Australian mail passed through here to-day on its way to London.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held in the parlors of the Grand Central to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Twenty-six cars of cattle left here to-day for Chicago; fifteen left yesterday.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL CAVING IN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—A large mass of soft rock fell in the Hoosac Tunnel last night, and small pieces are falling to-day. The miners dare not approach to ascertain the extent of the damage. The track is blockaded.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Arrived—Steamships Germanic and Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

The Tiger and the British Government.

Will you have a wild beast story, of which you may believe as much as you please? A tigress who lived in captivity at Lahore made her escape one day, and not unnaturally startled the station considerably. At length the gardener in whose domain her cage was situated went to the proper authority, and begged to be ordered to take the runaway back. "Order you to take it back!" was the reply; "I'll give you no such order; it would be ordering you to be killed." "Not at all, sir," said the man. "Only give me the order, and I will take the tigress back." "I'll give you no such order, but you may do as you please," was the rejoinder. Hereupon the man, taking off his turban, walked up to the creature, which was lying in a shrubbery which it had probably mistaken for a jungle, and, after a courteous salutation, said to her, "In the name of the powerful British Government, I request you to go back to your cage." At the same time he put his unfolded turban round her neck and led her back. The poor fellow lost his life not long afterward while trying the same experiment on a bear whose political principles were not equally good.—*Contemporary Review.*

PLIMSOLL.

The Shipping Bill in the English Parliament.

Remarkable Scene in the House of Commons.

New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Such another scene as that in the House of Commons on Thursday night has not happened within at least living memory. Members of the House of Commons denounced as villains within the walls of their own chamber and by one of themselves; the august Speaker's reprimand scouted and a fist shaken under the venerable nose. And this in the year of grace 1875, and in the Parliament of England! It is really quite a wonder that the roof did not fall in, or the walls shake, as these dreadful events were taking place.

For some time past it has been seen to be becoming more and more unlikely that the Merchant Shipping bill could be passed this session. It was suspected that the Government had never been well disposed toward it, and that they had only brought it in for the look of the thing, in order to appease an angry agitation. It could, of course, have very well been passed if the Government had made up its mind at the first to give it a fair chance, but this was not done. On the contrary, the bill was kept back in order to make way for less urgent business, and the consequence has been that the only part of it which has ever been considered is the first section, which provides criminal penalties for disorderly sailors, while the provisions with regard to the seaworthiness of ships and the responsibilities of shipowners have never had an opportunity of being brought before the House.

Even though it was foreseen and suspected that the Government was not serious in pushing on the Shipping bill, Mr. Disraeli's announcement on Thursday evening that it had been decided to drop it came upon every one with a shock of surprise and regret. Mr. Disraeli said he was very sorry; but he did not say it as if he meant it very much, and the House was evidently irritated, especially with the apparent nonchalance with which the thing was done. Mr. Goschen said a word or two expressing regret at the loss of the bill, and then it seemed as if no more would be said, at least just then, for the bill was in the orders of the day, and was to come up later on. Just, however, as the Sergeant-at-Arms was on his way to put the mace under the table, in order that the House might go into committee on the Agricultural Holdings bill, a rough, hoarse, tremulous voice was heard from the bar—"Mr. Speaker." All eyes turned to the bar, and there was seen Mr. Plimsoll, who has led the popular agitation about the ships, moving the adjournment of the House.

TERRIBLY IN EARNEST.

A glance at his face was enough to show that he was laboring under great excitement. Ordinarily a rather purple-faced man, he was ashy pale, his lip quivered, and his voice struggled with emotion as he said: "Sir, I earnestly entreat the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government not to consign some thousands of living human beings to a miserable death." He spoke amid a hush of perfect stillness, and a kind of thrill went through the assembly, although it is usually one of the coolest and most phlegmatic in the world. But the effect of this solemn and pathetic appeal was irresistible. As Mr. Plimsoll went on to speak of the "ship-owners of murderous tendencies outside of the House," and their confederates within, he became more and more excited. He shouted, or rather shrieked, rolled his head, and flung his arms about in the wildest way. He was also unconsciously shuffling along the open floor, in the centre of the House, so that before he was done he had got right into the middle of it, and in front of the Clerk's table, on a raised seat at the end of which the Speaker sits. He referred to a decision which has just been given by a Scotch Judge, strongly condemning the condition in which ships were sent to sea, and quoted the statement of the Secretary of "Lloyd's," that he did not know of a single worn-out ship that had been broken up voluntarily by the owners. "Ships," he went on, "pass from hand to hand until they are bought up by reckless speculators, and then they are sent to sea with precious human lives. No fewer than 2,654 out of 5,000 ships on Lloyd's register have gone off their class and forfeited their position; and what are the consequences? Why, continually every winter hundreds and hundreds of brave men are sent to death, and their wives made widows and their children fatherless, so that a few speculative scoundrels, in whose hearts there is neither the love of God nor fear of man, may make unhallowed gain."

A GREAT UPROAR.

There had been some murmurs when he first spoke of "murderous ship-owners," but his simple earnestness and intensity carried the audience along with him, and there were loud and significant cheers as he uttered the last words. If he had stopped here he would have had the House altogether with him; but, unfortunately, he was growing continually more excited, as could be gathered from the increasing violence and gustiness of his manner, and soon lost control over himself, and probably even a consciousness of where he was. When checked by the Speaker, who told him he was going beyond the limits of a motion for adjournment, he gave notice of a question to be put to the President of the Board of Trade, whether Edward Bates, the owner of four vessels lost with eighty seven lives, in 1874, and two others abandoned at sea, was the member for Plymouth? "And, sir," he went on, "I shall ask some questions about other members, too. I am determined to unmask the villians who send these sailors to death;" and as he said so he shook his clenched fist in the air. There was a great uproar at this and as soon as he could make himself heard, the Speaker, who remained wonderfully quiet and collected, said he hoped that the word "villain" was not applied to any member of the House; but Mr. Plimsoll bluntly replied that it was, and that he could not and would not withdraw it. Upon which the Speaker said in his blandest tone that he must leave the matter to the judgment of the House. Then Mr. Disraeli—who was almost as white in the face as Mr. Plimsoll, and looked rather nervous and alarmed, like a man who fancies he has just seen a ghost—rose and simply moved, as with deep pain, that the offending member should be reprimanded for his violent and offensive conduct. "Such conduct," he said, "is unparalleled." "And so," retorted Mr. Plimsoll, from the other side of the table, "is the conduct of the Government," and again he shook his fist at the Premier, at the Speaker, and indeed all round. Then, on an order from the Chair, he hastily quitted the House.

HIS PROTEST.

Before he left he gave in a protest, beginning, "I protest, in the name of God, against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping bill"; and which, after declaring that the Government was playing into the hands of "maritime murderers inside the House and outside it," goes on to lay "upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all the men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes," and to "denounce against him and against them the wrath of God." Later in the evening, Mr. Bates, admitting the loss of ships imputed to him, laid it on Providence, and some soft words were spoken by various members to assuage the sensitive feelings of the shipping interest. All the same, everybody believes that Mr. Plimsoll, in the main, spoke only the truth, and shares his indignation.

On the whole, public opinion runs strongly in Mr. Plimsoll's favor. His breach of manners is condoned for the sake of his passionate sympathy with a very miserable and ill-used class; and there is also a very decided conviction, not in one party only, but in both, that the Government has behaved very badly. Meetings are being got up in many of the chief towns to support Mr. Plimsoll, and there is every prospect that the autumn will be spent in an agitation on the subject, which will be extremely damaging to the Ministry.

THE CHARGES CORROBORATED.

The decision delivered by Lord Gifford, one of the Scotch Judges, to which Mr. Plimsoll referred, strikingly corroborates the charges against the shipowners. This was the case of a vessel called the Bard of Avon, 34 years old, which lay useless in the Clyde for several years, till, in 1870, she was sold by the Clyde trustees to pay her dock dues. She was then bought for £780, being about £1 a ton, according to tonnage, whereas a new vessel would cost £20 or £30 a ton, and even an old vessel in decent condition, £12. Even adding the alleged cost of repairs, the price would only come to £2 a ton, "a miserably small price," as the Judge observed, "for a ship." Then again, no later than yesterday, there was another case even worse, which was decided in Ireland. Mr. Freeman, a Waterford merchant and shipowner, was convicted of having sent to sea a vessel twenty-six years old, the timber of which was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before this vessel was dispatched, Mr. Freeman wrote to his agents, "I would be inclined to renew the insurance at 8 guineas, if I thought there would be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves, private." His correspondents replied, "We don't think there is any fear of Plimsoll interfering, at all events on this side, as they don't appear to be much on the lookout over here." The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and be imprisoned for two months. These are only a few out of many cases, and though the existing law does occasionally catch some of the "villains," a more stringent system is required.

CONVICTION OF AN IRISH MERCHANT—HOW MR. PLIMSOLL IS FEARED.

Pall Mall Gazette.

At Waterford assizes lately sentence was passed on Mr. Loughlin Freeman, a Waterford merchant and shipowner, who was convicted at the last assizes of sending to Cardiff in September, 1874, a brigantine named the Alcedo in an unseaworthy state. Sentence had been delayed pending the decision of the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, on a point reserved at the trial. From the evidence it appeared that the vessel was 26 years old, although built of teak wood, which would not last more than about half that time. The timber was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before the vessel was sent to Cardiff, Mr. Freeman wrote to Messrs. Begg, of Cardiff, as follows: "I would be inclined to renew the former insurance at 8 guineas, if I thought there would be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves, private." Messrs. Begg, in reply, wrote: "We don't think there is any fear of Plimsoll interfering, at all events on this side, as they don't appear to be so much on the lookout over here." The defense was that the prisoner had expended over £1,100 in repairs on the vessel, and that, not being a seafaring man, he could not be supposed to have a guilty knowledge of the unseaworthiness of the vessel. The points reserved were that the jury should have been instructed to take into consideration the circumstances under which the ship was sent to sea, the nature of the cargo,—pitwood,—the character of the voyage, and the season of the year. The Court for Crown Cases Reserved decided against the accused on these points. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and be imprisoned for two months.

A Hindoo Deity and His Worship.

The unspeakably sacred image is wooden, squat, black, ugly, and was loaded with wreaths and long garlands of flowers. In the temple precincts there is a large tank 50 or 60 yards square, and paved all round with flights of steps; a small sacellum is islanded in the middle, and the water swarms with large fish, groups of Brahmin worshipers and dancing girls in their bright attire throng the steps, and with the temple buildings around, over which rise the feathery heads of palms and cocoa trees, the whole presents a truly Indian picture. We saw the god taken in state for a row on the tank and an airing round the square outside the temple. Near midnight, when the full moon rode high in a cloudless heaven, his image—not the very sacred one, which may not be handled, but a smaller—was brought forth by pure Brahmins and placed under a splendid canopy on a platform laid across two large canoes. The whole square of the tank was lit up with a triple line of lights,—small oil-cressets at close intervals,—rockets and fireworks ascend incessantly, and the barge, also brilliantly lit up, and carrying a band of discordant music, and Brahmins fanning the image with silver fans, was punted round and round the tank amid loud acclamations. After this, the image was placed on a gorgeous silver-plated beaked palanquin, and borne solemnly outside the temple to the great idol-car that stood dressed up and adorned with an infinity of tinsel, flags, streamers, and flower-wreaths. On this it was lifted, and placed in a jeweled shrine, amidst a storm of applause and clapping of hands—these seem the only occasions when the Hindoos do clap hands—and then, with all the company of Brahmins, headed by the Swamies marching in front, followed by flambeaux and wild music, the car was slowly hauled by hundreds of votaries round the square, which was illuminated by three lines of lights, ascending at intervals into pyramids. A pause was made halfway, when there was a grand display of rockets, fire fountains and wheels, and two lines of camphor and oiled cotton laid along the middle of the road were kindled, and flamed up brilliantly. Then the car moved on to the entrance of the temple, and the god's outing was accomplished. Among the jewels of the temple was an image of the god 10 inches long, of solid gold, inclosed by a broad horseshoe arch of the same, wearing a tall mitre banded with brilliants and small rubies, and with a splendid cut sapphire, as big as a florin, let into the breast. Remarkable also was a long strip of pearls and emeralds, the former the size of large peas, the latter of nuts, but uncut, and several flawed. Most wondrous was the emerald shrine, presented of old by a rajah of Mysore; four clustered pillars, each of four fluted emeralds 4 inches long and as thick as a pencil, support a canopy of long thick emeralds laid lengthwise, diminishing to the centre, and rest on a thick emerald pedestal. In this shrine a tiny gold image of the god is placed on grand occasions; it is difficult to believe the stones are real; if so, the value of the shrine must be stupendous, and exceed computation.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Fly-Trap Man.

Vicksburg Herald.

The fly-trap man arrived in Vicksburg three or four days ago. He was a long-geared man, having a very solemn expression of countenance and a red nose. The red on his nose might have come from sun-burn, and it might have come from crooked whisky, but there was no question that he was an earnest man and an honest one. He went right to business as soon as coming up the hill. He met a small, red-headed man on the walk,—a man who was in a great hurry to get to the bank,—and as he took him by the button-hole, he said:

"Mister, I have arrove in Vicksburg for the purpose of selling the Boston fly-trap."

"Arrove to thunder with you!" exclaimed the little man, as he broke away.

The fly-trap man walked slowly down Washington street, looking at the sights, and in about ten minutes he came upon the little red-headed man again, who had finished his business at the bank.

"I have arrove in Vicksburg for the purpose of giving your citizens a——," he commenced, when the red-headed man shouted:

"What do I care where you've arrove to! Don't stop me on the streets again, sir."

The fly-trap man went into a store and tried to trade fly-traps for some calico, and, failing to make the exchange, he crossed the street and approached a man who was whistling for his dog.

"Mister I have arrove——," he was going on, when he saw that he was the same little red-headed man.

"See here," said the little man, "didn't I warn you over there not to say fly-traps to me again?"

"It's an excellent trap."

"Well, now, you keep away from me,—keep right away," continued the little man, as he walked off.

He went into a grocery and had some coffee put up, and was just coming out when the fly-trap man come along and said:

"Mister, I have arrove here in order to——"

The little man smiled. He said he had been looking for a fly-trap—a good fly-trap—these many years, and he wanted to buy eighteen of them. He asked the fly-trap man to follow him home, and they were seen on the street together. They were seen half a mile above the city by one party, and a mile above that by two boys, since which time no one has secured a clew to the fate of the fly-trap man. The red-headed man came back looking tired, and one of his fingers was done up in a rag, and he refuses to answer any questions. We believe there has been foul play, and we hope the police will make every effort to ferret out the guilty party. Hearts may be aching for the return of the fly-trap man, and even if he be dead, as we suspect, it will be some consolation for his widow to sit beside his grave and remember that he was kind-hearted as well as earnest.

A Hen Assaults a Rat.

A matronly hen belonging to Jacob Zimmerman, of the Town of Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., was the heroine of a stubbornly-fought contest the other day. A large barnyard rat attacked her brood, with intent of making a goodly meal; but the mother warned the little ones of their danger, and they fled, she remaining to give battle to what to her was a ferocious monster. Her only hope was in a furious aggressive assault, and she consequently made the attack at once, for she comprehended the situation at a glance. Her method of campaign consisted in confusing and blinding the rat with her wings, at the same time fiercely pecking him on the head. In vain the rat tried to seize her; and he finally fell stunned to the ground, too disabled to get through another round. The combatants were then separated and a small dog was called in and proceeded to dispose of the defeated antagonist as only dogs and Chinamen can do.

A Husband Treed.

A citizen who was driving along the Jackson road the other day, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, saw a man up a tree near the roadside, and halting, he inquired: "What are you doing up there?" The man made no reply, and the citizen continued: "What's the cause of your being up there?" At that moment a woman rose up from the fence corner, rested a club on the fence, and remarked: "I'm the cause, stranger, and if you'll wait till he comes down you'll see the worst field of carnage around here that ever laid out doors!" The citizen drove on, and she turned to the man up the tree and continued: "Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it; but if you'll drop down here for two minutes I'll give you a quit-claim deed of the farm!"

SECRET SOCI[ETIES]

Address of P. G. M[...] [be]fore Ashlar L[odge]

An Interesting Review [of the] Masonic Move[ment]

Annual Meeting of the Odd [Fellows' Encamp]ment of Massac[husetts]

Picnic Announc[ements]

MASONIC

DR. ALLEN'S AD[DRESS]

s." The defendant was sen-
ne of £300 and be imprisoned
These are only a few out of
though the existing law does
n some of the "villains," a
ystem is required.
A IRISH MERCHANT—HOW MR.
MSOLL IS FEARED.
Pall Mall Gazette.
ssizes lately sentence was pass-
lin Freeman, a Waterford mer-
wner, who was convicted at the
ding to Cardiff in September,
named the Alcedo in an unsea-
ntence had been delayed pend-
f the Court for Crown Cases
int reserved at the trial. From
peared that the vessel was 26
gh built of teak wood, which
re than about half that time,
o rotten that the decayed parts
t in handfuls. Before the ves-
rdiff, Mr. Freeman wrote to
of Cardiff, as follows:
nclined to renew the former
guineas, if I thought there
er of Plimsoll. This between
." Messrs. Begg, in reply,
't think there is any fear of
g, at all events on this side, as
to be so much on the lookout
defense was that the prisoner
£1,100 in repairs on the ves-
ot being a seafaring man, he
posed to have a guilty knowl-
worthiness of the vessel. The
ers that the jury should have
o take into consideration the
der which the ship was sent to
of the cargo,—pitwood,—the
voyage, and the season of the
rt for Crown Cases Reserved
the accused on these points,
to pay a fine of £300 and be
o months.

eity and His Worship.
ly sacred image is wooden,
, and was loaded with wreaths
ds of flowers. In the temple
s a large tank 50 or 60 yards
all round with flights of steps;
is islanded in the middle, and
s with large fish, groups of
ers and dancing girls in their
hrong the steps, and with
dings around, over which
heads of palms and cocoa trees,
s a truly Indian picture. We
in state for a row on the tank
nd the square outside the tem-
ight, when the full moon rode
s heaven, his image—not the
which may not be handled, but a
ught forth by pure Brahmins and
lendid canopy on a platform laid
canoes. The whole square of
p with a triple line of lights,—
at close intervals,—rockets and
incessantly, and the barge, also
and carrying a band of discord-
Brahmins fanning the image
was punted round and round
ud acclamations. After this
placed on a gorgeous silver-
alanquin, and borne solemnly
ple to the great idol-car that
and adorned with an infinity of
mers, and flower-wreaths. On
and placed in a jeweled shrine,
of applause and clapping of
m the only occasions when the
ands—and then, with all the
mins, headed by the Swamies
, followed by flambeaux and
r was slowly hauled by hun-
round the square, which was
ree lines of lights, ascending at
mids. A pause was made half-
was a grand display of rockets,
wheels, and two lines of cam-
otton laid along the middle
ere kindled and flamed up
the car moved on to the
temple, and the god's out-
lished. Among the jewels
s an image of the god 10 inch-
old, inclosed by a broad horse-
ame, wearing a tall mitre band-
nd small rubies, and with a
phire, as big as a florin, let into
parkle also was a long strip
emeralds, the former the
eas, the latter of nuts,
d several flawed. Most
the emerald shrine, pre-
rajah of Mysore; four clus-
h of four fluted emeralds 4
s thick as a pencil, support a
hick emeralds laid lengthwise,
centre, and rest on a thick
In this shrine a tiny gold
is placed on grand occasions;
believe the stones are real; if
he shrine must be stupendous.
ation.—Fraser's Magazine.

Fly-Trap man.
icksburg Herald.
n arrived in Vicksburg three
He was a long-geared man,
an expression of contenance
The red on his nose might have
rn, and it might have come
isky, but there was no ques-
an earnest man and an honest
ight to business as soon as
He met a small, red-headed
—a man who was in a great
bank,—and as he took him by
e said:
arrove in Vicksburg for the
the Boston fly-trap."
ander with you!" exclaimed
he broke away.
n walked slowly down Wash-
ing at the sights, and in about
ne upon the little red-headed
d finished his business at the
in Vicksburg for the purpose
izens a——," he commenced,
ed man shouted:
are where you've arrove to!
he streets again, sir."
n went into a store and tried
or some calico, and, failing to
re, he crossed the street and
n who was whistling for his
arrove——," he was going on,
he was the same little red-
d the little man, "didn't I
re not to say fly-traps to me
at tran."
on keep away from me,—keep
inued the little man, as he
grocery and had some coffee
t coming out when the fly-
ng and said:
arrove here in order to——"
miled. He said he had been
trap—a good fly-trap—these
he wanted to buy eighteen of
he fly-trap man to follow him
re seen on the street together,
f a mile above the city by one
bove that by two boys, since
has secured a clew to the fate
The red-headed man came
and one of his fingers was
nd he refuses to answer any
ave there has been foul play.
olice will make every effort
ulty party. Hearts may be
n of the fly-trap man, and
s we suspect, it will be some
widow to sit beside his grave
e was kind-hearted as well

Assaults a Rat.
elonging to Jacob Zimmer-
Minden, Montgomery Co.,
ne of a stubbornly-fought
y. A large barnyard rat ate
h intent of making a good-
ther warned the little ones
they fled, she remaining to
o her was a ferocious mon-
was it a furious aggressive
sequently made the attack
orehended the situation at a
of campaign consisted in
g the rat with her wings,
rcely pecking him on the
tried to seize her; and
t to the ground, too dis-
another round. The com-
parated and a small dog
roceeded to dispose of the
s only dogs and Chinamen

and Treed.
driving along the Jackson
ys the Vicksburg Herald,
ear the roadside, and halt-
"What are you doing up
ade no reply, and the citi-
at's the cause of your be-
moment a woman rose
her, raised a club on the
"I'm the cause, stranger,
he comes down you'll see
ge around here that ever
citizen drove on, and she
the tree and continued;
mb, and you know it; but
s for two minutes I'll gum
of the farm!"

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Address of P. G. M. Allen Before Ashlar Lodge.

An Interesting Review of the Anti-Masonic Movement.

Annual Meeting of the Odd Fellows' Encampment of Massachusetts.

Picnic Announcements.

MASONIC.

DR. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.

Reference was made in last Sunday's TRIBUNE to the address of Dr. J. Adams Allen, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, delivered at the public installation of the officers of Ashlar Lodge, and, in obedience to a generally expressed wish of the Masons of the city, the document has been secured for publication. The address was as follows:

A few years ago and some of us stood, with many thousand others, near the tomb of Douglas. The well-tried and trusty corner-stone was about to be cemented in its perpetual resting-place by the Masons of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The illustrious and patriotic statesman, sleeping his last sleep, had left his body beneath those monumental ashlars, and his memory in the heart of the nation. To crown the occasion with appropriate honor came the farmer from the field, the mechanic from his shop, the merchant from his counting-room, the artist from his studio, the student from his chamber, the professional man from his office, the Judge from the bench, the statesman from the Cabinet, and the General from the headquarters of the army.

The spectacle was an imposing one. On the one hand was Lake Michigan, "its proud waves rolling in perpetual flow"—mocking the finite sight by losing itself in the dimly-gathered distance, where its green waters merged into the blue atmosphere; on the other, a vast multitude, every heart instinct and throbbing with solemn thoughts and deep emotions, as led into being by the sober pomp and the occult but majestic significance of our ceremonial forms. On the still, summer air was borne the distant hum of business from the great city risen like an exhalation, or Aladdin's Palace, on the shores of the inland sea. The long procession pauses a moment, the files separate to the right and left—Knights, companions, and brothers in their order front each other at suitable space. The brothers stand uncovered, and the Knights present arms, whilst the Grand Lodge and the distinguished invited guests of the fraternity pass slowly up and along the extended lines. During those impressive moments there was felt by every soul present a thrilling sense of power. Not merely of numbers, though great; or of the occasion, though memorable; or of the men, though pre-eminent in business life, in the forum and the field; or of the music, though it rolled it grandest waves of harmonious sound over the concourse.

There was one person who paced with uncovered head between those lines,—a man whose name and fame had been known and notable in every city, village, hamlet, and farm-house of the land for more than the third of a century; a man almost peerless in intellect, a profound scholar, of untiring industry, of far-seeing sagacity, to whom all past history was a thoroughly-studied book whence he had gathered marvelous power of forecasting thought; a man who had successively been the leader of a forlorn hope, a faction, and a party, and with that party's ultimate achievement of success was carried on the tide of general choice to the very helm of State. He stood at the right hand of the Nation's Captain, and through the dark and bloody hours of national trial which ensued he exhibited a masterly ability and tact which won admiration and challenged emulation from the leading spirits of the Cabinets of Europe. The haughtiest Prime Ministers of the Old World, however versed in diplomacy or statecraft, acknowledged this man their master, or at least their peer. And as this man paced with uncovered head along those lines, and as his eye flashed over the living evidences of an organization replete with numbers, vigorous in its physical individuality, majestic in its united force, it must have occurred to him as it did to us standing there—humanity compact shoulder to shoulder—that this Masonic combination had a principle of life in it which the ages could not destroy; an internal germinant force which no opposition could long impede; an upspringing power which shook off ridicule and calumny, persecution, and organized attack, as easily as Samson, with unshorn locks, cast from him the bonds and gyves of the Philistines, or as the infant Hercules strangled the serpents which Juno sent to destroy him in his cradle.

For this man, on the 11th day of September, 1830, had reported to a convention called to put down Masonry these words:

"All past experience warrants the belief that every year will witness a development of the principles of Anti-Masonry in every State and Territory in the Union; and all past experience proves that, so fast as that development is made, just so rapidly Freemasonry, with its unlawful oaths, its alarming principles, and blasphemous rites and ceremonies, falls before it, and public opinion flows thenceforth in the natural and healthful channel of opposition to all secret societies."

This "past experience" therefore demanded the uttermost duration of Masonry to "expire by limitation" on the 11th day of September, 1831. According to the immensely-exaggerated estimates of that day:

"Out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies, and voices sweet,
Built like a temple."

"The walls are the living men of all Christendom, to the number of a million, a hundred thousand of whom are in this country, bound together by ties upon their fame, their life, and the future salvation of their souls. It has a ritual, an altar, a priesthood, and worshipers. It is an unhallowed temple, whose votaries are admitted, in attire for the gallows. It has a government and laws, an empire and crowned heads, and a book of constitutions and a sword. It is the temple of tyranny, where young men swear fealty to an unknown Prince. It is a refuge of lies; neither truth, nor righteousness, nor patriotism will suffer it longer to defile the earth.—*Proceedings of the Convention*, p. 35.

Surely, if this were true, the man of whom we have spoken was right in the conviction that the days of Masonry were then numbered, and the number of days was 365 days, with six hours and twenty minutes for the bene(or male)diction. But more than four decades have gone into the past, and, though most of the craftsmen of that generation have been called from mortal "labor" to immortal "refreshment," though the gavels and working tools of our fathers have fallen from hands wearied with life's struggles, yet other hands have gathered them up; the officers are at their respective stations, as of the old time; fair and beautiful designs are laid down upon the trestle-board, and the craft are impatient to pursue their accustomed labor.

On the whole, this project of causing Masonry to disappear—seeming feasible enough several times in history—turns out a more difficult one than was surmised. To us, Masons, the effort so to do seems not laudable in any man. We are content, however, that those uneasy people who are never happy unless rendering themselves unhappy in a vain attempt to meddle with other people's affairs, should have free scope to make themselves as wretchedly joyous, as miserably gladsome, as they desire in the indulgence of their Sisyphean labor of love.

I believe, as a matter of fact, that quite recently some of these people got together and passed resolutions to begin again in the pleasureably-melancholy duty of expunging the Masonic institution. It is to be regretted that the new movement presented nothing of the lively originality, the vivid imaginings, and the gorgeous rhetoric of forty years ago. It was altogether too tame and commonplace. Some of the older speakers, it is to be confessed, recollected, here and there, a sentence of the impassioned harangues to which they listened forty years ago, but age, which enriches cheese and purifies wine, unfortunately dulls the mental faculties, clips the wings of fancy, clogs the memory, and hobbles the rush of "thoughts that breathe the words that burn." The younger men, unhappily, were not posted,—they could only grasp the frayed edges of the dilapidated coat-tails of ancient anti-Masonry. To those of us who had listened to the "grand old masters," their pipings seemed like a hurdy-gurdy assailing the vexed tympanum after it had heard the gigantic organ, every note compassed from the deep-toned bass of blackguardism up through the whole gamut of scurrility, to the highest pitch of vituperation and invective.

"O, it was pitiful!" and, out of the benevolence of the Masonic heart, we entreat these lugubrious aspirants to strike out some new plan of action, that, even whilst inspired with dread, we may at least have the consolation that

"The deep damnation of our taking off"

is due to a genius worthy of the age and the object.

Some of us have libraries, not extensive perhaps, but each contains some volumes of "quaint and forgotten lore," the debris of antiquity, which haunt the upper shelves, the nooks and corners of the bookcases, as ancient family garments and wrecked heirlooms of furniture are hopelessly stranded in the cobwebbed garrets of the old homesteads. Rather than that the same old stories shall be told again, the same mental throes suffered in the production of similar misshapen progeny, "sent into this breathing world scarce half made up,"—sooner than have the honest hours defrauded of useful toil by efforts vague to trick out obsolete fictions and platitudes with the tawdry adornments of feeble modern speech, we are willing to provide these people with the original documents, mildewed and gray with their sleep of forty years. Let them read, mark and inwardly digest,—if they do not learn some what to say and do, they may at least learn what to avoid saying and doing. Thus, in these days, we shall provide them with a mournful glee not unlike that which fills the breast of the mutes who guard the doors of the seraglio at an Oriental wedding.

We have "Expositions" innumerable, the "Secret Unfolded," the "Mystery Explained," "Morgan's Abduction," "Good Enough until After the Next Election," —also the "Ritual," so plainly printed that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. The anxious Dives need not fear for his brethren, for they have the original Moses and the prophets of anti-Masonry still with them. When the trumpet has sounded, it is clearly unnecessary for "the bagpipe to sing i' the nose." To the reflecting mind, and that was possessed by the man who forty years ago led the vanguard in the attack upon Masonry, the query must inevitably commend itself: Why is it that of organizations of human origin this is both the oldest and yet the highest endowed with youthful energy and vigor? It is like the Grecian temples of which Plutarch said: "As soon as builded they had the venerable air of antiquity, and now they are old they have all the freshness and beauty of a modern building."

The answer is that its foundation is that broad system of principles everywhere recognized as truth.

It is simply a universal language. Symbols, emblems, traditions, rites, usages, ceremonies,—none of these are intrinsically of more importance than letters, syllables, and words. The symbol may be arbitrary, the tradition unfounded, but this detracts not a whit from the perfection of the system. As well say that letters are arbitrary and words in their dictionary order are but the husks and skins of ideas. In a sense this is true,—the empty sound of combined syllables is but a vibration of the air, but once put a meaning in it, and it is the wind which can bow the forest and shake the hills. The beauty we sometimes attribute to words is like the admiration of Pygmalion for the statue he had made,—the beauty of ideas which it is the appointed work of words to convey is the same statue wakened into a living soul by fire sent down from Heaven. There are some people, Masons even, who can see nothing of the universal language save the dead syllables,—the Pygmalion statue before the celestial fire pervaded it. No relation of human life can be conceived of which has not been expressed in this language, for it develops those foundation truths upon which all society, whether domestic or public, does, and must, rest.

The Masonic Temple is human life. Each Masonic lodge is a symbolic temple. The foundation is ever one—truth. The temple is symbolically said to be supported by three great pillars: Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. These three pillars can support nothing unless based on the one foundation—truth. Human life can find secure support on no other basis. Men instinctively seek this support, and the mistaking of the false for the true forever prevents holding up toward heaven the rounded dome of a perfect life. It is this truth which gives power. It was that power, in one of its forms of manifestation, that we felt when the man of whom we have spoken acknowledged, through force of evidence which he could neither gainsay nor escape, that the warfare he had waged, the vaticinations of his earlier years, were fruitless and false.

The anti-Masons of forty years ago quarreled with a language because its structure did not suit them. Some men would stop the clicking of the telegraph, because to them the sounds or marks have no meaning. The rays of light from all external forms fall upon the retina and produce the delicate changes of the material structure which first the optic nerve and then the mind appreciates. We do not deny sensation because we cannot explain why from the crumbling, decomposing parts of organic matter the mind collects ideas. So far as Masonic teaching is concerned, it does not matter more whether there was once a King Solomon who built a temple, than whether there are industrious bees occupying the hive, long time a Masonic emblem. One of the most sagacious of the old opponents of Masonry, John Quincy Adams, recognized the importance of this language, when he avowed that Masonry could not be destroyed until its landmarks were first removed. Take away the landmarks, and you destroy the universality of the language. Do this, and the paraphernalia of the Lodge-room degenerates to tinsel, ceremony becomes a mockery, and the ritual a farce. Without the inner meaning which illuminates the landmarks, words and phrases, tropes and metaphors may be marshaled in vain. It is truth which gives plainness and brightness. We may pile uncounted degrees and orders upon the neophyte, but unless he understands this language, and from his soul receives it as the foundation whereon to erect the temple of his life, he is as much a stranger as one who travels in a country neither conversing with its inhabitants nor entering their public or private dwellings. Penalties may dissuade from overt acts of crime, but that is the worst kind of a Government which depends on these alone to secure the general welfare and advance a people to its highest point of intelligence and happiness. Unity is the prime element of strength, and the Pillar of Strength is a symbol of that complete and perfect union of parts with parts wherein no other human organization approximates Masonry. It is a grand scheme of moral teaching; but it is more than this. The devil can quote Scripture, and the vilest of men have their mouths filled with moral platitudes whilst their Satanic father occupies their hands with his own work. The most outrageous persecution and intolerance which history records have been defended on the most consummately moral and philantaropic grounds. Citizen Robespierre gloried in the name of philanthropist whilst glutting the guillotine with his victims.

Cant phrases in religion and wise saws in morals may be well enough in their way, but we like better that love of the neighbor which becomes more than a threefold cord of brotherly union. This feeling of fraternity, which Masonic association cultivates, is worth more for the preservation of true morality than all the tedious books and windy declamation on the subject the ages have inflicted upon us. His name "led all the rest" who prayed the Recording Angel to write him as "one who loves his fellow-men." I appeal to the records of the past, and the living examples of the present time, as sufficient proof that in our organization are found—from whatever cause arising it matters not—the evidences of a unity unparalleled, a fraternal feeling unequaled, and from these a strength unsurpassed. The dense fibres of timber, the crystalline grains of marble, the solid particles of granite in the columns which hold up the towering palaces of Kings, are not so firmly held in their places as the individual yet united parts which make up this Pillar of Strength in the Masonic Temple.

Not many years ago there came to the editors of one of our leading dailies at Chicago an emissary from one Pomeroy, late United States Senator from Kansas, trying to have published the recent tirade of that person against Masonry. The proposition was declined by the editor-in-chief. Money was offered for its insertion as an advertisement, and even that was declined, although some people think anything can buy its way into the public press. The agent was politely invited to take himself and his wares elsewhere. The production was sensational to a degree, and a sensation is a fortune to a newspaper. An editor is never held responsible for his advertising columns, unless obviously endangering the public morals or public order.

Why not publish the Pomeroy bantling? Simply because, to use an expressive though homely phrase, that kind of thing was "played out." Political and quasi-theological gamesters, years ago, "played out" all their trump cards, and were beaten before they had even successfully "played the deuce." The great public to which the newspaper caters cannot be made to dance to the music of poor Pomeroy's penny whistle when its ears have not yet recovered from the roaring of the colossal chorus of forty years ago.

There are some people who read history apparently only as a task for the memory, and not as "philosophy teaching by examples." As Talleyrand said of the Bourbons, "They learn nothing and they forget nothing." They may do right by accident, but if wrong they remain forever and eternally wrong. They mistake obstinacy for conservatism, stupidity for dignity, and sluggishness of perception for soundness of judgment. They move only because the earth which sustains them rolls upon its axis and revolves in its orbit. They mistake specific gravity for strength, inertia for momentum, immobility for power. They catch the breath of the spirit of the age, as we do the light of the stars, years upon years after its exhalation. They believe themselves living in the stir and bustle of the present time, whereas they are but the lengthened shadows of old tombstones projected over upon our age, or fossil shapes tunneled into the light from under mountains of ancient rubbish and stratified delusion.

If they see at all it is only as the owls and the bats, in the midnight of their own notions. They are as oracular as the Cretan statue of Jupiter carved without ears,—so as not to be prejudiced in action by acquired ideas. Their only idea of Justice is that she is blind. To reason with them is to attempt the impossible, for the "logic of events" will ever remain to them an impervious mystery.

The light which irradiates Masonic altars and rays out from Masonic forms, is useless to amaurotic eyes. Liliput apes Brobdignag, the pigmies would imitate Samson, and blindly grope to overthrow the triple pillars.

The curious student of history will find that the ancient mysteries, traces of which are found in all the leading mythologies of the present day, all recognized a similar remarkable triad. The Egyptian Deity was designated by the attributes Wisdom, Power, and Goodness. The Platonist styled them the Sovereign Good, Intellect, and Energy. The Brahmins, or Hierophants of Hindoo mythology, conceived and represented these three also, and in the solemn ceremonies of initiation, we are told: "The chief Brahmin sat in the East, high exalted on a brilliant throne, clad in a flowing robe of azure, thickly sparkled with golden stars, and bearing in his hand a magical rod—thus symbolizing Brahma, the Creator of the world. The representative of Vishnu, the setting sun, was placed on an exalted throne in the West; and he who personated Siva, the meridian sun, occupied a splendid throne in the South." As in the Masonic lodge, bounded only by the extreme points of the compass, the highest heavens and the lowest depths of the central abyss, these three represent Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. "In like manner the Persians, who termed their emblematical cave or lodge the Empyrean, feigned it to be supported by three intelligences, Ormisda, Mithra, and Mithras, who were usually denominated, from certain characteristics which they were supposed individually to possess, Eternity, Fecundity, and Authority." And thus everywhere these three must be present, not only to the Universe, but to the world and to the single human life.

"It is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." Brute strength alone commands no admiration from any thinking being. Lifting a ton or more, like Dr. Winship; killing an ox with a blow of the fist, like the old gladiator; holding up sundry hundred weight with the teeth, or pummeling a champion pugilist to death in the ring, have little of the beautiful in them to our eyes. The gigantic forces of nature are only then highest esteemed when we can harness them to rolling-cars and all forms of enginery, or in other useful ways make them subservient to our wants or our pleasure. Strength without wisdom has in it no beauty whatsoever. Strength is the body of which wisdom is the soul, and beauty is the appropriate result of their fitting union. "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." The mind which commands muscle and all forces may unexpectedly cause the weak to confound the mighty.

In union there is strength, not in numbers alone, as many trust. Divide and conquer is one of the oldest injunctions to the General. Division is the signal for dissolution. Death is the greatest of divisors. Multitudes in numbers are oftentimes but accumulated weakness. A very small army will scatter a vast mob. The immensity of the Alexandrine Empire doomed its disintegration to its original parts. Rome was omnipotent until it believed it ruled the world. The millions of Xerxes' army were scattered and broken to indistinguishable fragments but a few days after he wept at the thought: "In a hundred years all these will be dead." The burning breath of disunion corrodes faster than the inevitable tooth of Time. When Titus encamped around Jerusalem, its internal discords accomplished more for its destruction than did the javelins, the catapults, and mines of his soldiery. In union there is strength. Not the half million men around our altars prove greatness, but the brotherhood of feeling which compacts them into one. Time-honored usages and forms afford them a common language, but it is Truth only which fills this language with power. Masonry cannot be overthrown until the grand truths which underlie its supporting pillars are destroyed out of the world.

Lame men get on horseback to conceal their deformity, and men void of understanding get up into clamor against Masonic forms to hide mental and moral incapacity to see and receive the inner spirit which makes the form forceful and instinct with life and beauty. To us Masons comes the practical injunction that, while we adhere as closely as well may be to the grand old ritual forms of the craft, and seek to preserve the consistency and order of its needful regulations, we shall not permit little and pitiful differences about any of these to mar the harmony which everywhere should prevail within our mystic lodge.

Thus doing, the pillars of this temple shall never be shaken, nor the fire upon its altars ever go out.

PICNIC OF ASHLAR LODGE.

Ashlar Lodge No. 308 will hold its first annual picnic at Riverside on Thursday, Aug. 19. Nevans' Band will furnish the music, and all sorts of amusements will be provided for. One special feature will be a game of base-ball between nines from Ashlar and Hesperia Lodges.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

MASSACHUSETTS ENCAMPMENT.

The annual session of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Boston, on Wednesday of last week, and the reports presented by the several officers showed the Encampment to be in a very prosperous condition. There were present: Jonathan Livermore, M. W. Grand Patriarch; Amos Hill, M. E. Grand High Priest; Nathan Taylor, R. W. Grand Senior Warden; Charles D. Cole, R. W. Grand Scribe; Charles E. Perkins, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Lafayette Marshall, R. W. Grand Junior Warden; S. B. Krogman and N. S. Greenleaf, Grand Representatives; William H. Pearson, Grand Instructor; J. J. Whipple, Grand Sentinel; E. Sanborn, D. Grand Sentinel; E. H. Wise, Grand Marshal, and a large representation from the various Encampments subordinate to this Grand Encampment. The Grand Encampment was opened with prayer by the Grand High Priest, after which fifty three new members were admitted and instructed. The Grand Scribe in his report announced that during the past year there had been 511 initiations and 44 deaths, and that the present numerical strength of the Encampment was 5,842. During the past year the receipts have amounted to $30,436.60. From the relief fund 192 Patriarchs were assisted, the amount paid out for the purpose being $4,360.51. The amount paid out for the relief of widowed families was $233, and for the burial of the dead $1,055.20. The total amount of money paid out for relief was $6,504.71. Petitions were presented for Encampments to be located in North Attleboro, East Weymouth, Northampton, and Pittsfield. The Grand Patriarchs of the Grand Encampments of Maine and Connecticut were in attendance. The morning session was adjourned at noon, and an excellent dinner was served in the large banqueting-hall.

In the afternoon the session was resumed and the petitions for the reinstatement of Encampment No. 19, at North Attleboro, and Wampatnett Encampment, No. 18, at East Weymouth, were granted. The petition for an Encampment at Pittsfield was recommitted to the Committee, and leave to withdraw was granted upon the petition for an Encampment at Northampton. An amendment to the constitution of the Grand Encampment was presented changing the time for the annual session to October; this was tabled.

The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Ames Hill, of Stoneham, Grand Patriarch; Nathan Taylor, of Worcester, Grand High Priest; L. Marshall, of Rockport, Grand Senior Warden; Charles D. Cole, of Boston, Grand Scribe; Charles E. Perkins, of Chelsea, Grand Treasurer; Nathaniel A. Very, of Salem, Grand Junior Warden. The following appointments were made: William H. Pearson, of Boston, Grand Instructor; J. J. Whipple of Brocton, Grand Sentinel; William A. Mudgett, of Lowell, Deputy Grand Sentinel; N. C. Richardson, of Stoneham, Grand Marshal.

PICNIC OF UNION LODGE.

Union Lodge No. 9 will give a picnic at Bowen's Grove, South Chicago, Aug. 24, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Provision has been made to go and return by steamer or rail at discretion. The following Committee of Arrangements have been appointed: W. T. Colwell, F. C. Vierling, Ben Eyster, George W. McGuire, Charles Baldwin, J. L. Barnum, Charles Shaffner, Jacob Mayer, Thomas E. Miller, Morgan Baker. The Committee will meet at the hall to-morrow at 8 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of five per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25.

Straddles $250 each, control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars' profit may be gained. Advice and information furnished. Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall-st. operations are conducted, sent

Free

To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire and promptly executed by us. Address

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. B. McCHESNEY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

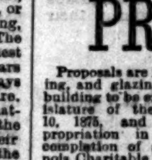
2,600 plates manufactured the past year. The largest dental establishment on the continent. S. S. White's teeth used; the best and the highest-priced teeth known to the profession. The intelligence of the public is fully awake to the fact that they may no longer pay $25 and $30 for a full set of teeth, when they can get the same for $8 at McCHESNEY'S, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Gold plates at one-fourth the usual prices. Gold filling first-class, and no fancy prices. Warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, free of charge, every morning from 8 to 9.

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe

Best Gum Sets	$8
Best Plain Sets	$6
Gold Fillings, from	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings, from	$1 to $2

Teeth Extracted without pain.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PROPOSALS.

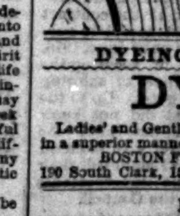
PROPOSALS.

Proposals are invited for the masonry, carpentry, painting, and glazing, and plumbing, and gas-fitting, for a building to be erected as prescribed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved April 10, 1875, and entitled "an act making an appropriation in aid of the erection and for the completion of a building for the benefit of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, to be used as a barn," etc. Said building to be erected on the Infirmary ground, Northwest corner Peoria and Adams-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill. Full plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Northwest corner of Peoria and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill. Proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for State work," and addressed to D. GOODWIN, Jr., President of Board of Trustees, Northwest corner of Peoria and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill.

The proposals will be opened at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Northwest corner Peoria and Adams-sts., in the presence of the Trustees and bidders, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 12th of August, 1875.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids for each kind of work will be received. Chicago, Aug. 7, 1875. D. GOODWIN, JR., President Board of Trustees.

SHIRTS.



A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00
FROM STOCK.
SHIRTS to order a specialty.
4-Ply Linen Collars $2 per doz.
HARRIS & COBB,
171 S. Clark-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner, at the
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

MEDICAL.

EITHER SEX Suffering with any form of CHRONIC, PRIVATE, or SPECIAL DISEASE, no matter of how long standing, are speedily cured at the STATE MEDICAL OFFICES, 197 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Call or write. Advice confidential and free. Medicines sent C. O. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

By the Tivoli Garden, Wednesday evening, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock.

A CARD.

OFFICE TIVOLI GARDEN COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1875.—TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS: The great success of our first concert (Friday evening, July 23) has induced the Managers of the Tivoli Garden to give their friends a second concert under the direction of Prof. Hans Balatka, Chicago's greatest musical favorite, and from the great expense attending such a concert, and to protect our friends (who can all appreciate fine music) from an overcrowded house, we have concluded to reserve all that portion of the house north of the orchestra-stand for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and for this portion of the house an admission fee of 50 cents will be charged, which will secure a seat.

Since the opening of the Tivoli a great influence has been brought to bear upon us in reference to giving concerts, and wishing to do all we can for our many friends, we have concluded to make the experiment; but knowing so well the tastes of our patrons, that to offer them anything but the very choicest music would not be acceptable, and for this reason we have made arrangements with Mr. Balatka, who is so well known that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in his favor.

Seats can be secured on Monday next, Aug. 9, at the Tivoli Garden Cigar Store, and, as the number to be sold is so limited, those wishing to hear one of the finest concerts ever given in our city will do well to call early.

Refreshments will only be served during the intervals between the different pieces, and the strictest order will be maintained. Respectfully, H. V. BEMIS, Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
1. Prince Frederick Charles March........Bilse
2. Overture to "Si j'etais Roi,"........Adam
3. Recollections of Childhood—Solo for Oboe and French Horn........Bach
Messrs. Barcier and Neff.
4. Finale from "Traviata,"........Verdi

PART II.
5. Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor"........Nicolai
6. Morning Journals—Waltz........Strauss
7. Grand Potpourri on themes from "Indigo"........Strauss

PART III.
8. Fantasia on "Star-Spangled Banner"........Balatka
9. Amoretten Gallop........Strauss
10. Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream,"........Mendelssohn

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st., near Randolph, opp. the Sherman House.

Thomas A. Hall........Manager
George Stoddart........Stage Manager
John D. Germon........Assistant Stage Manager
W. S. Warren........Treasurer
George Stevens........Musical Director

This establishment, after being entirely refitted, improved, and redecorated, will open for a

REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON!

Frescoing and decorating work by P. M. Almini & Co.; the new drop-curtain by L. Hillyard; upholstering and hangings by Allen & Mackey; carpeting by Hollister & Graham; bronze-work by Graves; chandeliers and decorative gas-fittings by E. Baggott; carpentering, including the entire new stage, with many mechanical improvements, by B. B. Harris & Co., with a large force of assistants.

A DRAMATIC COMPANY OF GREAT EXCELLENCE has been carefully selected from the principal theatres of America, and the best works of modern authors will be produced in rapid succession.

The inaugural performance will take place on MONDAY, AUG. 16, when a comedy by the celebrated English author, James Alberry, author of "The Two Roses," etc., now produced for the first time in America, under the title of

TOM PENRYN!

The scenery by John Hillyard—of Wallack's Theatre, New York—and his assistants; mechanism by Harris; appointments by W. C. Camp; and an admirable assignment of characters.

The comedy in three acts—Place and time, America, in 1863. Act 1.—Scene: The front of the Apple-Tree Inn, near the coast. Act 2.—A room in the Inn. Act 3.—The apple-orchard.

Among the novelties in preparation is an entirely new local comedy by a literary gentleman of Chicago.

The latest Parisian sensation, ROSE MICHEL, will be produced early in the season.

PRICES: Orchestra chairs, $1.25; orchestra circle, $1.00; dress circle, 75 cents; rear balcony seats, 50 cents; general admission, $1.00; proscenium boxes, $10.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

WEEK COMMENCING AUGUST 9. All Ladies' Nights except Wednesday and Saturday.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS

Of the Brilliant and Superlatively Successful Spectacle,

THE ICE WITCH!

With all its Glittering and Manifold Excellencies.

First appearance in Chicago of the GREAT JAPANESE POTENTATE and Marvelously Skilled SCION OF ROYALTY.

KING SARBRO,

Engaged at an Imperial Honors, whose successes in New York are almost without equal.

First appearance of the Wonderful Comic Prodigies, THE CAWTHORNE CHILDREN, Masters Bennie and Joe, in their inimitable pleasantries.

By universal request (the only week in which it can be given) Bishop's Rollicking Farce Specialty,

Wanted, 1,000 Milliners!

WITH A RATTLING CAST.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 8, Grand Performance of the

ICE WITCH!

Incidental to the Spectacle, the performance of the World-Famed Acrobatic Beauties,

The Claire Sisters!

Minnie and Maggie. Also, the very famous GARRETTA FAMILY, Mlle. Garetta, Signor Monte, and Little Apollo. Also, Eugene and Frank in Parlor Skating.

CALEDONIA PARK.

CALEDONIAN

Picnic and Games,

AT CALEDONIA PARK,

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

Nearly $400 in Cash Prizes.

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

Trains leave corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. at 8:30, 10:30, and 12:30. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

ROBERT HERVEY, Chief.
WILLIAM EDGAR, Third Chieftain.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the many requests to retain the TWO ORPHANS for the sixth week, the management takes pleasure in announcing: Monday, Aug. 9, positively the last week of the Great Play and the famous Union Square Theatre Co.

MONDAY, Aug. 9, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Positively the last week of the Famous Union Square Theatre Company and the Great Play of

THE TWO ORPHANS!

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 11, Farewell Benefit to Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.

Friday Evening, Aug. 13, Joint Farewell Benefit to KATE CLAXTON and KITTY BLANCHARD (The Two Orphans).

Saturday Evening, Aug. 14, positively last performance of THE TWO ORPHANS and the Famous Union Square Theatre Company, on which occasion every lady visiting the performance will be presented with a beautiful photograph of The Two Orphans.

Monday, Aug. 16, Mr. JOHN DILLON in his new play, entitled "SURE," supported by an Excellent Company.

At the close of the engagement at Hooley's, the Union Square Co. will Play the Two Orphans in the following cities:

Aurora, Aug. 16; Joliet, 17; Peoria, 18; Bloomington, 19; Springfield, 20; Terre Haute, 21; Lafayette, 23; Logansport, 24; Ft. Wayne, 25; Jackson, 26; Grand Rapids, 27 and 28.

THE "TOLEDO,"

122, 124 and 126 Washington-st.

Grand Sacred Concert

TO-DAY, during the Afternoon and evening.

The Largest Orchestrion in the World.

GRAND PICNIC
AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL
OF
Oriental Lodge, No. 189, I. O. B. B.,
THURSDAY, AUG. 12,
AT OGDEN'S GROVE.
All tickets sold for Aug. 1 will be good for this Picnic. THE COMMITTEE.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS!

MARBLE MANTELS!

THE SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL CO.,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.,
Have given us instructions to make a

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
OF SURPLUS STOCK OF

500 Marble Mantels,

Which they have just finished, and ready for immediate use, embracing all the latest and most elegant designs in

LOW, MEDIUM, AND HIGH COST.

Marble, Slate, and Iron Mantels,

In all the various grades of

American and Foreign Marble.

The first Auction Sale will take place at their Warerooms,

Cor. Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.,
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock.

Builders and the public are invited to examine this stock and attend the sale. The whole collection to be positively sold without limit or reserve.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday Morning, Aug. 13, at 9:30 o'clock,

Our Next Regular Weekly Auction Sale.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture & Household Goods.

A splendid display of Medium and Elegant Parlor Suits; Black Walnut Chamber Sets, with Marble-Top Dressing Cases; Painted Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands,

BRUSSELS AND WOOL CARPETS,

Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Springs, Office and Parlor Desks, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Secretaries, etc., etc.; Cooking Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, and General Housekeeping Goods; General Merchandise, etc. New Furniture at private sale during the week at Auction Prices. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

CROCKERY DEALER,

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

The stock comprises a full line of White China and Granite Ware, Assorted Glassware, full line Lamps, Fine Plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

Also, 15 casks White Granite and Rockingham Ware.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF COLLATERALS.

FOURTEEN NEW BUGGIES AT AUCTION,

By order of and for account of a Chicago National Bank,

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock,
AT N. P. WILDER'S NEW BUILDING,
NOS. 10, 12, 14 & 16 WASHINGTON-ST.

Fourteen Top and Open Buggies. These buggies are turned out by one of the largest manufacturers in the West, and are warranted in every particular. They are built of the best seasoned hickory, with case-hardened axles and oil-tempered springs. The iron-work is of the best refined iron; best Norway iron bolts; nothing but the best top-leather used. They are all shifting rail, and can easily be shifted into an open buggy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 12, at 9:30 o'clock.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
On Second Floor Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE.
Furniture, Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, etc., SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Linen Goods, Fancy Goods,

Hats, Caps, Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, &c., &c.

SPECIALTIES:

A fresh importation of 6-4 and Italian Cloth.
A new, large, and well assorted line of Suspenders direct from the manufacturer,
MUST BE SOLD.
An invoice of Rufflings, Ruches, Collarettes, etc., etc.
The balance of Hamburgs, Rubber Cords and Braids, left from last sale, will positively be closed out at this.
A few cases of Gents' Underwear, medium weights, all shirts, without reserve, to make room for later consignments.
Five hundred packages Ladies' White Hose, assorted qualities, an Underwriter's stock.
Sale peremptory.

BANKRUPT.

100 pcs Dress Goods, assorted styles, Newport Suitings, Princess Mixtures, Grass Cloths, Jackonets, Nainsooks, etc., etc.
Sold by order of Assignee at 11 o'clock sharp.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 9:30 a. m., a full line of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes. Also, a line of Men's Fine Calf Boots, by GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Aug. 14, at 9 o'clock,

14 Crates White Granite Crockery,

IN OPEN LOTS.

4 car loads of Walnut, Oak, and Wood-seat Chairs,
500 Clothes Bars,
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets,
Book Cases, Wardrobes,
Marble and Wood-top Tables,
Marble and Wood Hall Trees,
Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges,
Whatnots, Easy Chairs,
Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Commodes, Washstand Bureaus,
Walnut Chairs and Rockers,
Mattresses, Spring Beds, Show Cases,
Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Mirrors,
100 Wash Boards.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.

Large and Attractive Catalogue Auction Sale of

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock.

First-class stock of New Goods will be closed out regardless of cost.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

At Our Warerooms, 636 W. Lake-st.,

We shall sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 p. m., a large stock of

CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc. etc.; contents of Hotel. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock, fine lot of goods will be sold without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.

MONDAY, August 9, at 10 a. m., at 636 West Lake-st. (under Hodges' Auction Rooms), the entire contents of the Union Park Laundry, consisting of Washing Machines, Wringers, Fluting Machine, Irons, Laundry Stoves, Baskets, &c., &c. Also, a large partition and shelving. To be sold without reserve. Goods to be paid for and removed on day of sale.
H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Tuesday, August 10, at 10 a. m.,
Will be sold a general line of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

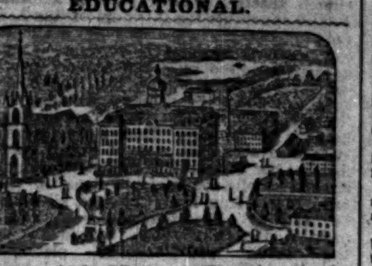
New and Second-Hand. Also, a large assortment of Office Desks, Chairs, &c. Also, a large lot of second-hand Heating and Cooking Stoves.
H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH Electro Thermal, Steam, Sulphur, and Mercurial VAPOR BATHS,

For the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. Electricity is applied in all its forms, with and without the bath. Open for gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Ladies, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 7 to 12 m. The Ladies' Department is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Somers.
DR. G. C. SOMERS, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.



University Notre Dame, Ind.

SIXTY-THIRD SESSION.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, Sept 7. For catalogues address the President,
REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C.,
Notre Dame, Ind.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.

The ANNUAL SESSION will open on the first Monday in September. The COURSE OF STUDIES is thorough in CLASSICAL, ACADEMICAL, and PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, under the direction of twelve teachers of Instrumental and two of Vocal Music, conducted on the plan of the best Classical conservatories of Europe.

In the ART DEPARTMENT the same principles which form the basis of instruction in the great Art Schools of Europe are embodied in the Course of Drawing and Painting.

Pupils in the School of Design or Music may pursue a special Course and graduate with the same honors as in the Academical or Classical Department.

For catalogue, address MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The School of Letters, the Scientific School, and the Grammar School of Racine College will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The restoration of Taylor Hall, with many improvements, and a new Laboratory and Gymnasium which are to be finished before the term opens will add much to the advantages of the institution.

For admission apply to
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Mitchell & Hathaway, 158 State-st., and at the Merchants' National Bank.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English Language and Literature, as illustrating and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the schools and colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, etc.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning. Sent free upon application. Postage, 6 cents.
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York City.

Pamphlets of the leading seminaries and academies, both city and country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory office, as above, in Union Square.

PARK INSTITUTE,
75 and 77 Ashland-av.

Kindergarten,

In connection with the Institute, will be in charge of Mrs. E. M. HOWARD and three experienced assistants. Term begins Sept. 15.

ELMHURST BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 13, at Elmhurst, 16 miles from Chicago, on the Galena Division of the N. W. R. R. Location healthy and beautiful. Grounds over 12 acres in extent. Teachers able and experienced. Native teachers of German and French. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, late Head Assistant of Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for Circular.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn Heights. The thirtieth year of this institution will open Sept. 15, 1875. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seminary of the Sacred Heart,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Offers to young ladies all the advantages of a solid and refined education. Day scholars are admitted to the classes with the boarders. For particulars apply to the LADY SUPERIOR, 484 West Taylor-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 52 West Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Batavia, N. Y. For references, inquire of State's Attorney Charles H. Reed.

SELECT THE BEST SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOYS. The Irving Institute, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 14. Thorough instruction in the English and classical studies. The following gentlemen are present patrons of the school: Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, 889 Broadway, New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railroad; Mr. Louis Roberts, No. 17 South street, N. Y.; Mr. Robert Graves, No. 70 Duane street, N. Y.; The Rev. J. Selden Spencer, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mr. Luther Redfield, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Tarrytown.
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, Principals.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY,
MORGAN PARK, NEAR CHICAGO,
(Via Rock Island Road.)

This successful Institution opens its Fall Session Tuesday, Sept. 14. Col. S. S. Norton, President, can be personally consulted for some days, and Circulars obtained, either at the Grand Pacific Hotel, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, or at the city headquarters of the Academy, No. 12 Lakeside Building.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

Allen's Academy.

The most elegantly equipped English, Classical and Polytechnic School in the United States. Thorough preparation for college. Civil Engineering and the Applied Sciences taught. IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., President, 737 Michigan-av., Chicago.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE,

25 West Twenty-sixth-st., N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Music and Fine Arts a specialty. Kindergarten Department. Delicate pupils strengthened by gymnastics, lifting, movement cure, etc. DR. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
Established 1857.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1875. For circulars address the Principal.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
23 SIXTEENTH-ST.

The next term opens Sept. 13. Careful personal attention to pupils. Address EDW. S. WATERS, A. M., Master.

WOODLAWN COTTAGE,

Corner Sixty-third-st. and Woodlawn-av. A pleasant home boarding school for young children. The second term will begin Sept. 1. The patronage of parents going abroad, and of guardians of motherless children, is respectfully solicited. Address Mrs. C. H. COLWELL, Hyde Park, Ill.

MRS. FAITH C. HOSMER AND MISS E. H. BOOKWELL'S Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Springfield, Mass., reopens Sept. 15. Thorough instruction and home comforts. Send for circular.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY, 460 MICHIGAN-AV.—Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal—The school will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 1, with a full corps of teachers. A graduating class is now forming. For circulars apply as above.

$57.50 PER QUARTER. No extras. Media Academy for Boys. 12 miles from Philadelphia. 10 Instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. M.), Media, Pa.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. Russell's School—New Haven, Conn. Forty-first year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, etc. Catalogues sent on application.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ART AND DRAWING AND Painting Academy; architectural and mechanical drawing, modeling, sculpturing; every branch appertaining to the arts and mechanics; special rates to teachers and scholars during vacation; open from 8 a. m. Address PROFS. HOLMES & LAKE, southwest corner State and Monroe-sts., Room 8.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

A college preparatory school for boys. Fall term begins Sept. 9. A. R. SABIN, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

MME. AND MLLE. GROSCHEL,

residing for the past nine years on the Heights in Brooklyn, desiring to increase the number of their pupils, take the liberty of informing you that they will receive into their family a few more children or young ladies, who may desire to perfect themselves in music (vocal and instrumental), French, and German.

French and German being the languages of the family, no better opportunity than this could be offered for acquiring them.

Music in all its branches (sight reading, four hands and eight hands) thoroughly taught, and the greatest attention paid to practice.

Every effort is made to render the stay of our pupils both agreeable and profitable, and no pains are spared that they may derive the greatest benefit during their sojourn with us.

For those who may desire to continue their study of the English branches, arrangements can be made for doing so, either at the house or at one of the celebrated schools in the vicinity.

Testimonials of the highest character can be furnished from among our former patrons both in New York and Brooklyn. For further information apply to Mrs. J. GROSCHEL, 146 State-st., second door from Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MLLE. BROUSSAIS

Reopens her French and English School for Young Ladies, 564 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., on Monday, Sept. 6. Special attention given to the thorough cultivation of Music. For circulars and references address the Principal.

KENWOOD SEMINARY,
Corner Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

The seventh year of this School for the thorough education of Young Ladies, will begin Sept. 9. Faculty of 13 accomplished teachers. A liberally-appointed school, with thorough training of mind, manners, and morals. Day scholars will be taken to and from the school by the Seminary stages. Send for catalogue. MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY.

A school for Young Men and Boys, 339 West Adams-st. Course of instruction extensive, thorough, practical. Fall term commences Sept. 6. Send for circular.
M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

MISS SHAW'S SEMINARY, 604 WEST ADAMS-ST., Chicago, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6, Prof. Clarke taking charge of the Collegiate Department. The Kindergarten, Primary, and Preparatory Departments will receive careful attention.

WEST END INSTITUTE, MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	‡ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:10 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 9:15 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:30 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 95 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

Sunday Ex. † Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express, via air line	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, via main line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation, via air line	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express, via main line and air line	†10:20 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

†Daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ‡Daily, except Sunday and Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:10 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 53 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:10 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*12:00 noon	* 8:20 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 48 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:50 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	5:25 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Itasca Passenger	6:25 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Sunday Passenger	8:50 p. m.	10:05 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 151 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:25 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thomas Tewey, a boy 15 years old, from Stewart, Ia., was severely hurt on the North Pier yesterday morning by being struck by a chain attached to a vessel.

A boy 7 years old, named Patrick McLaughlin, whose parents live at No. 98 Maxwell street, fell into the slip near Twelfth street bridge and was drowned yesterday at 4:30 o'clock.

The day after Dr. Moss was removed from the Presidency of the University he received a postal card as follows: Grace, Mercy and Peace!!"—Florence McCarthy.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE building), was, at 8 a. m., 68 degrees; 10 a. m., 74; 12 m., 58; 3 p. m., 80; 8 p. m., 71.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company announces that it will resume business at an early day. It has settled with its laborers, and has entered into an agreement with its creditors.

Axel Fernberg, a boy of 17 years, was accidentally drowned in the lake, at the foot of Indiana street, yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered and taken to the residence of his mother, No. 307 West Erie street.

Capt. Bailey, the head of a private police force on the South Side business centre, is accused by Charles Green, a prisoner awaiting trial, of making an arrangement with him whereby he was to receive from $5 to $25 for each till-tapper whom he would name and identify to him.

Henry Winters, the young man arrested night before last at No. 32 West Madison street while attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the National Bank of Canton, Ill., was held to bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 by United States Commissioner Hoyne, to appear at the District Court for trial.

An old man named Abraham Tourtellotte, 70 years of age, living with his son at No. 1616 Butterfield street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by shooting himself in the abdomen with a revolver. No cause has been assigned for the act. Dr. Simon was called to attend him, and pronounced his wound dangerous.

Miss E. Wallwork, one of South Chicago's most popular belles, residing at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Forrest avenue, was the recipient of one of the finest and most elaborate surprise parties of the season last Friday evening. The gathering was one of the largest and most enthusiastic kind, and all had a merry time until long after midnight.

About 6 o'clock last evening a runaway horse attached to a buggy ran into a vehicle containing Mrs. Margaret Curtin, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, and three children of the last named lady, at the corner of Halsted and Lake streets, and threw them all out. Mrs. Curtin and one of the children were severely hurt. They were attended by Dr. McCullough, and afterwards taken to their homes.

At an adjourned meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design, held yesterday afternoon, it was moved by Mr. J. Roy Robertson that the artists of Chicago be invited to a joint meeting with the Chicago Academy of Design, at Academy building, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, to arrange for the exhibition of Chicago art in the Inter-State Exposition, and to appoint the necessary Committee of Arrangement. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. K. Lake, the enterprising and efficient Superintendent of the West Chicago Railway Company, has reduced the running time of the Van Buren street line from nine to six minutes. When the line first started the running time was twenty minutes, and under Mr. Lake's management the time has been reduced to a reasonable limit. Arrangements have also been made with H. C. Richmond's line of 'buses to connect with the termination of the street car lines on their way to Central Park.

Apropos of the importation of ice from more northern points, an interesting and exciting discussion has sprung up among ice-dealers, one party claiming that ice frozen in the latitude of Chicago is not as cold and will not wear nearly so well as ice manufactured at Mackinac. A match for $1,000 a side has been made, each party to expose an equal amount of ice to the sun and air on conditions precisely alike, and the man whose ice holds out the longest to take the stakes. The day and place of the match will soon be announced, and, as the referee says, "Heaven help the customers of the one that loses and has to get $1,000 back so late in the season."

Napoleon Bonaparte and Frederick the Great were famous snuff-takers and incomparable Generals. Fred Grimm, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, is not a General, but he is a voracious snuff-consumer. The capacity of his nostrils is immense. Some time ago a dishonest person in the Council Chamber stole his receptacle. A few of the Aldermen, and others around the City-Hall, made restitution to Mr. Grimm last evening by presenting him with a very beautiful silver snuff-box, valued at $50. The recipient returned thanks in brief but feeling terms. Brock McVickar did the presentation business. Fred offered the donors a pinch all around, which they graciously accepted. Tom Foley says that the hurricane in his parlors equaled the squall in which Donaldson and Grimwood are supposed to have lost their lives.

The monthly report of the Hospital for Women and Children, corner of Adams and Paulina streets, is as follows: Number of patients treated in the Hospital during July, 54; dispensary, 110; outside cases, 7. Total, 171. The donations received were: Through Mrs. T. B. Blackstone—Mr. John Crerar, $100; Mr. T. B. Blackstone, $100; Mrs. Blackstone, 20 yards of towelling. Through Mrs. E. G. Hall—Mr. S. A. Kent, $25; A. H. Cudmore (merchandise), $25; Illinois Mite Saving Institution, $20; City National Bank, $15; Mr. C. B. Sawyer, $10; J. S. Tarbell & Co., towelling. Through Mrs. J. C. Hilton—Flint, Thompson & Co., $25; George M. Pullman, $25; Mr. James Morgan, $10; Mr. Sydney Myers, $10; cash, $2. Through Mrs. D. A. Gage—Mr. Wirt Dexter, $20; Traders' National Bank, $20; Mr. H. C. Goodrich, $20; Mr. F. B. Peabody, $10. Through Mrs. McGregor Adams—Mr. Henry Durand, $25; Mr. Thomas Chard, $105; Joyce, Cunningham & Co., merchandise. Through Mrs. W. W. Strong—Chair, $6. Through Mrs. N. H. Knapp—Merchandise from Frank Sturges & Co., Markley, Alling & Co., Stevenson, Van Schaack & Reed, W. F. Atherton, Ferrier Bros., Clacius & Co., and P. E. Merrill, one-half ton of coal. The lectures for nurses will begin the early part of September at the Hospital.

The wife of a well-known Board of Trade man, residing on West Washington street, in the vicinity of Union Park, when returning from a drive a few days ago, in company with a young lady friend, was somewhat surprised to notice the front door slightly ajar. Visions of the disappearance of the silver-ware, dresses, and jewelry flashed through her mind, and, with the agility of a High-School girl, she sprang from the phaeton, and rushing frantically into the house called the servants, who pressed into service several of the neighbors. The young lady, not wishing to be outdone, and having a desire to distinguish herself, immediately turned in an alarm, the result of which was to bring upon the scene a squad of special police, who, accompanied by the servants and neighbors, and led by the lady of the house, ascended to the chamber, where they were astonished to find only the lady's husband, who had just put on his slippers, and was in the act of lighting a cigar preparatory to taking his ease on the front steps, not thinking of the serious consequences likely to follow his leaving the door open. At this point the fire department put in an appearance, but, with the police, quietly wended their way home. In their hurry to encounter the supposed burglars, the ladies had neglected to fasten the horse, which was, with what remained of the phaeton, brought back to the house in rather a dilapidated condition. The gentleman of the house has concluded that it is not advisable to leave the front door open, particularly in the absence of his wife.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The question is often asked, in view of recent events, is the work of instruction in the University to be carried on the next college year as heretofore? The following private letter, made public by permission, may, perhaps, be taken as an answer to the above question:

> UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—MY DEAR MR. B.: I was glad to hear from you, and to learn that you intended to be here next year. I hope myself to be on the ground, with the greater part of the old Faculty, and we shall all give you a cordial welcome. Affectionately yours, JAMES R. BOISE.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL DISTRICT COMPANY.

A novel speculation has just been entered upon by some wealthy and public-spirited residents of Chicago, which in some of its features resembles the American District Telegraph Company, and in others, the Commissionaire enterprise. People know well that there are theatres and other places of amusement where ladies are not admitted without male escorts; also that it is very uncomfortable for a member of the gentler sex to go unattended into a restaurant or similar place of refreshment; also that much social annoyance frequently results from the failure of beaux to appear at the appointed time and escort their ladies to the church, theatre, or other place of amusement. All this annoyance the Directors of the A. S. D. Co. propose to avoid or remove by a simple and comparatively inexpensive process. They will have offices in the residence parts of the city, connected by electric wire with the houses of subscribers, and by touching a small ivory knob the young lady can have an escort provided for her in a few minutes. Each subscriber should state in advance what style of young man best matches her complexion and style, and, as the circular happily and originally remarks, "From grave to gay, from lively to severe, all tastes will be suited." Escort-stands, something like hack-stands, will be provided before the Tivoli and similar places, and all the theatres, and a lady who wants a gentleman escort can have him on payment of his expenses and a moderate tariff by the hour. Escorts to church and theatre also furnished on demand. Young men provided with whom to flirt viciously when it is desired to stir up a sluggish lover to the extent of proposing; also (with irreproachable horses and turnouts), to take ladies out for drives; also, handsome, devoted, and wealthy strangers whom the subscribers can palm off upon "the girls" as their fellows from a distance whom they met at the watering-place or at boarding-school. When a *fiance* cannot keep his appointment with his *fiancee* from any reason, such as business down-town, or having to go and see a man, he can send an escort to apologize and do the agreeable in his place; thus many fatal misunderstandings will, it is thought, be happily prevented. The young men whom the company will constantly keep in stock will be of the most desirable pattern, physically, socially, and morally, and no expense will be spared in furnishing them. They will have the manners and grace of a dancing-master, happily combined with the repose and brilliancy of a wig-block. Their back-hair will be done like a hotel clerk's, and they will be fitted with mustaches (or side-whiskers, according to order) of marvelous glossiness and luxuriance. Altogether, as the circular says, "the A. S. D. Co. proposes to fill a great social want at a comparatively trifling expense, and to that end pledges its energy and promises its efforts." There is believed to be millions in it.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. C. Tipple, St. Louis; Allan Hibbard, Philadelphia; M. C. Graves, New York; J. M. Falls, Memphis; A. French, Pittsburg; D. B. Mudge, New York; J. B. Cooper, Toledo; John Borden, Philadelphia; H. B. Pomeroy, Toledo; J. E. Coolidge, Omaha; C. Steele, New Orleans; David May, Lincoln; C. S. Seyton, Ontario; J. J. Hogan, Boston; J. F. Pierce, Canada; W. H. Brower, Boston; C. H. Sweetser, Denver; T. J. Bogy, Montana; J. N. Litton, St. Louis; S. W. Dorsey, Arkansas; J. W. Rowntree, New York; J. D. Brigham, Lake Superior; H. S. Neil, Missouri...... *Grand Pacific*—John R. Kimball, New York; W. H. Stubblefield, Mississippi; C. D. Strong, Springfield; S. S. Jack, Pittsburgh; J. R. McDowell, Vicksburg; C. B. Caulfield, Hartford; A. Tapley, Cincinnati; B. D. Babcock, Cleveland; Dr. Hersch, Corpus Christi, Texas; W. W. Clark, Georgia; H. D. Walbridge, Toledo; W. D. Richardson, Springfield...... *Sherman House*—Edward C. Kemble, New York; H. Van Voorhees, Ohio; H. S. Neal, Ohio; Louis Brainard, St. Albans, Vt.; Charles A. Gurley, Pulaski; Gen. J. C. Fitzgerald, Grand Haven; J. B. Gibson, Pittsburg; R. Lichtenstein, Rochester; J. A. Witie, St. Louis; C. C. Blake, Decatur; J. W. Manier, Nashville; E. Blanchard, Detroit; George Sanford, Crown Point ... *Tremont House*—C. H. Hobart, Iowa City; H. C. Burrows, New York; R. M. Halmsley, New Orleans; F. W. Roby, New York; E. F. Hopkins, New York; G. B. Horton, Brooklyn; Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard; Dr. Horace Enos, Milwaukee; R. H. Wamley, New Orleans; W. H. Hamilton, Pittsburg; S. Bauer, San Francisco; E. A. Giles, Washington; William Mitchell, Winona.

THE TURNER CASE.

MR. BARNUM'S ARGUMENT.

The Turner forgery case occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday. The court-room was well filled during the entire day, and the audience was of high order, including several ministers, many prominent business men, and a fair representation of the legal fraternity, who had been drawn hither to listen to the arguments, which were expected to be especially able from the legal talent employed and the money behind the advocates of either side of the case. In the nature of things Mr. Barnum was entitled to the opening argument, which he commenced about 9 o'clock. He started out with a defense of Reed, who had testified that he forged the particular deed in question at the instance of Turner, and endeavored to build him up, as well as his evidence, in the estimation of the jury. He then presented the deeds and compared the signatures of those alleged to be forged with the genuine, taking particular pains to show the capacity of Reed for such work from the implements found in his possession, and therefrom deduced the idea that he had committed the forgeries in question for Turner.

Establishing this point to his own satisfaction, he proceeded to dwell upon the law bearing on the case, holding that Turner knew that the deeds were forged when they came into his possession, and, as a consequence, was guilty of the crime alleged against him in the eye of the law. He held that Reed had turned State's evidence to enjoy the immunity the law gave him, and that if he had not testified as he did he could not have been tried under the indictment against him, because the offense for which he was indicted had been committed outside of the County. Hence he reasoned that Reed had no object in swearing falsely, and his evidence being duly corroborated must stand.

The morning hour having expired the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the Court Mr. Barnum resumed, following up a review of the evidence and the history of the deeds alleged to be forged. He dwelt at length upon the letters adduced by the defense to establish the age and possession of the deeds, and completed his argument about 7 o'clock, having spoken nearly nine hours.

Mr. Swett will reply to-morrow, to be followed by Mr. Storrs. Mr. Barnum will close the case when the end is reached, but at adjournment it was expected that the arguments would not be completed before Tuesday at noon.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Barnum was shown a copy of the *Evening Journal*, wherein the following language concluded the report of the Turner case:

> That the result will be an acquittal, nobody, unless it be Mr. Barnum, has any doubt.

After reading the report, he remarked to the Court that he should have that paper attached for contempt, which, of course, will make the "old reliable" nervous.

THE POLICE WAR.

WANDERING SHERIDAN.

The Police Commissioners seem loth to resign the easy independence, the exceptional luxuries, and the habitual indulgence of their past official life, for one of mere commonplace and uninteresting routine in private life. But out of humiliation at having been caught napping, they forbear to hang around their old quarters to any great extent. Yesterday morning, when Commissioner Sheridan came down town, he drove up to the usual hitching-place in the alley beside the windows looking in on his former quarters. The window was opportunely open, and he put his head inside to see how Colvin and his men cleaned up. Calciminers and painters were too busily at work to notice the intrusion, and, even after he had spoken, they did not recognize the man who essayed to direct them in their work.

"At it already," my boys?" said he. "Do it up nicely, my boys; I think the woodwork will look good in dark colors." He retired and walked around to the corridor, and amused himself by trying the door leading to the room. To his surprise it yielded to the touch, and he entered. Rack and ruin on all sides of him entirely crushed the idea which flashed through his brain of bouncing the whitewashers and seizing the castle in the same manner in which it was wrested from him, and accordingly he departed and went into Supt. Rehm's room.

After saluting each other, Mr. Rehm ventured to ask about their difficulties of yesterday. "There seems to be some misunderstanding about whether the Board of Public Works issued the order to clean out your rooms yesterday or not," said he to Sheridan. "You asked me about it yesterday, and I told you how it was."

Sheridan—I went to the Board of Public Works yesterday, and they referred me to you, and you in turn referred me to the Board of Public Works again. All that I wanted to do was to fix the responsibility.

Rehm—Well, all there is about it is this: The Mayor directed Commissioner Thompson to fit up the room. When he found that he could not get in he came to me and I gave him a key which Sim Prince had given me. I put men to guard the door. In all of this I was simply acting according to orders.

This ended the conversation, for Supt. Rehm vanished in his private apartment.

Sheridan went over to his friend Onahan's office, opposite the City Hall, and awaited the arrival of his brother Commissioners. In the afternoon they visited their lawyers, Messrs. Fuller & Smith, and after a long consultation left them. The Commissioners appear to be in good humor, and are feeling confident that they will soon reoccupy their regenerated offices.

During the day the Superintendent's quarters were exceedingly quiet. Marshal Dunlap had gone to Geneva Lake and left word that he would not return until Monday. The Superintendent held a conference with the Captains of the various districts yesterday afternoon on the subject of increasing the night force. It was generally agreed that it ought to be increased, and accordingly an order to that affect was shortly after drafted, but was withheld from publication. The Comptroller still retains the salaries of the Commissioners, and is awaiting an opinion from the Law Department on the subject. Thus the matter ends for the present, and with it probably end all personal encounters between the Police Board and the other city authorities.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

A reporter called upon Melville W. Fuller last evening to ascertain what course he was going to pursue, as the attorney of the ousted Police Commissioners. The reporter was welcomed with the intimation that there was nothing new in the city imbroglio, so far as he knew. In reply to questions, however, he stated that he considered the action of the authorities in displacing the Commissioners as a fortunate circumstance. They had been hanging on to their office under difficulties, not for the sake of the office or the pay, but as a matter of duty; but now that they had been displaced by force, their ambition was partially gratified,—at least it could not be said of them that they voluntarily surrendered, or that in any of their acts they countenanced or recognized the legality of the action of the city authorities in assuming to enforce the provisions of the act of 1872. He regarded the trouble between the Board and the Mayor

AT AN END FOR THE PRESENT,

and until the question as to the legality of the charter to be sent to the Supreme Court had been decided. The Commissioners were in a happier mood than at any time since the commencement of the trouble, for the reason that they had been ejected from a most disagreeable position, thus saving them the humiliation of surrendering. They were now in shape, when the decision as to the legality of the charter election was rendered in September, to step back to their positions. If they had given up their office voluntarily, the case would have been far different. He did not regard them as ousted by law but ejected by force, and while he denied that they were not yet Police Commissioners, admitting, for the sake of argument, all that was claimed by the city authorities, they were entitled to their pay up to the time of the City Marshal entering upon his duties. He regarded the office of City Marshal as succeeding the Board under the law, and was not a little astonished that such a man as Mr. Dunlap should accept the office under the circumstances. He thought he could see behind and beyond the whole affair a political movement, and was afraid that Dunlap, with his hands completely tied by ordinances, was being used, while it was barely possible that in such use no mean advantages were being taken of him.

PERILS OF INTERVIEWERS.

A VISIT TO PINKERTON'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter went to the office of Mr. Allen Pinkerton for the purpose of getting that gentleman's opinion on Billy Forrester's statement relative to the Nathan murder. Upon entering the office, a fussy, consequential little chap bustled up to him and in loud, pompous tones inquired his business.

"I wish to see Mr. Allen Pinkerton," answered the reporter.

"You can't see him. What do you want with him?" said the little man, getting furious at the evasive answer.

"My business is with Mr. Pinkerton himself," responded the reporter.

"Well, you can't see him. Mr. Pinkerton won't see any one. Tell me what you want."

"I wish to see Mr. Pinkerton on business connected with THE TRIBUNE, and you will oblige me by conveying that message to him," the reporter said, in reply, wondering who the diminutive fire-eater was.

"Oh, you are a newspaper man, are you?" continued he in a snappish way. "What do you want? Come in here," and with that he dragged the writer into a private office.

Not wishing to gratify the fellow's curiosity, if it could be avoided, the reporter repeated his request to see Mr. Pinkerton. But his little lordship insisted that he should not see that gentleman, and once more demanded his business. On again being refused, he broke out with:

"I tell you Mr. Pinkerton won't see you, and that's enough; he has given orders for all reporters to be kicked down stairs."

"Indeed!" ejaculated the news-gatherer.

"Yes!" he bawled excitedly; "but I am too much of a gentleman to do it."

"So I perceive," agreed the reporter, at the same time admiring the daring comparison these words suggested.

"You see," he said, propitiated by the reporter's remark, "we cannot be bothered with reporters round here: they are apt to spoil our plans. Now, what do you want? I can serve you as well as Mr. Pinkerton."

The reporter hardly knew how to apply the last clause, and, fearing that it might perchance refer to pedal exercise of an undesirable character, stated his business.

"Oh, that's all; is it? Mr. Pinkerton don't take any stock in Forrester's story. He sent out for a number of copies of the *Times* this morning, but at once countermanded the order, saying the thing didn't amount to a d——n."

"Well," suggested the reporter, "couldn't you allow Mr. Pinkerton to tell me that himself."

"No, you can't see him," the little man responded.

"Then give me your name please, so that the statement may have something substantial about it."

"Never mind my name, you don't wan't to get my name in the papers," the pompous underling replied excitedly, "if you publish anything of that sort in my name, the old man will go for me, and you will regret it."

"I would be sorry," said the writer, mentally noting the loophole in the fellow's importance, "to prejudice your position after the courteous treatment I have received at your hands. But you see the necessity of my seeing Mr. Pinkerton. Cannot you, as a favor to me, prevail upon that gentleman to give me an audience? I will stand the risk of being kicked down stairs."

"Well, don't you say anything about what has passed between us, and I will let you see him at 4 o'clock."

The reporter gratefully thanked him for this favor, and pledged himself to keep silent, of course with a mental reservation.

THE SECOND VISIT.

Upon approaching the office at the appointed time the reporter came across the representative of a German morning paper, who was on the same track. The latter was hastily put in possession of the facts as related above, and the twain ascended the stairs together, not without serious forebodings as to the probable result of their visit. The German reporter asked for Mr. Pinkerton, whereupon a hoary-headed old bookkeeper named Horne, in a manner not at all unlike that described above, replied first, he could not be seen, and, second, that he was not in. Several pertinent questions were put by the reporter in a courteous tone, but the bookkeeper proved as irascible and overbearing as the fussy little chap already described, who was seated at a desk busy with his clerical duties. He soon became aware of the presence of the reporters, and asked THE TRIBUNE man if he was still on the same business, to which question he received a civil reply in the affirmative. This served as a hint to Mr. Bookkeeper Horne, who opened out on the reporters in an ungentlemanly strain, to say the least of it. His stock of vituperatives, by no means a small one, exhausted, he wound up by ordering the journalists out of the room, accompanying the order by sundry threatening gestures, which were supplemented by sundry others on the part of the fussy little chap, whose name it was ascertained is Robertson or Robinson. The reporters, to avoid a scene, left, with a promise to call Mr. Pinkerton's attention to what had occurred.

These incidents are by no means uncommon. Almost every newspaper man in the city has received ruffianly treatment from the employes at this office. The place is acquiring such an unenviable reputation for bearish manners that the public are chary of going near. It is about time Mr. Pinkerton issued instructions to his underlings to keep civil tongues in their heads.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Chicago Coal Exchange was held in their rooms, Metropolitan Block, yesterday afternoon, President Goit in the chair.

The following report, which explains itself, was presented:

> Your Committee, appointed to confer with the Soft Coal Exchange, beg leave to make the following report: We recommend that they be allowed the use of our rooms Monday and Friday evenings, on payment of one-third of the current expenses. We also recommend that the soft coal received here by lake be sold only to those city retail dealers who are "list dealers," as reported by the Soft Coal Exchange, at any price less than the regular retail prices, provided the Soft Coal Exchange will exact a guarantee under expulsion from the recognized "list dealers" that they will not in any case sell or deliver any inferior quality of coal.

After some discussion, the report was adopted as read.

The following was also submitted and adopted:

> The Committee, to whom was referred the communication of the retail dealers, have thoroughly canvassed the question and recommend the following as a suitable reply:
>
> *To the Chicago Retail Coal and Wood Dealers:* Your communication of July 31 has been received and carefully considered. At the present high cost of coal East, it is impossible for those who purchase their coal by cargo to allow any discount to you from retail prices, as at present established, without loss to themselves, and we feel that to add anything to the retail prices for the purpose of allowing a margin of profit to you would be unjust to the public and injurious to the trade. We are, therefore, compelled to say to you: equip yourselves, as we are obliged to, for the purpose of handling coal. Buy your coal as we do, and you will be admitted to this Exchange on the same basis as any other members.

Questions then arose and were discussed which were purely technical, and had no public interest.

The Exchange adjourned for one week.

LOCAL LETTERS.

DAVID A. GAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It has been a source of surprise to the many friends of David A. Gage that no denial of the charges of embezzlement, fraud, and theft has been made in his behalf, and that the public should have been allowed to suppose for so long a time that no defense could be offered against them. There probably is no other gentleman in the city who has so extended an acquaintance and who has so large a number of friends, who have thought it no disgrace to be considered friends of a gentleman so universally esteemed for honor, integrity, generosity, and the numberless good traits that combine to make up the character of a straightforward, honorable man; and they cannot believe that after living among them so many years, and showing such honorable traits of character, he could have suddenly proved himself a knave. They think it dot only improbable, but almost impossible, that he should have misappropriated public money.

It has appeared strange to me that the controllers of the leading newspapers of this city, all of whom have been accounted his friends, and all of whom I venture to say still believe in his integrity, should have been content to allow their columns to contain from day to day articles in which he is denounced as embezzler and thief, without making some attempt to discover whether or not there could be no statement or defense made by Mr. Gage.

The settlement of accounts between Mr. Gage and the city being in court, there would be no benefit derived from discussing the legal questions here, and I have neither the ability nor inclination to attempt it. Mr. Gage will have to abide the result, whatever it may be. But to many people the fact that he has been Treasurer, and that there is a claim made that he has not turned over all his trust to his successor in office, seems sufficient evidence that he has been corrupt, and they seem to understand that he must be guilty of peculation, whether or not he should succeed in avoiding the settlement through the shrewdness of his attorneys and technical legal points.

Mr. Gage claims that in point of fact he was the agent of the city, and was authorized and instructed to invest its funds as his judgment should tell him would be best and safest; that this arrangement was entered into by himself and the Common Council; that it was made in good faith, prompted solely by a desire to so invest the city moneys as to obtain the highest interest with the greatest safety, that there was no job in it, no ring, no steal, neither Mr. Gage nor any one else expecting to make money by so doing; that by this arrangement he deposited the public moneys in the prominent banks of the city, dividing the same as seemed most proper and convenient, at one time money being on deposit with eighteen different banks; that in making such deposits he was not unduly influenced by friendship or favoritism; that he took bonds from the different banks for the protection of the city and himself, which were considered perfectly good, and so pronounced by some of the most conservative men in the city, each bond being signed by men considered worth at least $1,000,000 in the aggregate; that these banks were to pay 4½ per cent interest, and Mr. Gage was to turn over to the city 4 per cent; that up to the time of the panic in the fall of 1873 these banks were universally considered sound, and the bonds believed to be perfectly good, and that he was justified in believing the public interests properly protected by the precautions taken and the safeguards used; that all of this was done by him not only with the knowledge and consent, but with the absolute approval, of the City Council and its Finance Committee; and that, instead of censure, he received applause for so doing, and for paying over to the city the interest.

Now, it certainly does not seem right that Mr. Gage should be held accountable for the money so deposited, and should be obliged to bear the losses incurred by the banks that went under in the panic of 1873. Whatever benefit was to be derived from such deposits in the way of profit or interest was to go to the city; it was not heedless, reckless speculation for his own profit that induced him to loan the money to these banks; their failure was the result of a financial storm that carried thousands of careful safe, business men to the bottom, which came suddenly and could not have been anticipated by him, any more than it was by others. He also claims that, had he been permitted, he could have collected these claims long before this time, but that the city has taken possession of them and sued the banks and bondsmen in its own name, thus debarring him from realizing upon them.

The loans made by Mr. Gage upon the Riverside bonds have been severely criticised, but when viewed in the light of all the facts do not seem to be deserving of such terrible censure. The most of these loans were made before the fire, when the Riverside Company was in the full tide of successful operation, making magnificent improvements and selling lots, and every one believed in Riverside as the most beautiful, as well as most successful, suburb of Chicago. Before loaning the money Mr. Gage consulted several of the prominent bankers of the city, who approved of the loan. The law expressly authorized loaning the city funds upon real estate security. The bonds covered a large number of blocks and lots, and were not excessive in amount as the property was then valued. Mr. Gage considered them first-class security, but took them as collateral two for one, and that they were accounted good securities is assured by the fact that the sale of the whole issue at 95 cents on the dollar was arranged, and was not consummated only because the great fire of October, 1871, gave the banker other uses for his money. The fire and the panic have very much reduced the value of these bonds, so that they are not worth the amount loaned upon them, and Mr. Gage is expected to take them and make good the loss.

Very many persons are willing to admit that Mr. Gage ought not be made responsible for the loss resulting from the bank failures, because he was directly authorized to make the deposits by the Council and its Finance Committee, and because the failure of the banks was of a national calamity, but they think he ought to pay over the interest because he was elected upon that pledge. In reply to this Mr. Gage says:

> I admit having made that pledge. I am still willing to fulfill it, but I loaned the city money for the city's profit, not for my own profit. In order to get interest on the money, I was obliged to make loans. If I did it without the hope of profit to myself, and assumed to guarantee the return of both principal and interest, I certainly assumed a risk and responsibility that was very unwise, and very unlike the act of an ordinarily prudent business man. I must have been crazy to have guaranteed the safety of an investment of millions of dollars without expectation of profit, and then have agreed to pay 4 per cent interest on it. I claim that I did not so do,—it was not at my risk. I did not expect to profit by it, nor did I guarantee its safety. I simply agreed that I would, as instructed and authorized by the Council, loan the city funds to the best and safest parties I could, to the best of my knowledge and ability, and that I would honestly turn over to the city all its moneys and the increase thereof. I did so invest its money, and I am willing to turn over all, and more than all that I believe should in strict justice and equity be demanded of me; but I ought not be forced to stand the bad debts and pay the interest. I loaned in good faith city money to the banks, and upon the security of Riverside bonds. I did this as agent of the city; let the city take these claims, and I will pay the interest, but I cannot stand the losses and pay interest too.

That it is an established rule that no one should plead their own illegal acts for their own profit or justification is undoubtedly true, but when we consider that the loaning the city funds and obtaining interest thereon was not a new system introduced by Mr. Gage, but one that had always been accepted as a matter of course, with the single difference that the profits and interests went into private pockets instead of the public treasury, we must admit that precedent, custom, and use may be some little justification in this case. I am assured by persons familiar with the management of the City Treasury for several years past, that, should this interest account be settled in the usual way between the City Treasurer and the city, Mr. Gage would be entitled to at least $500,000 as interest, and that after allowing the city claim of interest there would be due Mr. Gage over $250,000. It is a fact well known to those acquainted with city finances that, even if the city should never receive one cent more from Mr. Gage, it would be at least $200,000 better off than if the finances had been managed as they were before, and have been since.

Of course we all know the necessity of guarding public moneys, and circumscribing the acts of officials having pecuniary trusts with rigid laws, and I for one am not unwilling that Mr. Gage's pecuniary responsibility should be demonstrated in the courts; but as individuals, judging and criticising the actions of a friend, acquaintance, and fellow-citizen, we ought to distinguish between right and wrong motives. If Mr. Gage had, at the expiration of his term of office, been able to have turned over to the city all of its moneys and a large amount of interest and profit, every one would have approved and applauded. Mr. Gage would have been universally esteemed, and considered a noble-hearted, public-spirited, generous man, and a wise financier; there would have been nothing said about illegal acts. But, had it not been for the panic, Mr. Gage would have done all this, for every one who knows him knows that his pride was enlisted, and that he coveted the praise and esteem of the people of Chicago in connection with his career as City Treasurer more than anything else in the world.

The real truth is, that Mr. Gage is the victim of the two great public calamities, the fire and the panic, which he could not forsee, and these are the real causes of, not a defalcation, but of the city being obliged to suffer loss by reason of the investment of its funds. Mr. Gage is still, as we have always believed him to be, an honest, honorable man, who perhaps was a little too sanguine of his ability to leave a glorious official record in a well-filled public treasury, but he is not corrupt, nor is he an embezzler or defaulter after the manner of Tweed, and it is an outrage for the public press (as they have so frequently done) to associate the names of these two men who differ so entirely in everything that constitutes manhood. A.

PAWNBROKERS AND THE BANKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It has been asserted, by persons who seemed to know the facts, that much of the capital used by professional pawnbrokers (who loan on pledge at 10 per cent a month) and private bankers (pawnbrokers who loan on pledge at 5 and 6 per cent per month), as well as those who loan on furniture and chattels at from 3 to 6 per cent per month, comes out of the leading banks of this city—the banks receiving directly or indirectly a larger profit from this source than ordinary loans.

The bills of sale on chattel mortgages which pawnbrokers and money-lenders receive from their victims are taken to the bank, and, by connivance with some officer in the bank, who receives a liberal share of the profits, put up as collateral, and money borrowed thereon at 10 per cent, to be reloaned to poor people at from 36 to 120 per cent, according to circumstances.

A knowledge of these facts will explain why pawnbrokers and private money-lenders can obtain accommodation at the bank when merchants and other business men, whom it is for the interest of banks to encourage and sustain, have to stand aside to wait for a more convenient season. No fact is better established than that bank officers sometimes speculate in the funds of a bank, and exercise towards customers a discrimination more partial then just. SMITH.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—For some time past citizens residing in the neighborhood of Halsted and Gardner streets have been complaining of the filthy condition of an alley situated in the rear of their premises. The stench arising from this nuisance is as disagreeable to the people in this vicinity as the odors of Bridgeport have been to the West Side residents. If it is the business of the city authorities to keep the streets and alleys of Chicago in a good and healthy condition, it is to be hoped that they may take this matter in hand, and at once see that the nuisance is abated. A RESIDENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a reunion meeting at Judge Rogers' court-room at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The August meeting of the Farragut Boat Club will be held to-morrow evening at the Palmer House.

There will be a grand dramatic entertainment at Maskell Hall, Desplaines street, near Jackson, Thursday and Friday evenings, for the benefit of the poor, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, by Lovell's Parlor Comedy Company.

The meeting of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association will be held to-day at Klare's Hall, 70 and 72 North Clark street, at 3 p. m. All the members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted, and the installation of officers will take place.

The C. W. C. T. U. hold a daily prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p.m. All are welcome. The leaders this week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. Wilson; Tuesday, Mrs. Case; Wednesday, Mrs. Rounds; Thursday, Mrs. Kennott; Friday, Mrs. Jones; Saturday, Mrs. Barker.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, propose to give a grand moonlight fete in the village park, at the foot of Oak street, Thursday evening. The arrangements have been completed for dancing, promenading, boating on the lake, and a general good time. A special train will leave the Central Depot at 8 o'clock, returning at 12 o'clock, stopping at all the usual stations.

In response to the managers' appeal for funds to carry out that best of charities, the floating hospital, instituted for the express benefit of feeble and sickly children of needy people, the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, comprising among its members some of the best talent, under the management of Mrs. Cummings, will undoubtedly give a grand concert at McCormick's Hall Friday evening, Aug. 20, and devote the entire net proceeds to that object.

There will be a meeting of all those in favor of co-operating with the people of Castlebar, Ireland, in their effort to raise a monument over the remains of the French soldiers who fell fighting for Irish independence in 1798, held at the Sherman House club-rooms Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The project has a national aspect, and shows the gratitude of the Irish to those who lend them a helping hand in their effort to regain their independence.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the Irish orator and patriot, the Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements in regard to his coming visit to Chicago, etc. Mr. Power, who is one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the British Parliament, sails from Queenstown on the 27th inst. for New York, where he will open what will certainly be a brilliant lecture course.

The picnic of the Caledonian Club has always been considered the picnic of the season, and it has been determined that the gathering this year shall form no exception to this rule. The Scotch games, the special centre of interest, will be participated in by several of the most distinguished athletes of the States and Canada, nearly $400 being offered in prizes. This munificence on the part of the Club will insure a splendid exhibition of Scotch muscle. But what is better than all, it will be a family reunion. Improper characters, whose presence very often disgraces the gatherings of other societies, will be rigidly excluded, the Society having engaged the services of several detectives for that purpose. Ladies can rest assured that blackguards of either sex will not be permitted to mar their enjoyment.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Railroad Committee will meet at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the North Division failed to meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

Since his accession to office, Supt. Bailey has issued 300 building-permits. At present he is engaged in causing the removal of the frame shanties opposite the City-Hall.

Owing to the forced abandonment of the collection of the city tax of 1874, for the present, at least, it is probable that a vast amount of prospective improvements will be abandoned by the Board of Public Works. Among these will doubtless be a portion of the contemplated sewerage and water improvements and the total abandonment of the Fullerton avenue conduit. No definite arrangements in this respect have yet been made, but they are all exceedingly probable. Just what improvements will be abandoned cannot be stated at this early day. In view of this fact, and also in view of the fact that the Fullerton avenue conduit would naturally be one of the first improvements abandoned, Thomas Mackin, the contractor, authorized the reporters to assert that, if the contract were awarded to him, he would accept in payment certificates bearing interest until June, 1876. He does this for the purpose of securing the contract, as well as for the purpose of showing the city that its credit is yet good. Up to the close of office-hours, the Board did not know precisely what would be done. Several of the Aldermen had been in to confer with them on matters in general, and the Board signified their intention of advertising for no improvements other than those sanctioned by the Council.

THE FIRE WARDENS.

Yesterday afternoon Marshal Benner received the following from the Mayor:

> You are hereby notified that the services of Fire-Wardens McCarthy, Dunham, and Chapin are no longer required by the City of Chicago. You will therefore at once discharge them from duty.
>
> You will please in future turn over to Mr. M. B. Bailey, Inspector of Buildings, all matter relating in whatever particular to the Inspector of Buildings, that official having been appointed to perform all duties relating thereto.

The Chief forthwith issued an order in accordance with the above.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

A majority of the County Board were on a visit to the Poor-House yesterday, and as a consequence there was little of interest around the building.

County Clerk Lieb is anticipating the new work which Judge Wallace's decision in the city tax case threatens to put upon his office. If he is compelled to extend the city taxes along with the State and county, he estimates that $500 will cover the expense.

Sheriff Agnew was vexed again yesterday morning about the reference made in these columns to the dirty condition of the Jail. In the afternoon he was quieter, and set about superintending the cleaning of the yard, for which he deserves credit. The trouble with the Sheriff, which he will ultimately find out, is not a want of disposition to do everything that is reasonable and right in the discharge of his official duties, so much as the fact that his surroundings are not what they ought to be.

CITY TAXES.

The objectors in the city-tax cases were before Judge Wallace yesterday, as also the counsel for the city. In all of the cases where objections were filed, the decision of a few days ago was sustained. Before the judgment was finally rendered, Judge Dickey offered in evidence the ordinance authorizing the City Collector to make the report to the County Collector, and proof that the report was received at the County Treasurer's office. The defendants in the case decided, known as No. 1, objected, and the evidence was excluded in that case. No objection to the evidence in what is known as case No. 2 was interposed, it appearing that the report was delivered twelve minutes before midnight. Most of the counsel preferred to abide by the decision of the Court already rendered, as it presented the legal question of the validity of Bill 300, unembarrassed by side issues.

BEECHER.

A Rumor that Moulton Will Bring an Action for Perjury.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from the White Mountains says: "There is a rumor in circulation in the hotel here at which Mr. Beecher is stopping that Francis D. Moulton has been in consultation with Gen. Butler, and that the result of their consultation is partially perfected. The plan is to bring an action against Mr. Beecher in that county for perjury in swearing to his reply to the Tilton suit last year at Middleton.

"Mr. Beecher has introduced in the hotel the feature of morning prayers, which will be continued during the time he remains."

MARINE NEWS.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 7.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Nothing.

DEPARTED—Prop China, with a light load of merchandise for Peoria.

PASSED INTO CANAL—G. L. Booth, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Prop China, with light load of merchandise for Peoria; canal-boats Andrew Jackson and Iron Clad, both with lumber for Peru.

Seventeen feet 8 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and slowly falling. Wind west.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 7.—ARRIVED—Gracie Griswold, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 5,377 bu wheat; Midgie, Marseilles, 46,243 ft lumber; John Carter, LaSalle, 90,400 ft lumber.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 7.—DOWN—Props Manistee, Rescue, California, Roanoke, and Montgomery; schrs Oneida, R. J. Gibbs, J. L. Richards, Parana, Ayr, Republic, J. S. Minor, John Kolfage and Alfred.

UP—Props Scotia, Ketcham and barges; schrs Edwin Hammond, C. H. Burton, Florida, Trinidad, Arabia, Reindeer, Niagara No. 2, Pierrepont, Dan Have, and Spademan.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

WEATHER—Cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 7—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Lake Erie, China, Canisteo, J. S. Fay and consort, Fletcher and consort, S. Chamberlin, with John Martin and Escanaba; schrs Angus Smith, Southwest, Seaman, W. B. Phelps, Thomas Gawn, J. P. March, Kate Darley, Fred A. Morse.

UP—Props Philadelphia, Concord and barges; schrs Sunrise, Our Son.

WIND—Northwest; weather cloudy.

PORT OF ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 7.—DEPARTURES—For Chicago, steamer India, with freight and passengers.

COAL FREIGHTS—Firm, with better supply of coal; rates, 60@65c to Chicago. The charters reported here to-day were: Bark William Jones, coal to Chicago, at 65c per ton; schr M. Carson, coal to Toledo, 30c per ton.

WHISKY SEIZURE AT PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 7.—Those ingenious individuals, United States Agents Ganett and Nance, are still making trouble for the whisky men here. It was generally supposed that they had left town after the raid of yesterday, but to-day they suddenly emerged from their temporary seclusion, and swooped down on the wholesale liquor establishment of J. H. White & Co., whom they caught practicing the arts of the guileless rectifier. At their instance, Collector Knowles seized at the house of Charles Block several unstamped barrels of whisky and a number of empty ones on which the stamps had not been removed. Deputy-Collector Sanderson was with these agents during the entire day, and seemed as eager to capture crooked whisky and the dealers therein as these representatives of Pratt & Matthews were. The Agents, when returning to their hotel this evening, looked dusty and weary, though their faces seemed to gleam with satisfaction, and were overheard to remark, "Still we are not happy."

GEN. SHERMAN AT OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 7.—Gen. Sherman arrived last evening and attended the theatre, listening to John Dillon in "Life in Cuba." This morning, accompanied by ex-Congressman Sawyer, Gen. Allen, Gen. Bouck, and about fifty prominent citizens, he went on an excursion up Wolf River, returning in the evening. At Winneconne the excursion was greeted by the firing of cannon. The party spent a pleasant day, the General expressing pleasure at witnessing the development of this section of the country. The rapid rebuilding of Oshkosh also attracted his attention. He was warmly greeted by thousands of our citizens, many of whom served under him, and with whom he was personally acquainted. The General left this evening for St. Paul, via Green Bay and Lake Superior.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 7.—A Jew, named Simon Frank, residing at Eureka, shot himself in the heart, in this city, last evening, inflicting a mortal wound. A few days since his wife left him, and depression of spirits produced aberration of mind. Yesterday he inserted in the Oshkosh *Northwestern* an advertisement charging A. Lefebre, his father-in-law, with conspiring to injure him, and warned all young men against marrying girls whom they did not know. The fatal act was caused by the sudden appearance of his wife, whom he supposed to be in Eureka. She came here last evening, and on her refusal to see him he immediately produced a revolver and fired the fatal shot. His wife attended him in his last moments.

DENIES THE ALLEGATION.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—*Joseph Medill, Editor Tribune:* There is not one word of truth in your Washington dispatch of Aug. 5 relating to land-transactions of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Interior Department or with myself.

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent U. P. R. R.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Max Heidelbach, of the banking firm of Heidelbach, Frank & Co., is dead.

CAPTURING A MEETING.

The Advocates of a New Railway Project Discomfited.

The Indiana Street People Want the West Side Company.

And Express Themselves to That Effect.

The new company trying to get a franchise to lay a railway on Indiana street called a meeting at the corner of Western avenue and Ohio street last night, but was rather disappointed with the result. They expected to get together a little crowd and have their project indorsed, so that their men in the Council would have something to talk about, but the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward favor the West Side Railway, and, taking hold of the meeting, turned it just the other way from what its callers had intended.

The meeting was called to order by William Williams. T. Z. Cowles was elected Chairman, and W. Barry Secretary. Mr. Cowles made some remarks, stating the object of the meeting and sketching the progress of the movement for a street railway on Indiana street.

Mr. Massey said that there was hardly a dissenting voice in the Fourteenth Ward for a railroad along Indiana street. The question was, what company should have it. He favored the West Side road.

MR. COSIDINE

did not believe the new corporation would have the street between Hoyne avenue and Western avenue as they promised. Anybody who believed them would be badly fooled. The new company was not a company to be trusted, and should be exposed. It was a humbug gotten up to make money out of the West Side Company.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

who was the President of the Tammany Hall meeting held a short time ago, was called for. He said he had lived in that neighborhood for fourteen years, and had always worked for improvements. The section had been greatly neglected. Seven-eighths of the property-holders had expressed themselves in favor of the West Side Company laying the track. He moved that it be declared the sense of the meeting that the West Side Railroad Company should receive the franchise.

MR. KENNY

said that those in the west end of the ward were most interested in this question of transit, as they had now no line down to the city. The West Side Company only proposed to go to Hoyne street and to Western avenue in a year. The point was for the people to see that the cars should run to Western avenue at once, and he moved that the Council be petitioned to make that a requirement in granting the franchise. The street cars might not run to Western avenue for two years if the franchise were granted without such requirement. There were between two and three thousand people who had now no means of communication and would not have until the line was completed to Western avenue.

Mr. Kassoll said that he did not care which company laid the track so that the people got the desired accommodation. It did not seem reasonable to him to think the old company could do more for them than any new line. A new line might be started which could get capital enough to reach Western avenue. What was wanted was a complete line, and if the West Side road was going only to Hoyne street, it would not do his end of the ward much good. He criticised the proposed route from Indiana street to Halsted and Halsted to Randolph, and thought a better route to the South Side could be laid out.

Mr. Kenny said that the new company was a myth. [Applause.] The people wanted accommodations, and the West Side Company could give them, and they should direct their efforts towards inducing that Company to lay its line to Western avenue. [Applause.]

MR. POLLEY

said he was one of the "myths." [Laughter.] He was interested in having a road on the street, although he did not live on the street. He was not surprised that the people were sensitive on this subject, as they had been struggling to get accommodations from the West Side Company for years. That Company had never moved until the new Company sent in its petition to the Council about eight months ago. The building of a road, if done in the interests of the people, would double the value of their property. But it was necessary that the road should be conducted in their interests. The road should run its cars frequently, and it would be well that such competition should be kept up as would keep down fares. It was not true that the only route was by way of Halsted street to Randolph. There was a route down Union street to Lake that could be used. As for those behind the new Company being "myths," what could they say of Samuel Hale, a man who could buy out the West Side road and pay cash for it? [Applause.] The seven men who had come together to try to build a railroad had done so because they believed there was money in it. The ordinance required the new Company to lay the tracks in sixty days.

Mr. Demonay interrupted the speaker, and said that it was sixty days after the completion of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct, which might be years.

The speaker said that before the completion of the Milwaukee viaduct the road would be run down Union to Lake. They could make that requirement in the ordinance. He continued to urge the value of the competition that would be secured if a new company got the franchise. If there were competing lines on the West Side, the roads would be running to Central Park. If the old Company got the franchise, how could they regulate or control the monopoly? He urged the meeting to consider carefully the matter. They could not doubt the financial ability of Samuel Hale and Quinlan.

MR. COWLES

said that the preceding speaker was not a resident of the ward, and acted like a paid attorney in the room. He seemed to be speaking for money, so much an hour. [Hear, Hear.] It was a fine thing to talk about a line along Union street. The gentleman was not addressing a jury, but a gathering of sensible citizens. His special pleading would not answer. They did not want a line on Union street, to cross those tracks there. And as for the Milwaukee avenue viaduct, that would not be done for years. Mr. Polley had said that an appropriation had been made for the Milwaukee avenue viaduct. The decision against the city in the tax cases would require all public improvements to be suspended until the taxes of '75 were collected. He pointed out that it would be impossible to lay the track to Western avenue until the street was sewered. [Applause.]

Mr. Polley endeavored to get the floor in reply, but his voice was drowned by cries for Barry.

MR. BARRY

said the ordinance of the new Company provided that their line went over the Metropolitan Road. There was no Metropolitan Company. It was a fraud. And then again the ordinance of the new road provided for a single track with switches. They did not want that kind of a road. The West Side Company they knew to be a legitimate concern, and it should receive the franchise. [Applause.]

Mr. Polley again attempted to get the floor, but loud cries of "Question!" cut him off.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read:

> *Resolved*, That the property-owners in the vicinity of Indiana street, between Halsted and Western avenue, want a street-railway, and, in justice to themselves, they ask the Common Council to grant a franchise for that purpose.
>
> *Resolved*, That it is the earnest desire of the property-owners interested in this measure that the West Division Railway Company be granted said franchise, for the reason that we believe that from this corporation only can we hope for the construction and operation of said railroad within the next two or three years, and that the Aldermen of the Fourteenth Ward be requested to cause to be incorporated into the ordinance granting said franchise a clause requesting the West Chicago Railway Company to continue said track from Hoyne avenue to Western avenue as soon as Indiana street shall have been sewered and paved between those points.

Upon the resolutions being put to vote there were a few noes. It was attempted to make a division in order to determine the number of noes, but no noes came out, and the resolutions were declared to have been unanimously adopted. The following Committee was appointed by the Chair to present the resolutions to the Alderman from the Fourteenth Ward: Messrs. William Williams, Charles Balls, William Barry, Kenny, and Pratt. On motion the Chairman, Mr. T. Z. Cowles, was added.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—It is estimated that the number of Texas cattle driven into this State this year will amount to over 100,000. They are mostly held by cattle-raisers along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad from Kearney Junction to Sidney. Forty thousand of the number driven in this year have been sold. Large numbers will be shipped East this year through this point.

VOLUME 2…
NEW PUBLI…
D. APPLETO…
549 & 551 BROADW…
PUBLISH TH…
THE LIFE OF THE GRE…
A QUESTION O…
THE HUDSON…
THE HOUSEHOLD B…
HISTORY P…
CHINA, GLAS…
AT C…
OUR ENTIRE R…
KENT & …
262 & 264 …
PRUSS… WHITE WINE VI…
REAL ES…
FOR S…
OFFI…
TO R…
TRIBUNE …
WILLIAM…
ROO…
FOR R…